

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

Crane Composites, Inc.
Permit No.: 2111-AOP-R1
AFIN: 16-00222

June 12, 2007, 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:

E-mail received June 15, 2007:

Comment #1

Title Page: Should the validity date of the permit begin with last year (the appealed permit) or this year?

Response to Comment #1

It is the date that Permit No. 2111-AOP-R0 was issued which is July 26, 2006.

Comment #2

Page 6, Process Description, Last Sentence: Revise the sentence as follows:

Carts and tanks are kept covered or closed to minimize fugitive emissions.

Response to Comment #2

Disagree. The emissions from the carts are quantifiable, and those emissions can pass through a stack, doorway, or other functionally equivalent opening. Such emissions are not fugitive. The sentence remains unchanged.

Comment #3

Tables #3, #4, and #5: These corrected emission rates are consistent with those agreed upon in the final PAR.

Table 3 - Emission Summary

EMISSION SUMMARY					
Source No.	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates		Cross Reference Page
			lb/hr	tpy	
Total Allowable Emissions		PM	0.4	0.91.1	N/A
		PM ₁₀	0.4	0.91.1	
		SO ₂	0.1	0.1	
		VOC	8.010.10	34.835.3	
		CO	1.8	7.5	
		NO _x	2.1	9.2	

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EMISSION SUMMARY					
Source No.	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates		Cross Reference Page
			lb/hr	tpy	
	Total Allowable Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions*	Styrene Xylene Ethylbenzene Methyl Methacrylate Vinyl Acetate	7.749.87 0.020.03 0.02 0.540.68 0.110.14	33.9034.37 0.050.07 0.030.04 2.40 0.51	N/A
01	RTO (95 % VOC Destruction)	PM/PM ₁₀ SO ₂ VOC CO NO _x Styrene Xylene Ethylbenzene Methyl Methacrylate Vinyl Acetate	0.2 0.1 7.89.9 1.81.7 2.1 7.549.67 0.010.02 0.01 0.520.66 0.100.13	0.70.9 0.1 33.834.3 7.5 9.2 33.0033.47 0.040.06 0.020.03 2.302.27 0.500.45	10
02	Filler Silo Vent (Fabric Filter 99.9%)	PM/PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1	15
07	Mix Room Filer Vent (Fabric Filter 99.9%)	PM/PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1	15
08	Mixing and Storage Tanks	VOC Styrene Xylene Ethylbenzene Methyl Methacrylate Vinyl Acetate	0.2 0.20 0.01 0.01 0.02 0.01	1.0 0.90 0.01 0.01 0.10 0.01	17

Table 4 – RTO Maximum Criteria Emission Limit

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	0.2	0.70.9
SO ₂	0.1	0.1
VOC	7.89.9	33.834.3
CO	1.81.7	7.67.5
NO _x	2.1	9.09.2

Table 5 – RTO Maximum Non-Criteria Emission Limits

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	0.2	0.9
Styrene	7.549.67	33.0033.47
Xylene	0.010.02	0.040.06
Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.020.03

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Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Methyl Methacrylate	0.520.66	2.302.27
Vinyl Acetate	0.100.13	0.500.45

Response to Comment #3

Accepted. The typographical errors have been corrected. The draft permit has been amended.

Comment #4

Page 9, Permit History: Revise the permit history as follows:

Permit No. 2111-AOP-R0 was issued on July 26, 2006 and modified by final Permit Appeal Resolution on February 6, 2007 (Docket No. 06-006-P). This was the first Title V Operating Air Permit issued to Crane Composites, Inc.

Response to Comment #4

Accepted. The draft permit has been amended.

Comment #5

Page 12, Specific Condition #8: Revise the condition as follows:

In order to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits in Specific Conditions #1 and #2, the permittee shall install, operate, and maintain a RTO which achieves a minimum VOC destruction efficiency of 95% as demonstrated by Specific Condition #12. The RTO shall be maintained and operated at all times including periods of startup, shutdown, and/or malfunction in accordance with the SSMP. Any deviations shall be reported to the Department in accordance with General Provision #8 with the exception that exceedences may be reported as part of the semi-annual reporting. The Department reserves the right to review any such exceedences in accordance with provisions of §19.601. [Regulation No. 19 §19.601 and A.C.A. §8 4 203 as referenced by §8 4 304 and §8 4 311]

Response to Comment #5

Accepted. In addition to the original comment the following has been included:

The SSMP shall include requirements to record any downtime, malfunction, startup, or shutdown

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Specific Condition #8:

In order to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits in Specific Conditions #1 and #2, the permittee shall install, operate, and maintain a RTO which achieves a minimum VOC destruction efficiency of 95% as demonstrated by Specific Condition #12. The RTO shall be maintained and operated at all times including periods of startup, shutdown, and/or malfunction in accordance with the SSMP. The SSMP shall include requirements to record any downtime, malfunction, startup, or shutdown. Any deviations shall be reported to the Department in accordance with General Provision #8 with the exception that exceedences may be reported as part of the semi-annual reporting. The Department reserves the right to review any such exceedences in accordance with provisions of §19.601. [Regulation No. 19 §19.601 and A.C.A. §8 4 203 as referenced by §8 4 304 and §8 4 311]

Comment #6

Page 12, Specific Condition #9: Replace "them" with "it."

Response to Comment #6

Accepted. The draft permit has been amended.

Comment #7

Page 12, Specific Condition #11: Paragraph (c) is the control device option for facilities that emit [less] than 100 tpy of HAP. The correct citation is paragraph (a).

Response to Comment #7

We have determined from further review of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWWW, that §63.5820 is not the appropriate section of Subpart WWWW to derive the citation. Rather, §63.5805 references the method prescribed §63.5799 to determine whether or not organic HAP emissions, prior to any control device, exceed 100 tpy. The calculations submitted with application indicate pre-control device organic HAP emissions exceed 100 tpy. Crane operates two continuous lamination lines, relies upon an add-on control device to reduce emissions, and is considered an existing facility. Therefore, §63.5805 (a)(1) is the basis for a minimum 95% percent reduction of all organic HAP, and §63.5805 (h) is the basis for monitoring and operating the control device according to the requirements in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart SS. Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.8505 (a)(1) and (h) will be the citation for Specific Condition #11.

Comment #8

Page 13, Specific Condition #12: Third Sentence: Revise the sentence as follows:

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The performance test must be conducted according to the requirements of §63.7 (e)(1), 40 CFR §63.995997, and paragraphs ~~(e), (f), and (d)(d)~~, (e), and (f) of §63.5850.

Response to Comment #8

Accepted. 40 CFR §63.997 contains the performance testing requirements to which §63.955 references.

Comment #9

Page 14, Specific Condition #21: These citations (§63.998 (d)(1) and §63.983) refer to the requirements for closed vent systems and were previously referenced in Condition #20. However, Condition #20 was appealed and revised; therefore, Condition #21 should be revised as well. 40 CFR §63.5865 (a) refers to the requirement to generate records that demonstrate compliance with the percent reduction requirement, which includes documentation that the PTE is intact. Revise Condition #21 as follows:

Records of the inspections required in Specific Condition #20 shall be generated ~~and must contain the information as specified in §63.998 (d)(1) 5865 (a)~~. The records shall be kept on site and made upon request. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.9835865 (a)]

Response to Comment #9

Accepted. The draft permit has been revised.

Comment #10

Page 14, Specific Condition #24: Revise the citation for Specific Condition #24 as follows:

[Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.997 ~~(e)(2)(iii)(C)999~~]

Response to Comment #10

Accepted. The draft permit has been revised.

Comment #11

Page 22, Plantwide Condition #12 (a): Revise the condition as follows:

*The permit specifically identifies the following as applicable requirements based upon the information submitted by the permittee in an application dated **October 28, 2004 (with revised***

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versions dated March 4, 2005, December 21, 2005, March 27, 2006, April 5, 2007, and May 1, 2007.

Response to Comment #11

Accepted. The draft permit has been revised.

ADEQ

ARKANSAS
Department of Environmental Quality

August 8, 2007

Debra Ainley
Safety Coordinator
Crane Composites, Inc.
8500 CW Post Road
Jonesboro, AR 72401

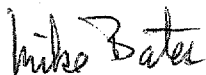
Dear Ms. Ainley:

The enclosed Permit No. 2111-AOP-R1 is issued pursuant to the Arkansas Operating Permit Program, Regulation # 26.

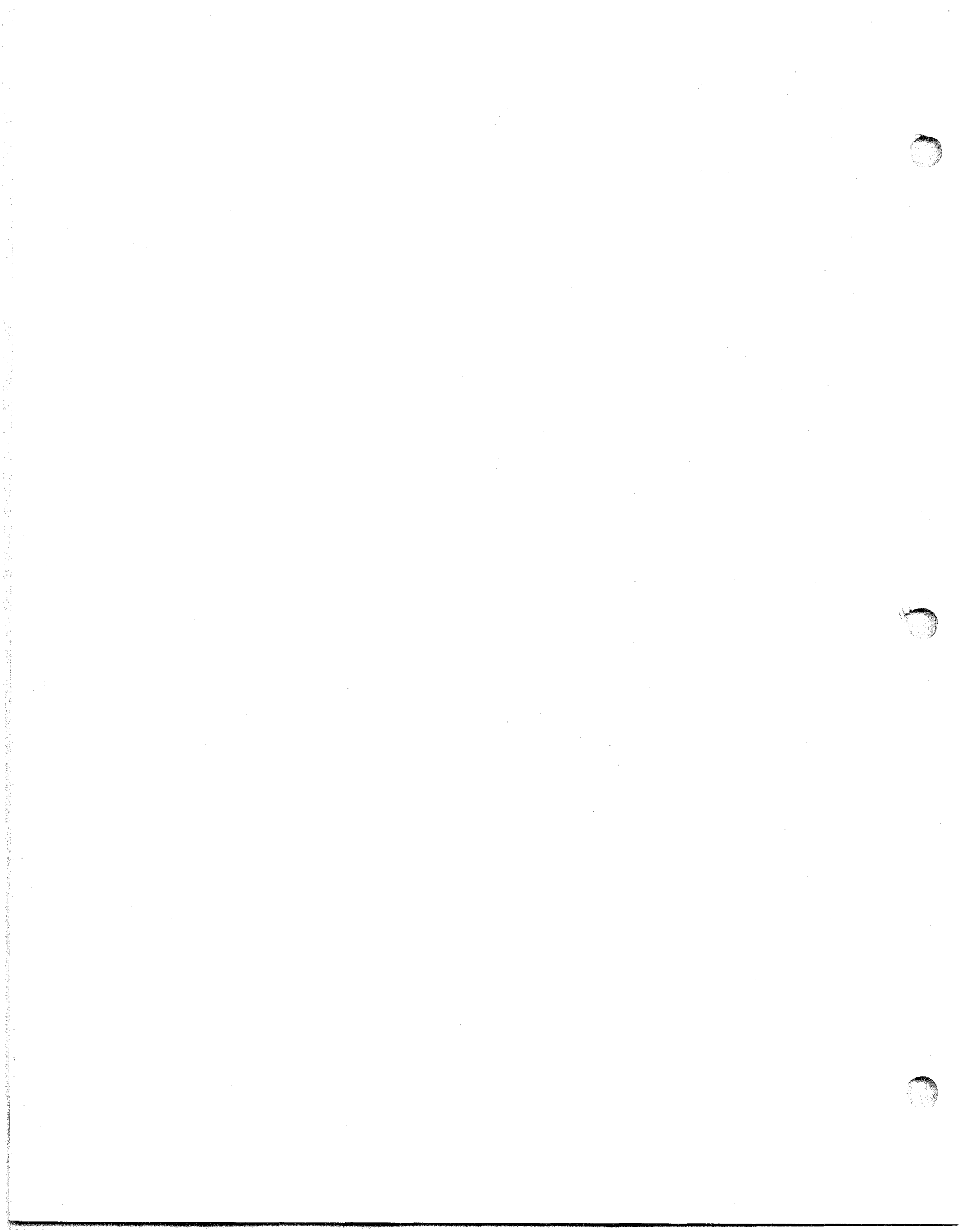
After considering the facts and requirements of A.C.A. §8-4-101 et seq., and implementing regulations, I have determined that Permit No. 2111-AOP-R1 for the construction, operation and maintenance of an air pollution control system for Crane Composites, Inc. to be issued and effective on the date specified in the permit, unless a Commission review has been properly requested under §2.1.14 of Regulation No. 8, Arkansas Department of Pollution Control & Ecology Commission's Administrative Procedures, within thirty (30) days after service of this decision.

All persons submitting written comments during this thirty (30) day period, and all other persons entitled to do so, may request an adjudicatory hearing and Commission review on whether the decision of the Director should be reversed or modified. Such a request shall be in the form and manner required by §2.1.14 of Regulation No. 8.

Sincerely,



Mike Bates
Chief, Air Division



ADEQ OPERATING AIR PERMIT

Pursuant to the Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program, Regulation No. 26:

Permit No. : 2111-AOP-R1

IS ISSUED TO:

Crane Composites, Inc.

Jonesboro, AR 72401

Craighead County

AFIN: 16-00222

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:

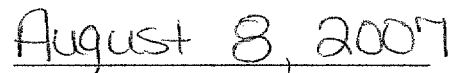
July 26, 2006 AND July 25, 2011

IS SUBJECT TO ALL LIMITS AND CONDITIONS CONTAINED HEREIN.

Signed:



Mike Bates
Chief, Air Division



Date Modified

Facility: Crane Composites, Inc.
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Table 1 - List of Acronyms

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
SSMP	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan
tpy	ton per year
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

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Section I: FACILITY INFORMATION

PERMITTEE: Crane Composites, Inc.

AFIN: 16-00222

PERMIT NUMBER: 2111-AOP-R1

FACILITY ADDRESS: 8500 CW Post Road
Jonesboro, AR 72401

MAILING ADDRESS: 8500 CW Post Road
Jonesboro, AR 72401

COUNTY: Craighead County

CONTACT POSITION: Paul Margherio, EH&S Divisional Manager

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 815-467-8656

REVIEWING ENGINEER: Charles Hurt

UTM Zone: 15

UTM North - South (Y): 719.10 km

UTM East - West (X): 3965.30 km

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Section II: INTRODUCTION

Summary of Permit Activity

Crane Composites, Inc. (Crane), formerly Kemlite, operates a facility located at 8500 CW Post Road, Jonesboro, Arkansas 72401. The changes agreed upon in the Permit Appeal Resolution (PAR, Docket No. 06-006) have been incorporated into the permit. In addition to the PAR, Crane submitted to revised emission estimates from the regenerative thermal oxidizer. Permitted PM/PM₁₀, VOC, and NO_x decreased by 0.2 tpy, 0.1 tpy, and 0.2 tpy, respectively. Permitted CO increased by 0.1 tpy.

Process Description

The Jonesboro facility operates two wide production lines (Line 5 and Line 8). Gel coat (a coating resin) and core resin (a body resin) are the two main types of resin applied at the lines. Raw resin material is received by trucks, and it is stored in nine aboveground tanks located inside the building. Each tank has a capacity of approximately 12,000 gallons. The tanks vent to the atmosphere during filling/emptying and for safety purposes.

The resin is piped directly into the resin room to be blended or mixed with other ingredients such as powdered filler material in batching tanks. The batching tanks and carts used in the mixing room are discharged to the atmosphere through the Mixing Room ventilation system (SN-08). Carts and tanks are kept covered or closed to minimize emissions.

Filler is delivered by truck and unladed into the silo using a blower and bin vent filter combination (SN-02), with the discharge air vented to the atmosphere. The filler is transferred to the mix room on demand, directly to a filter/receiver at each batch/mix tank. Discharge air from each of the filter/receivers is vented through a common vent (SN-07) to the atmosphere. Pigments, promoters, and peroxide initiators may be added during the mixing operation, or injected at the line just prior to introduction onto the production line.

At the upstream 'wet end' of the production line, activated resin mix is pumped onto a carrier polyester film and spread into a thin layer by doctor blade. Chopped or woven fiberglass or nylon fibers are then applied and squeezed into the resin layer as it moves downstream. The resulting resin/fiberglass composition is then "sandwiched" by an upper layer of polyester film. The polyester film, both top and bottom, is used to contain the resin/fiberglass laminate and suppress volatile emission while it is in a liquid state. The wet end of the production line is vented to the RTO (SN-01).

For some products, a thin gel coat is applied to the upper film for extended weathering on the side of the panel that will be exposed to the elements. The gel coat is partially cured by passing through a series of ovens before the top film is inverted to sandwich the gel coat/core resin/fiberglass composite laminate. The gel coat dispensing and ovens are vented to the RTO.

From the wet end, the laminate composition passes through two sets of natural gas-fired ovens, where curing by an exothermal process continues to harden the resin/fiberglass combination.

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The first set is the gel oven, and the second set is the cure oven. The ovens are vented to the RTO. Depending upon whether flat or corrugated product is being manufactured, the product passes over forming shoes (for corrugated products) or pulled by edge rollers (for flat products), which are located in the upstream ovens. Heat is carefully controlled in each of the oven zones to maintain the desired panel shape and curing rate.

After exiting the curing oven, the rigid laminate panel passes through a cooling station to lower the temperature and prevent dulling of the surface appearance when the upper and lower polyester films are removed at the rewind stations. Finished laminate is then trimmed to the correct width using fluid jet cutters and cut to length as specified by the customers using a cross-cut fluid jet shear. Fluid jet cutters do not create airborne particulate emissions. Finally, the panel is inspected, then stacked on skids or rolled into coils, banded, and processed for shipment.

VOCs that are emitted from the gel coating, wet ends, and ovens are collected and passed through the RTO to be destroyed. The RTO is designed to destroy VOCs by raising the temperature of the contaminated gas stream to achieve at least 95% destruction at 1,400 °F.

Regulations

The following table contains the regulations applicable to this permit.

Table 2 - Regulations

Source No.	Regulation Citations
Facility	Regulation 18, <i>Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code</i>
Facility	Regulation 19, <i>Regulations of the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control</i>
Facility	Regulation 26, <i>Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program</i>
Facility*	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWWW – <i>National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Reinforced Plastic Composites Production</i>
SN-01	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart SS – <i>National Emission Standards for Closed Vent Systems, Control Devices, Recovery Devices and Routing to a Fuel Gas System or a Process</i>

* Subpart WWWW specifically references 40 CFR 63, Subpart SS.

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

Table 3 - Emission Summary

EMISSION SUMMARY					
Source No.	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates		Cross Reference Page
			lb/hr	tpy	
	Total Allowable Emissions	PM	0.4	1.1	N/A
		PM ₁₀	0.4	1.1	
		SO ₂	0.1	0.1	
		VOC	10.1	35.3	
		CO	1.8	7.5	
		NO _x	2.1	9.2	
	Total Allowable Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions*	Styrene	9.87	34.37	N/A
		Xylene	0.03	0.07	
		Ethylbenzene	0.02	0.04	
		Methyl Methacrylate	0.68	2.40	
		Vinyl Acetate	0.14	0.51	
01	RTO (95 % VOC Destruction)	PM/PM ₁₀	0.2	0.9	10
		SO ₂	0.1	0.1	
		VOC	9.9	34.3	
		CO	1.7	7.5	
		NO _x	2.1	9.2	
		Styrene	9.67	33.47	
		Xylene	0.02	0.06	
		Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.03	
		Methyl Methacrylate	0.66	2.27	
		Vinyl Acetate	0.13	0.50	
02	Filler Silo Vent (Fabric Filter 99.9%)	PM/PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1	15
07	Mix Room Filer Vent (Fabric Filter 99.9%)	PM/PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1	15
08	Mixing and Storage Tanks	VOC	0.2	1.0	17
		Styrene	0.20	0.90	
		Xylene	0.01	0.01	
		Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01	
		Methyl Methacrylate	0.02	0.10	
		Vinyl Acetate	0.01	0.01	

* HAPs are included in the VOC totals unless specifically stated otherwise, and total HAP emissions are limited to the VOC limit.

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Section III: PERMIT HISTORY

Permit No. 2111-AOP-R0 was issued on July 26, 2006 and modified by final Permit Appeal Resolution on February 6, 2007 (Docket No. 06-006-P). This was the first Title V Operating Air Permit issued to Crane Composites, Inc.

Section IV: SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

SN-01

Regenerative Thermal Oxidizer (RTO)

Description

VOC that is emitted from the production lines is collected and passed through the RTO to be destroyed. The VOC capture system is a permanent total enclosure (PTE), and it is designed to capture 100% of the VOC emitted from gelcoating, wet ends, and ovens. Through the RTO and the PTE, an overall control efficiency of 95% is achieved. The VOC emission from the RTO is approximately 95% styrene, and the remaining 5% of VOC are methyl methacrylate, vinyl acetate, xylene, ethyl benzene, and 2-phenoxyethanol, in decreasing amounts.

Specific Conditions

1. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee will demonstrate compliance with this condition through performance testing for VOC and compliance with Specific Condition #4 and #8. Compliance with PM₁₀, SO₂, CO, and NO_x emission limits is inherent based on the equipment's maximum natural gas combustion rate. [Regulation No. 19 §19.501 *et seq.* effective May 28, 2006, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Table 4 - RTO Maximum Criteria Emission Limit

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	0.2	0.9
SO ₂	0.1	0.1
VOC	9.9	34.3
CO	1.7	7.6
NO _x	2.1	9.0

2. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Compliance with the PM emission limit is inherent based on the equipment's maximum natural gas combustion rate. Compliance with the HAP emission rates shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition #4 and #8. [Regulation No. 18 §18.801, effective February 15, 1999, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Table 5 - RTO Maximum Non-Criteria Emission Limits

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	0.2	0.9
Styrene	9.67	33.47
Xylene	0.02	0.06
Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.03
Methyl Methacrylate	0.66	2.27

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Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Vinyl Acetate	0.13	0.45

3. There shall be no visible emissions from SN-01. The permittee shall conduct weekly observations and keep a record of such observations. If the permittee detects visible emissions, the permittee shall take immediate action to identify and correct the cause of the visible emissions. After implementing the corrective action, the permittee shall again conduct an observation and document no visible emissions. If visible emissions persist, the permittee shall report visible emission as an upset condition in accordance with General Provision #8. The permittee must keep records of all observations, results, and corrective actions, if any, onsite and make the records available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation No. 18 §18.501 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
4. The maximum allowable resin throughput for the production lines (Line 5 and Line 8) controlled by SN-01 shall not exceed 83,044,800 lb of core resin and 14,948,064 lb of gel coat resin per consecutive 12 month period. Resin throughputs greater than these amounts are permitted provided there is a corresponding decrease in VOC and/or HAP content. [40 CFR §70.6, Regulation No. 19 §19.705, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
5. The permittee will maintain daily records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #4. The permittee will maintain a twelve month rolling total and each individual month's data. These records shall be maintained on-site and be made available to Department personnel upon request. The twelve month usage limits are based on the maximum VOC/HAP contents listed in Table 6. Twelve month usages greater than the limits in Specific Condition #4 shall demonstrate compliance through calculation of equivalent VOC/HAP throughput. These records shall be submitted in a semiannual report in accordance with General Provision 7. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, 40 CFR §63.5880 (c)]
6. The permittee shall keep MSDS or equivalent information for each formula used in manufacturing including cleaning solvents. This information shall be maintained by database, spreadsheet, or other well organized format. Required data to be tracked includes formula name, type of resin (gel coat, core resin, etc.), composition, threshold limit value of each constituent, and raw material density. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
7. The permittee shall not use any formula which exceeds the VOC and/or HAP contents, as applied, listed in the following table. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated through compliance with Specific Condition #6.[Regulation No. 18 §18.1004, Regulation No. 19 §19.705, A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Facility: Crane Composites, Inc.
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Table 6 - Maximum VOC and Maximum HAP Concentrations in Resin Formulas

Coating Type	Pollutant	Maximum Weight Percent in Formula
Core Resins	VOC	45.0
	Styrene	45.0
	Methyl Methacrylate	5.0
	Vinyl Acetate	1.0
Gel Coats	VOC	42.0
	Styrene	41.0
	Xylene	0.2
	Ethylbenzene	0.1

8. In order to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits in Specific Conditions #1 and #2, the permittee shall install, operate, and maintain a RTO which achieves a minimum VOC destruction efficiency of 95% as demonstrated by Specific Condition #12. The RTO shall be maintained and operated at all times including periods of startup, shutdown, and/or malfunction in accordance with the SSMP. The SSMP shall include requirements to record any downtime, malfunction, startup, or shutdown. Any deviations shall be reported to the Department in accordance with General Provision #8 with the exception that exceedences may be reported as part of the semi-annual reporting. The Department reserves the right to review any such exceedences in accordance with provisions of §19.601. [Regulation No. 19 §19.601 and A.C.A. §8 4 203 as referenced by §8 4 304 and §8 4 311]
9. Any PTE access door which is not intended to be a natural draft opening shall remain closed during production except when materials, parts and/or equipment are moving through it. [Regulation No. 19 §19.303 A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

MACT Requirements

10. The permittee operates a facility that is an affect source of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWW – *National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Reinforced Plastic Composite Production*. The permittee is engaged in continuous lamination operations, mixing, cleaning of equipment used in reinforced plastic composites manufacture, and HAP-containing materials storage. The permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements of the subpart including but not limited to the requirements specified by Specific Conditions #11 through #18. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.5790]
11. The permittee shall, through the use of an add-on control device, demonstrate that a 95 percent reduction of all organic HAP emissions is achieved. The add-on control device shall be monitored and operated according to the procedures in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart SS. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.8505 (a)(1) and (h)]

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12. The permittee shall conduct initial and subsequent performance tests for SN-01 using Method 25A of Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 60 to demonstrate compliance with the limits in Specific Condition #11. The permittee shall assume all gaseous organic emissions measured as carbon are organic HAP emissions. The performance test must be conducted according to the requirements of §63.7 (e)(1), 40 CFR §63.997 (b), and paragraphs (d),(e), and (f) of §63.5850. Subsequent tests shall be conducted no later than five years after the previous test. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.5850 (d)]
13. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate that the design and proposed operation of the permanent total enclosure meet the requirements specified in EPA Method 204 of Appendix M to 40 CFR Part 51. These records shall be kept onsite and made available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.5875 (a)]
14. The permittee shall record daily the usage of each formula/end product combination on each line in order to determine the amount of neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus applied. This is to be recorded at each changeover in formula or product and at the end of each shift. Daily usage shall be determined using in house records which track formula usage by end product/thickness combinations. These records shall be kept on site and be made available upon request to Department personnel. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.5880]
15. The permittee shall not use cleaning solvents that contain HAP, except that styrene may be used as a cleaner in closed systems, and organic HAP containing cleaners may be used to clean cured resin from application equipment. Application equipment includes any equipment that directly contacts resin. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.5805]
16. The permittee shall keep containers that store HAP-containing materials closed or covered except during the addition or removal of materials. Bulk HAP-containing materials storage tanks may be vented as necessary for safety. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.5805]
17. The permittee shall submit an initial compliance report and, thereafter, a compliance report semiannually coinciding with the last day of the anniversary month of the initial Title V permit. The reports are due within thirty (30) days of the end of the reporting period. Although the reports are due every six months, each report shall contain a full year of data. The report must clearly identify all instances of deviations from permit requirements. The permittee will send the report to both EPA Region VI and ADEQ. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.5910]
18. The permittee shall develop and implement a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan (SSMP) according to the provisions in §63.6 (e)(3). The SSMP shall be kept on site and be made available to Department Personnel upon request. Any deviation from the SSMP must be reported according to Table 14 of Subpart WWWW and included in the

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semiannual report for the reporting period the deviation occurred. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.5835 (d)]

19. The permittee is an affected source of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart SS – *National Emission Standards for Closed Vent Systems, Control Devices, Recovery Devices and Routing to a Fuel Gas System or a Process* because it is subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWWW which specifically references the subpart. The permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements of the subpart including but not limited to the requirements specified by Specific Conditions #20 through #24. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.980]
20. The permittee shall perform an initial inspection of the permanent total enclosure for leaks. The annual tests shall be performed while the permanent total enclosure is in service according to the procedures specified in §63.5875 and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWWW Table 6. The permittee shall conduct such inspections according to EPA Method 204 for PTE evaluations. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.5875]
21. Records of the inspections required in Specific Condition #20 shall be generated as specified in §63.5865 (a). The records shall be kept on site and made upon request. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.5865 (a)]
22. The permittee shall install, calibrate, operate, and maintain according to manufacturer's specification, a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) to monitor the temperature of the combustion chamber of the RTO. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.996 (c)]
23. The CPMS shall measure the temperature at least once every 15 minutes and record the measurements according to the requirements of §63.998 (b) and §63.998 (c)(1). [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.998].
24. The permittee shall submit all notifications and reports required by §63.999. [Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.999]

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SN-02 and SN-07

Filler Silo and Baghouse

Description

Filler is delivered by truck and unladed into the silo using a blower and bin vent filter combination (SN-02), with the discharge air vented to the atmosphere. The filler is transferred to the mix room on demand, directly to a filter/receiver at each batch/mix tank. Discharge air from each of the filter/receivers is vented through a common vent (SN-07) to the atmosphere. Pigments, promoters, and peroxide initiators may be added during the mixing operation, or injected at the line just prior to introduction onto the production line.

Specific Conditions

25. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee will demonstrate compliance with this condition through recordkeeping of filler throughput. [Regulation No. 19 §19.501 *et seq.* effective May 28, 2006, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Table 7 - Maximum Criteria Emission Limits

Source Number	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
02	PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1
07	PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1

26. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee will demonstrate compliance with this condition through recordkeeping of filler throughput. [Regulation No. 18 §18.801, effective February 15, 1999, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Table 8 - Maximum Non-Criteria Emission Limits

Source Number	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
02	PM	0.1	0.1
07	PM	0.1	0.1

27. The permittee shall not receive more than 2,100 tons of filler per consecutive 12-month period. [40 CFR §70.6, Regulation No. 19 §19.705, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
28. The permittee will maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #27. The permittee will maintain a twelve month rolling total and each individual month's data shall be maintained on-site, made available to Department personnel upon request. These records shall be submitted in a semiannual report in accordance with General Provision 7. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

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29. There shall be no visible emissions from SN-02 and SN-07. The permittee shall conduct weekly observations and keep a record of such observations. If the permittee detects visible emissions, the permittee shall take immediate action to identify and correct the cause of the visible emissions. After implementing the corrective action, the permittee shall again conduct an observation and document no visible emissions. If visible emissions persist, the permittee shall report visible emission as an upset condition in accordance with General Provision #8. The permittee must keep records of all observations, results, and corrective actions, if any, onsite and make the records available to Department personnel upon request. [Regulation No. 18 §18.501 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

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SN-08

Mixing and Storage Tanks

Description

The resin is piped directly into the resin room to be blended or mixed with other ingredients such as powdered filler material in batching tanks. The batching tanks and carts used in the mixing room are discharged to the atmosphere through the Mixing Room ventilation system (SN-08). Carts and tanks are kept covered or closed to minimize emissions.

There are nineteen above ground tanks, and they are located indoors. Listed below are the tanks, their service, and capacity.

Tank	Service	Capacity (gallons)
Batch No. 1	Mixing tank for core resin for Line 8	12,000
Batch No. 2	Mixing tank for core resin for Line 8	12,000
Gel Coat	Storage tank for gel resin	12,000
Tank 1	Storage tank for core resin	12,000
Tank 2	Storage tank for core resin	12,000
Tank 3	Storage tank for core resin	12,000
Tank 4	Storage tank for core resin	12,000
Tank 5	Storage tank for core resin	12,000
Tank 7	Storage tank for styrene	12,000
Mix Tank 1	Mixing tank for core resin for Line 5	1,000
Mix Tank 2	Mixing tank for core resin for Line 5	1,000
Core Hold 1	Holding tank for core resin for Line 5	500
Core Hold 2	Holding tank for core resin for Line 5	500
Core Hold 3	Holding tank for core resin for Line 5	500
Core Hold 4	Holding tank for core resin for Line 5	500
Gel Hold 1	Holding tank for gel resin	500
Gel Hold 2	Holding tank for gel resin	500
Gel Hold 3	Holding tank for gel resin	500
Gel Hold 4	Holding tank for gel resin	500

Specific Conditions

30. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee will demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Conditions #4 and #32. [Regulation No. 19 §19.501 *et seq.* effective May 28, 2006, and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

Table 9 - Mixing and Storage Tank Maximum Criteria Emission Limits

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	0.2	1.0

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31. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee will demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Conditions #4 and #32. [Regulation No. 18 §18.801, effective February 15, 1999, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Table 10 - Mixing and Storage Tank Maximum Non-Criteria Emission Limits

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Styrene	0.20	0.90
Xylene	0.01	0.01
Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01
Methyl Methacrylate	0.02	0.10
Vinyl Acetate	0.01	0.01

32. The permittee shall not receive at the facility more than 504,000 gallons of styrene per consecutive 12-month period. Raw materials, as received, which contain styrene as a solvent do not count towards this limit. [40 CFR §70.6, Regulation No. 19 §19.705, and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
33. The permittee will maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #32. The permittee will maintain a twelve month rolling total and each individual month's data shall be maintained on-site, made available to Department personnel upon request. These records shall be submitted in a semiannual report in accordance with General Provision 7. [Regulation No. 19 §19.705 and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]

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Section V: COMPLIANCE PLAN AND SCHEDULE

Crane Composites, Inc. 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.

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Section VI: PLANT WIDE CONDITIONS

1. The permittee will 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 No. 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 No. 19 §19.410(B) and 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E]
3. The permittee must test any equipment scheduled for testing, unless 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) days in advance of such test. The permittee will submit the compliance test results to the Department within thirty (30) days after completing the testing. [Regulation No. 19 §19.702 and/or Regulation No. 18 §18.1002 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
4. The permittee must provide: [Regulation No. 19 §19.702 and/or Regulation No. 18 §18.1002 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
 - 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.
5. The permittee must operate the equipment, control apparatus and emission monitoring equipment within the design limitations. The permittee will maintain the equipment in good condition at all times. [Regulation No. 19 §19.303 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
6. This permit subsumes and incorporates all previously issued air permits for this facility. [Regulation No. 26 and A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

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Title VI Provisions

7. The permittee must comply with the standards for labeling of products using ozone-depleting substances. [40 CFR Part 82, Subpart E]
 - a. All containers containing a class I or class II substance stored or transported, all products containing a class I substance, and all products directly manufactured with a class I substance must bear the required warning statement if it is being introduced to interstate commerce pursuant to §82.106.
 - b. The placement of the required warning statement must comply with the requirements pursuant to §82.108.
 - c. The form of the label bearing the required warning must comply with the requirements pursuant to §82.110.
 - d. No person may modify, remove, or interfere with the required warning statement except as described in §82.112.

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

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

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

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

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

Permit Shield

12. Compliance with the conditions of this permit shall be deemed compliance with all applicable requirements, as of the date of permit issuance, included in and specifically identified in Table 11 - Applicable Regulations of this condition.
 - a. The permit specifically identifies the following as applicable requirements based upon the information submitted by the permittee in an application dated October 28, 2004 (with revised versions dated March 4, 2005, December 21, 2005, March 27, 2006, April 5, 2007, and May 1, 2007.

Table 11 - Applicable Regulations

Source No.	Regulation	Description
Facility	Regulation No. 19	Regulations of the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control
Facility	Regulation No. 26	Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program
Facility*	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWWW	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Reinforced Plastic Composites Production
SN-01	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart SS	National Emission Standards for Closed Vent Systems, Control Devices, Recovery Devices and Routing to a Fuel Gas System or a Process

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Section VII: INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

The following sources are insignificant activities. Any activity that has a state or federal applicable requirement is a significant activity even if this activity meets the criteria of §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 12/29/2005.

Table 12 - Insignificant Activities

Description	Category
Diesel Storage Tank, 300 gallon	A #3
Lab Hood, One	A #5

Pursuant to §26.304 of Regulation 26, the Department determined the emission units, operations, or activities contained in Regulation 19, Appendix A, Group B, to be insignificant activities. Activities included in this list are allowable under this permit and need not be specifically identified.

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Section VIII: GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Any terms or conditions included in this permit which specify and reference Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Regulation No. 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 §26.701(B) of the Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program (Regulation 26), effective September 26, 2002]
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 No. 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 No. 26 §26.701(A)(2)]
5. The permittee must maintain the following records of monitoring information as required by this permit. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(A) and Regulation No. 26 §26.701(C)(2)]
 - 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

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- f. The operating conditions existing at the time of sampling or measurement.
- 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 No. 26 §26.701(C)(2)(b)]
- 7. The permittee must submit reports of all required monitoring every six (6) months. If permit establishes no other reporting period, the reporting period shall end on the last day of the anniversary month of the initial Title V permit. The report is due within thirty (30) days of the end of the reporting period. Although the reports are due every six months, each report shall contain a full year of data. The report must clearly identify all instances of deviations from permit requirements. A responsible official as defined in Regulation No. 26 §26.2 must certify all required reports. The permittee will send the reports to the address below: [40 C.F.R. 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) and §26.701(C)(3)(a) of Regulation #26]

Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality
Air Division
ATTN: Compliance Inspector Supervisor
Post Office Box 8913
Little Rock, AR 72219

- 8. The permittee will 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 19.601), 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,

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- viii. Any corrective actions or preventive measures taken or being taken to prevent such deviations in the future, and
- ix. The name of the person submitting the report.

The permittee will 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 will 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 in the initial and full report required in 8a. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B), Regulation No. 26 §26.701(C)(3)(b), Regulation No. 19 §19.601 and §19.602]
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), §26.701(E) of Regulation No. 26, 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 No. 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 No. 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 No. 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 No. 26 §26.701(F)(3)]

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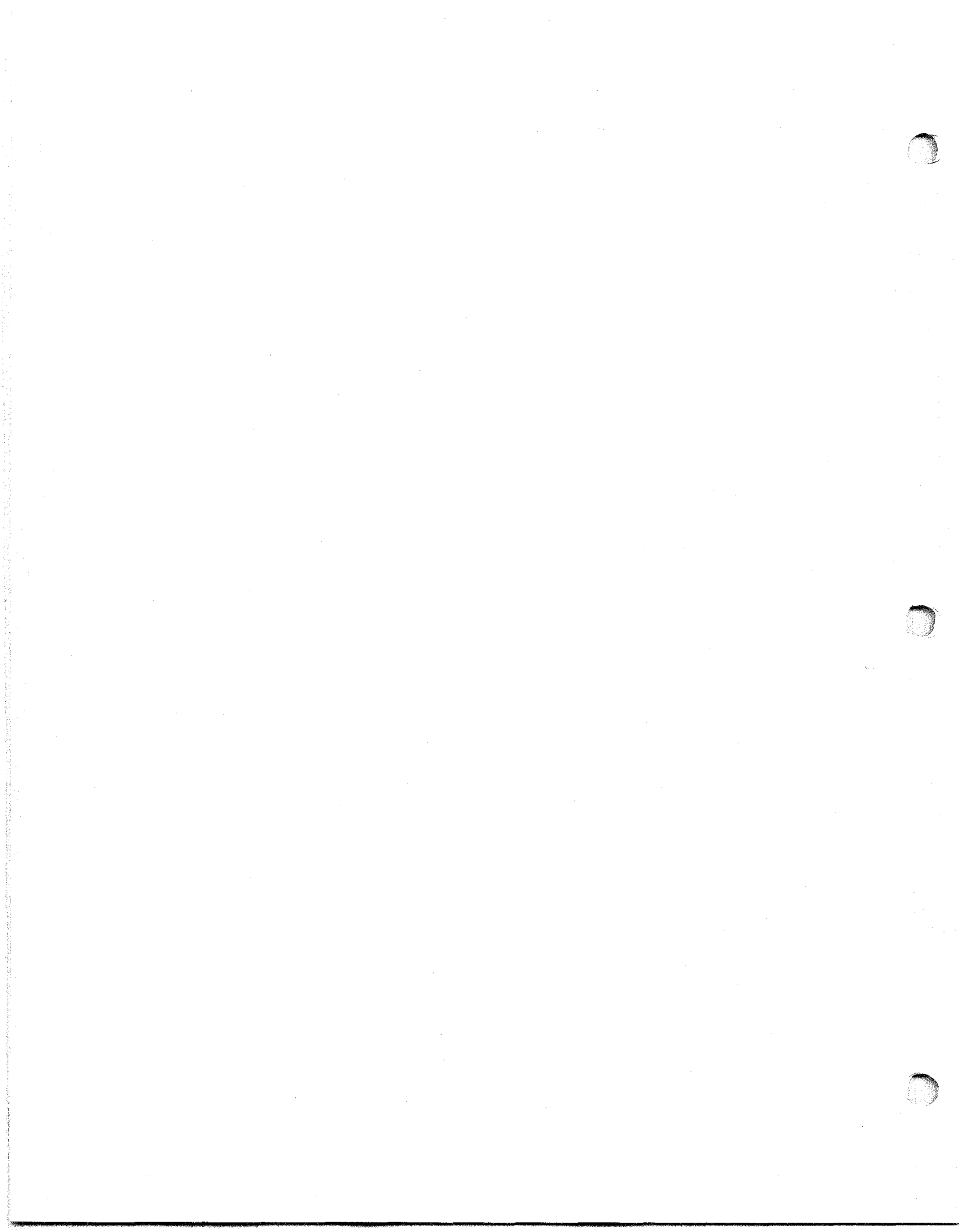
13. This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iv) and Regulation No. 26 §26.701(F)(4)]
14. The permittee must furnish to the Director, within the time specified by the Director, any information that the Director may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the permittee must also furnish to the Director copies of records required by the permit. For information the permittee claims confidentiality, the Department may require the permittee to furnish such records directly to the Director along with a claim of confidentiality. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(v) and Regulation No. 26 §26.701(F)(5)]
15. The permittee must pay all permit fees in accordance with the procedures established in Regulation No. 9. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(7) and Regulation No. 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 No. 26 §26.701(H)]
17. If the permit allows different operating scenarios, the permittee will, 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 No. 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 No. 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 No. 26 §26.2. [40 CFR 70.6(c)(1) and Regulation No. 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 No. 26 §26.703(B)]
 - c. 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;
 - d. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records required under the conditions of this permit;

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- e. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
 - f. 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 will submit a compliance certification with the terms and conditions contained in the permit, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices. The permittee must submit the compliance certification annually within 30 days following the last day of the anniversary month of the initial Title V permit. The permittee must also submit the compliance certification to the Administrator as well as to the Department. All compliance certifications required by this permit must include the following: [40 CFR 70.6(c)(5) and Regulation No. 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 No. 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]

APPENDIX A

***40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWWW – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air
Pollutants: Reinforced Plastic Composites Production***



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Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (e-CFR)

e-CFR Data is current as of May 25, 2007

Title 40: Protection of Environment

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

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Subpart WWWW—National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Reinforced Plastic Composites Production

Source: 68 FR 19402, Apr. 21, 2003, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.5780 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes national emissions standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for reinforced plastic composites production. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emissions standards.

§ 63.5785 Am I subject to this subpart?

(a) You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a reinforced plastic composites production facility that is located at a major source of HAP emissions. Reinforced plastic composites production is limited to operations in which reinforced and/or nonreinforced plastic composites or plastic molding compounds are manufactured using thermoset resins and/or gel coats that contain styrene to produce plastic composites. The resins and gel coats may also contain materials designed to enhance the chemical, physical, and/or thermal properties of the product. Reinforced plastic composites production also includes cleaning, mixing, HAP-containing materials storage, and repair operations associated with the production of plastic composites.

(b) You are not subject to this subpart if your facility only repairs reinforced plastic composites. Repair includes the non-routine manufacture of individual components or parts intended to repair a larger item as defined in §63.5935

(c) You are not subject to this subpart if your facility is a research and development facility as defined in section 112(c)(7) of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

(d) You are not subject to this subpart if your reinforced plastic composites operations use less than 1.2 tons per year (tpy) of thermoset resins and gel coats that contain styrene combined.

§ 63.5787 What if I also manufacture fiberglass boats or boat parts?

(a) If your source meets the applicability criteria in §63.5785, and is not subject to the Boat Manufacturing NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart VVVV), you are subject to this subpart regardless of the final use of the parts you manufacture.

(b) If your source is subject to 40 CFR part 63, subpart VVVV, and all the reinforced plastic composites you manufacture are used in manufacturing your boats, you are not subject to this subpart.

(c) If you are subject to 40 CFR part 63, subpart VVVV, and meet the applicability criteria in §63.5785,

and produce reinforced plastic composites that are not used in fiberglass boat manufacture at your facility, all operations associated with the manufacture of the reinforced plastic composites parts that are not used in fiberglass boat manufacture at your facility are subject to this subpart, except as noted in paragraph (d) of this section.

(d) Facilities potentially subject to both this subpart and 40 CFR part 63, subpart VVVV may elect to have the operations in paragraph (c) of this section covered by 40 CFR part 63, subpart VVVV, in lieu of this subpart, if they can demonstrate that this will not result in any organic HAP emissions increase compared to complying with this subpart.

§ 63.5790 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

(a) This subpart applies to each new or existing affected source at reinforced plastic composites production facilities.

(b) The affected source consists of all parts of your facility engaged in the following operations: Open molding, closed molding, centrifugal casting, continuous lamination, continuous casting, polymer casting, pultrusion, sheet molding compound (SMC) manufacturing, bulk molding compound (BMC) manufacturing, mixing, cleaning of equipment used in reinforced plastic composites manufacture, HAP-containing materials storage, and repair operations on parts you also manufacture.

(c) The following operations are specifically excluded from any requirements in this subpart: application of mold sealing and release agents; mold stripping and cleaning; repair of parts that you did not manufacture, including non-routine manufacturing of parts; personal activities that are not part of the manufacturing operations (such as hobby shops on military bases); prepreg materials as defined in §63.5935; non-gel coat surface coatings; application of putties, polyputties, and adhesives; repair or production materials that do not contain resin or gel coat; research and development operations as defined in section 112(c)(7) of the CAA; polymer casting; and closed molding operations (except for compression/injection molding). Note that the exclusion of certain operations from any requirements applies only to operations specifically listed in this paragraph. The requirements for any co-located operations still apply.

(d) Production resins that must meet military specifications are allowed to meet the organic HAP limit contained in that specification. In order for this exemption to be used, you must supply to the permitting authority the specifications certified as accurate by the military procurement officer, and those specifications must state a requirement for a specific resin, or a specific resin HAP content. Production resins for which this exemption is used must be applied with nonatomizing resin application equipment unless you can demonstrate this is infeasible. You must keep a record of the resins for which you are using this exemption.

[68 FR 19402, Apr. 21, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 50124, Aug. 25, 2005]

§ 63.5795 How do I know if my reinforced plastic composites production facility is a new affected source or an existing affected source?

(a) A reinforced plastic composites production facility is a new affected source if it meets all the criteria in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) You commence construction of the source after August 2, 2001.

(2) You commence construction, and no other reinforced plastic composites production source exists at that site.

(b) For the purposes of this subpart, an existing affected source is any affected source that is not a new affected source.

[70 FR 50124, Aug. 25, 2005]

Calculating Organic HAP Emissions Factors for Open Molding and Centrifugal Casting

§ 63.5796 What are the organic HAP emissions factor equations in Table 1 to this subpart, and how are they used in this subpart?

Emissions factors are used in this subpart to determine compliance with certain organic HAP emissions limits in Tables 3 and 5 to this subpart. You may use the equations in Table 1 to this subpart to calculate your emissions factors. Equations are available for each open molding operation and centrifugal casting operation and have units of pounds of organic HAP emitted per ton (lb/ton) of resin or gel coat applied. These equations are intended to provide a method for you to demonstrate compliance without the need to conduct for a HAP emissions test. In lieu of these equations, you can elect to use site-specific organic HAP emissions factors to demonstrate compliance provided your site-specific organic HAP emissions factors are incorporated in the facility's air emissions permit and are based on actual facility HAP emissions test data. You may also use the organic HAP emissions factors calculated using the equations in Table 1 to this subpart, combined with resin and gel coat use data, to calculate your organic HAP emissions.

§ 63.5797 How do I determine the organic HAP content of my resins and gel coats?

In order to determine the organic HAP content of resins and gel coats, you may rely on information provided by the material manufacturer, such as manufacturer's formulation data and material safety data sheets (MSDS), using the procedures specified in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section, as applicable.

(a) Include in the organic HAP total each organic HAP that is present at 0.1 percent by mass or more for Occupational Safety and Health Administration-defined carcinogens, as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200 (d)(4) and at 1.0 percent by mass or more for other organic HAP compounds.

(b) If the organic HAP content is provided by the material supplier or manufacturer as a range, you must use the upper limit of the range for determining compliance. If a separate measurement of the total organic HAP content, such as an analysis of the material by EPA Method 311 of appendix A to 40 CFR part 63, exceeds the upper limit of the range of the total organic HAP content provided by the material supplier or manufacturer, then you must use the measured organic HAP content to determine compliance.

(c) If the organic HAP content is provided as a single value, you may use that value to determine compliance. If a separate measurement of the total organic HAP content is made and is less than 2 percentage points higher than the value for total organic HAP content provided by the material supplier or manufacturer, then you still may use the provided value to demonstrate compliance. If the measured total organic HAP content exceeds the provided value by 2 percentage points or more, then you must use the measured organic HAP content to determine compliance.

§ 63.5798 What if I want to use, or I manufacture, an application technology (new or existing) whose organic HAP emissions characteristics are not represented by the equations in Table 1 to this subpart?

If you wish to use a resin or gel coat application technology (new or existing), whose emission characteristics are not represented by the equations in Table 1 to this subpart, you may use the procedures in paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section to establish an organic HAP emissions factor. This organic HAP emissions factor may then be used to determine compliance with the emission limits in this subpart, and to calculate facility organic HAP emissions.

(a) Perform an organic HAP emissions test to determine a site-specific organic HAP emissions factor using the test procedures in §63.5850.

(b) Submit a petition to the Administrator for administrative review of this subpart. This petition must contain a description of the resin or gel coat application technology and supporting organic HAP emissions test data obtained using EPA test methods or their equivalent. The emission test data should be obtained using a range of resin or gel coat HAP contents to demonstrate the effectiveness of the technology under the different conditions, and to demonstrate that the technology will be effective at different sites. We will review the submitted data, and, if appropriate, update the equations in Table 1 to this subpart.

§ 63.5799 How do I calculate my facility's organic HAP emissions on a tpy basis for purposes of determining which paragraphs of §63.5805 apply?

To calculate your facility's organic HAP emissions in tpy for purposes of determining which paragraphs in §63.5805 apply to you, you must use the procedures in either paragraph (a) of this section for new facilities prior to startup, or paragraph (b) of this section for existing facilities and new facilities after startup. You are not required to calculate or report emissions under this section if you are an existing facility that does not have centrifugal casting or continuous lamination/casting operations, or a new facility that does not have any of the following operations: Open molding, centrifugal casting, continuous lamination/casting, pultrusion, SMC and BMC manufacturing, and mixing. Emissions calculation and emission reporting procedures in other sections of this subpart still apply. Calculate organic HAP emissions prior to any add-on control device, and do not include organic HAP emissions from any resin or gel coat used in operations subject to the Boat Manufacturing NESHAP, 40 CFR part 63, subpart VVVV, or from the manufacture of large parts as defined in §63.5805(d)(2). For centrifugal casting operations at existing facilities, do not include any organic HAP emissions where resin or gel coat is applied to an open centrifugal mold using open molding application techniques. Table 1 and the Table 1 footnotes to this subpart present more information on calculating centrifugal casting organic HAP emissions. The timing and reporting of these calculations is discussed in paragraph (c) of this section.

(a) For new facilities prior to startup, calculate a weighted average organic HAP emissions factor for the operations specified in §63.5805(c) and (d) on a lbs/ton of resin and gel coat basis. Base the weighted average on your projected operation for the 12 months subsequent to facility startup. Multiply the weighted average organic HAP emissions factor by projected resin use over the same period. You may calculate your organic HAP emissions factor based on the factors in Table 1 to this subpart, or you may use any HAP emissions factor approved by us, such as factors from the "Compilation of Air Pollutant Emissions Factors, Volume I: Stationary Point and Area Sources (AP-42)," or organic HAP emissions test data from similar facilities.

(b) For existing facilities and new facilities after startup, you may use the procedures in either paragraph (b)(1) or (2) of this section. If the emission factors for an existing facility have changed over the period of time prior to their initial compliance date due to incorporation of pollution-prevention control techniques, existing facilities may base the average emission factor on their operations as they exist on the compliance date. If an existing facility has accepted an enforceable permit limit that would result in less than 100 tpy of HAP measured prior to any add-on controls, and can demonstrate that they will operate at that level subsequent to the compliance date, they can be deemed to be below the 100 tpy threshold.

(1) *Use a calculated emission factor.* Calculate a weighted average organic HAP emissions factor on a lbs/ton of resin and gel coat basis. Base the weighted average on the prior 12 months of operation. Multiply the weighted average organic HAP emissions factor by resin and gel coat use over the same period. You may calculate this organic HAP emissions factor based on the equations in Table 1 to this subpart, or you may use any organic HAP emissions factor approved by us, such as factors from AP-42, or site-specific organic HAP emissions factors if they are supported by HAP emissions test data.

(2) *Conduct performance testing.* Conduct performance testing using the test procedures in §63.5850 to determine a site-specific organic HAP emissions factor in units of lbs/ton of resin and gel coat used. Conduct the test under conditions expected to result in the highest possible organic HAP emissions. Multiply this factor by annual resin and gel coat use to determine annual organic HAP emissions. This calculation must be repeated and reported annually.

(c) Existing facilities must initially perform this calculation based on their 12 months of operation prior to April 21, 2003, and include this information with their initial notification report. Existing facilities must repeat the calculation based on their resin and gel coat use in the 12 months prior to their initial compliance date, and submit this information with their initial compliance report. After their initial compliance date, existing and new facilities must recalculate organic HAP emissions over the 12-month period ending June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date following their compliance date specified in §63.5800. Subsequent calculations should cover the periods in the semiannual compliance reports.

[68 FR 19402, Apr. 21, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 50124, Aug. 25, 2005]

Compliance Dates and Standards

§ 63.5800 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

You must comply with the standards in this subpart by the dates specified in Table 2 to this subpart. Facilities meeting an organic HAP emissions standard based on a 12-month rolling average must begin collecting data on the compliance date in order to demonstrate compliance.

§ 63.5805 What standards must I meet to comply with this subpart?

You must meet the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (h) of this section that apply to you. You may elect to comply using any options to meet the standards described in §§63.5810 through 63.5830. Use the procedures in §63.5799 to determine if you meet or exceed the 100 tpy threshold.

(a) If you have an existing facility that has any centrifugal casting or continuous casting/lamination operations, you must meet the requirements of paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section:

(1) If the combination of all centrifugal casting and continuous lamination/casting operations emit 100 tpy or more of HAP, you must reduce the total organic HAP emissions from centrifugal casting and continuous lamination/casting operations by at least 95 percent by weight. As an alternative to meeting the 95 percent by weight requirement, centrifugal casting operations may meet the applicable organic HAP emissions limits in Table 5 to this subpart and continuous lamination/casting operations may meet an organic HAP emissions limit of 1.47 lbs/ton of neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus applied. For centrifugal casting, the percent reduction requirement does not apply to organic HAP emissions that occur during resin application onto an open centrifugal casting mold using open molding application techniques.

(2) If the combination of all centrifugal casting and continuous lamination/casting operations emit less than 100 tpy of HAP, then centrifugal casting and continuous lamination/casting operations must meet the appropriate requirements in Table 3 to this subpart.

(b) All operations at existing facilities not listed in paragraph (a) of this section must meet the organic HAP emissions limits in Table 3 to this subpart and the work practice standards in Table 4 to this subpart that apply, regardless of the quantity of HAP emitted.

(c) If you have a new facility that emits less than 100 tpy of HAP from the combination of all open molding, centrifugal casting, continuous lamination/casting, pultrusion, SMC manufacturing, mixing, and BMC manufacturing, you must meet the organic HAP emissions limits in Table 3 to this subpart and the work practice standards in Table 4 to this subpart that apply to you.

(d)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(2) of this section, if you have a new facility that emits 100 tpy or more of HAP from the combination of all open molding, centrifugal casting, continuous lamination/casting, pultrusion, SMC manufacturing, mixing, and BMC manufacturing, you must reduce the total organic HAP emissions from these operations by at least 95 percent by weight and meet any applicable work practice standards in Table 4 to this subpart that apply to you. As an alternative to meeting 95 percent by weight, you may meet the organic HAP emissions limits in Table 5 to this subpart. If you have a continuous lamination/casting operation, that operation may alternatively meet an organic HAP emissions limit of 1.47 lbs/ton of neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus applied.

(2)(i) If your new facility manufactures large reinforced plastic composites parts using open molding or pultrusion operations, the specific open molding and pultrusion operations used to produce large parts are not required to reduce HAP emissions by 95 weight percent, but must meet the emission limits in Table 3 to this subpart.

(ii) A large open molding part is defined as a part that, when the final finished part is enclosed in the smallest rectangular six-sided box into which the part can fit, the total interior volume of the box exceeds 250 cubic feet, or any interior sides of the box exceed 50 square feet.

(iii) A large pultruded part is a part that exceeds an outside perimeter of 24 inches or has more than 350 reinforcements.

(e) If you have a new or existing facility subject to paragraph (a)(2) or (c) of this section at its initial compliance date that subsequently meets or exceeds the 100 tpy threshold in any calendar year, you

must notify your permitting authority in your compliance report. You may at the same time request a one-time exemption from the requirements of paragraph (a)(1) or (d) of this section in your compliance report if you can demonstrate all of the following:

- (1) The exceedance of the threshold was due to circumstances that will not be repeated.
 - (2) The average annual organic HAP emissions from the potentially affected operations for the last 3 years were below 100 tpy.
 - (3) Projected organic HAP emissions for the next calendar year are below 100 tpy, based on projected resin and gel coat use and the HAP emission factors calculated according to the procedures in §63.5799.
- (f) If you apply for an exemption in paragraph (e) of this section and subsequently exceed the HAP emission thresholds specified in paragraph (a)(2) or (c) of this section over the next 12-month period, you must notify the permitting authority in your semiannual report, the exemption is removed, and your facility must comply with paragraph (a)(1) or (d) of this section within 3 years from the time your organic HAP emissions first exceeded the threshold.
- (g) If you have repair operations subject to this subpart as defined in §63.5785, these repair operations must meet the requirements in Tables 3 and 4 to this subpart and are not required to meet the 95 percent organic HAP emissions reduction requirements in paragraph (a)(1) or (d) of this section.
- (h) If you use an add-on control device to comply with this subpart, you must meet all requirements contained in 40 CFR part 63, subpart SS.

[70 FR 50124, Aug. 25, 2005]

Options for Meeting Standards

§ 63.5810 What are my options for meeting the standards for open molding and centrifugal casting operations at new and existing sources?

You must use one of the following methods in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section to meet the standards for open molding or centrifugal casting operations in Table 3 or 5 to this subpart. You may use any control method that reduces organic HAP emissions, including reducing resin and gel coat organic HAP content, changing to nonatomized mechanical application, using covered curing techniques, and routing part or all of your emissions to an add-on control. You may use different compliance options for the different operations listed in Table 3 or 5 to this subpart. The necessary calculations must be completed within 30 days after the end of each month. You may switch between the compliance options in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section. When you change to an option based on a 12-month rolling average, you must base the average on the previous 12 months of data calculated using the compliance option you are changing to, unless you were previously using an option that did not require you to maintain records of resin and gel coat use. In this case, you must immediately begin collecting resin and gel coat use data and demonstrate compliance 12 months after changing options.

(a) *Demonstrate that an individual resin or gel coat, as applied, meets the applicable emission limit in Table 3 or 5 to this subpart.* (1) Calculate your actual organic HAP emissions factor for each different process stream within each operation type. A process stream is defined as each individual combination of resin or gel coat, application technique, and control technique. Process streams within operations types are considered different from each other if any of the following four characteristics vary: the neat resin plus or neat gel coat plus organic HAP content, the gel coat type, the application technique, or the control technique. You must calculate organic HAP emissions factors for each different process stream by using the appropriate equations in Table 1 to this subpart for open molding and for centrifugal casting, or site-specific organic HAP emissions factors discussed in §63.5796. The emission factor calculation should include any and all emission reduction techniques used including any add-on controls. If you are using vapor suppressants to reduce HAP emissions, you must determine the vapor suppressant effectiveness (VSE) by conducting testing according to the procedures specified in appendix A to subpart WWWW of 40 CFR part 63. If you are using an add-on control device to reduce HAP emissions, you must determine the add-on control factor by conducting capture and control efficiency testing using the procedures specified in §63.5850. The organic HAP emissions factor

calculated from the equations in Table 1 to this subpart, or a site-specific emissions factor, is multiplied by the add-on control factor to calculate the organic HAP emissions factor after control. Use Equation 1 of this section to calculate the add-on control factor used in the organic HAP emissions factor equations.

$$\text{Add-on Control Factor} = 1 - \frac{\% \text{ Control Efficiency}}{100} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

Percent Control Efficiency=a value calculated from organic HAP emissions test measurements made according to the requirements of §63.5850 to this subpart.

(2) If the calculated emission factor is less than or equal to the appropriate emission limit, you have demonstrated that this process stream complies with the emission limit in Table 3 to this subpart. It is not necessary that all your process streams, considered individually, demonstrate compliance to use this option for some process streams. However, for any individual resin or gel coat you use, if any of the process streams that include that resin or gel coat are to be used in any averaging calculations described in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section, then all process streams using that individual resin or gel coat must be included in the averaging calculations.

(b) Demonstrate that, on average, you meet the individual organic HAP emissions limits for each combination of operation type and resin application method or gel coat type. Demonstrate that on average you meet the individual organic HAP emissions limits for each unique combination of operation type and resin application method or gel coat type shown in Table 3 to this subpart that applies to you.

(1)(i) Group the process streams described in paragraph (a) to this section by operation type and resin application method or gel coat type listed in Table 3 to this subpart and then calculate a weighted average emission factor based on the amounts of each individual resin or gel coat used for the last 12 months. To do this, sum the product of each individual organic HAP emissions factor calculated in paragraph (a)(1) of this section and the amount of neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus usage that corresponds to the individual factors and divide the numerator by the total amount of neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus used in that operation type as shown in Equation 2 of this section.

$$\text{Average organic HAP Emissions Factor} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\text{Actual Process Stream } EF_i * \text{Material}_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n \text{Material}_i} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

Actual Process Stream EF_i =actual organic HAP emissions factor for process stream i, lbs/ton;

$Material_i$ =neat resin plus or neat gel coat plus used during the last 12 calendar months for process stream i, tons;

n=number of process streams where you calculated an organic HAP emissions factor.

(ii) You may, but are not required to, include process streams where you have demonstrated compliance as described in paragraph (a) of this section, subject to the limitations described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, and you are not required to and should not include process streams for which you will demonstrate compliance using the procedures in paragraph (d) of this section.

(2) Compare each organic HAP emissions factor calculated in paragraph (b)(1) of this section with its corresponding organic HAP emissions limit in Table 3 or 5 to this subpart. If all emissions factors are equal to or less than their corresponding emission limits, then you are in compliance.

(c) *Demonstrate compliance with a weighted average emission limit.* Demonstrate each month that you meet each weighted average of the organic HAP emissions limits in Table 3 or 5 to this subpart that apply to you. When using this option, you must demonstrate compliance with the weighted average organic HAP emissions limit for all your open molding operations, and then separately demonstrate compliance with the weighted average organic HAP emissions limit for all your centrifugal casting operations. Open molding operations and centrifugal casting operations may not be averaged with each other.

(1) Each month calculate the weighted average organic HAP emissions limit for all open molding operations and the weighted average organic HAP emissions limit for all centrifugal casting operations for your facility for the last 12-month period to determine the organic HAP emissions limit you must meet. To do this, multiply the individual organic HAP emissions limits in Table 3 or 5 to this subpart for each open molding (centrifugal casting) operation type by the amount of neat resin plus or neat gel coat plus used in the last 12 months for each open molding (centrifugal casting) operation type, sum these results, and then divide this sum by the total amount of neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus used in open molding (centrifugal casting) over the last 12 months as shown in Equation 3 of this section.

$$\text{Weighted Average Emission Limit} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (EL_i * \text{Material}_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n \text{Material}_i} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

EL_i = organic HAP emissions limit for operation type i , lbs/ton from Tables 3 or 5 to this subpart;

Material_i = neat resin plus or neat gel coat plus used during the last 12-month period for operation type i , tons;

n = number of operations.

(2) Each month calculate your weighted average organic HAP emissions factor for open molding and centrifugal casting. To do this, multiply your actual open molding (centrifugal casting) operation organic HAP emissions factors calculated in paragraph (b)(1) of this section and the amount of neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus used in each open molding (centrifugal casting) operation type, sum the results, and divide this sum by the total amount of neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus used in open molding (centrifugal casting) operations as shown in Equation 4 of this section.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Actual Weighted} \\ \text{Average organic} \\ \text{HAP Emissions} \\ \text{Factor} \end{array} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\text{Actual Operation } EF_i * \text{Material}_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n \text{Material}_i} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

Where:

Actual Individual EF_i = Actual organic HAP emissions factor for operation type i , lbs/ton;

Material_i = neat resin plus or neat gel coat plus used during the last 12 calendar months for operation type i , tons;

n = number of operations.

(3) Compare the values calculated in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section. If each 12-month rolling average organic HAP emissions factor is less than or equal to the corresponding 12-month rolling average organic HAP emissions limit, then you are in compliance.

(d) *Meet the organic HAP emissions limit for one application method and use the same resin(s) for all application methods of that resin type.* This option is limited to resins of the same type. The resin types for which this option may be used are noncorrosion-resistant, corrosion-resistant and/or high strength, and tooling.

(1) For any combination of manual resin application, mechanical resin application, filament application, or centrifugal casting, you may elect to meet the organic HAP emissions limit for any one of these application methods and use the same resin in all of the resin application methods listed in this paragraph (d)(1). Table 7 to this subpart presents the possible combinations based on a facility selecting the application process that results in the highest allowable organic HAP content resin. If the resin organic HAP content is below the applicable value shown in Table 7 to this subpart, the resin is in compliance.

(2) You may also use a weighted average organic HAP content for each application method described in paragraph (d)(1) of this section. Calculate the weighted average organic HAP content monthly. Use Equation 2 in paragraph (b)(1) of this section except substitute organic HAP content for organic HAP emissions factor. You are in compliance if the weighted average organic HAP content based on the last 12 months of resin use is less than or equal to the applicable organic HAP contents in Table 7 to this subpart.

(3) You may simultaneously use the averaging provisions in paragraph (b) or (c) of this section to demonstrate compliance for any operations and/or resins you do not include in your compliance demonstrations in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section. However, any resins for which you claim compliance under the option in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section may not be included in any of the averaging calculations described in paragraph (b) or (c) of this section.

(4) You do not have to keep records of resin use for any of the individual resins where you demonstrate compliance under the option in paragraph (d)(1) of this section unless you elect to include that resin in the averaging calculations described in paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

[70 FR 50125, Aug. 25, 2005]

§ 63.5820 What are my options for meeting the standards for continuous lamination/casting operations?

You must use one or more of the options in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section to meet the standards in §63.5805. Use the calculation procedures in §§63.5865 through 63.5890.

(a) *Compliant line option.* Demonstrate that each continuous lamination line and each continuous casting line complies with the applicable standard.

(b) *Averaging option.* Demonstrate that all continuous lamination and continuous casting lines combined, comply with the applicable standard.

(c) *Add-on control device option.* If your operation must meet the 58.5 weight percent organic HAP emissions reduction limit in Table 3 to this subpart, you have the option of demonstrating that you achieve 95 percent reduction of all wet-out area organic HAP emissions.

(d) *Combination option.* Use any combination of options in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section or, for affected sources at existing facilities, any combination of options in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section (in which one or more lines meet the standards on their own, two or more lines averaged together meet the standards, and one or more lines have their wet-out areas controlled to a level of 95 percent).

§ 63.5830 What are my options for meeting the standards for pultrusion operations subject to the 60 weight percent organic HAP emissions reductions requirement?

You must use one or more of the options in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section to meet the 60 weight percent organic HAP emissions limit in Table 3 to this subpart, as required in §63.5805.

(a) Achieve an overall reduction in organic HAP emissions of 60 weight percent by capturing the organic HAP emissions and venting them to a control device or any combination of control devices. Conduct capture and destruction efficiency testing as specified in 63.5850 to this subpart to determine the percent organic HAP emissions reduction.

(b) Design, install, and operate wet area enclosures and resin drip collection systems on pultrusion machines that meet the criteria in paragraphs (b)(1) through (10) of this section.

(1) The enclosure must cover and enclose the open resin bath and the forming area in which reinforcements are pre-wet or wet-out and moving toward the die(s). The surfaces of the enclosure must be closed except for openings to allow material to enter and exit the enclosure.

(2) For open bath pultrusion machines with a radio frequency pre-heat unit, the enclosure must extend from the beginning of the resin bath to within 12.5 inches or less of the entrance of the radio frequency pre-heat unit. If the stock that is within 12.5 inches or less of the entrance to the radio frequency pre-heat unit has any drip, it must be enclosed. The stock exiting the radio frequency pre-heat unit is not required to be in an enclosure if the stock has no drip between the exit of the radio frequency pre-heat unit to within 0.5 inches of the entrance of the die.

(3) For open bath pultrusion machines without a radio frequency pre-heat unit, the enclosure must extend from the beginning of the resin bath to within 0.5 inches or less of the die entrance.

(4) For pultrusion lines with pre-wet area(s) prior to direct die injection, no more than 12.5 inches of open wet stock is permitted between the entrance of the first pre-wet area and the entrance to the die. If the pre-wet stock has any drip, it must be enclosed.

(5) The total open area of the enclosure must not exceed two times the cross sectional area of the puller window(s) and must comply with the requirements in paragraphs (b)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) All areas that are open need to be included in the total open area calculation with the exception of access panels, doors, and/or hatches that are part of the enclosure.

(ii) The area that is displaced by entering reinforcement or exiting product is considered open.

(iii) Areas that are covered by brush covers are considered closed.

(6) Open areas for level control devices, monitoring devices, agitation shafts, and fill hoses must have no more than 1.0 inch clearance.

(7) The access panels, doors, and/or hatches that are part of the enclosure must close tightly. Damaged access panels, doors, and/or hatches that do not close tightly must be replaced.

(8) The enclosure may not be removed from the pultrusion line, and access panels, doors, and/or hatches that are part of the enclosure must remain closed whenever resin is in the bath, except for the time period discussed in paragraph (b)(9) of this section.

(9) The maximum length of time the enclosure may be removed from the pultrusion line or the access panels, doors, and/or hatches and may be open, is 30 minutes per 8 hour shift, 45 minutes per 12 hour shift, or 90 minutes per day if the machine is operated for 24 hours in a day. The time restrictions do not apply if the open doors or panels do not cause the limit of two times the puller window area to be exceeded. Facilities may average the times that access panels, doors, and/or hatches are open across all operating lines. In that case the average must not exceed the times shown in this paragraph (b)(9). All lines included in the average must have operated the entire time period being averaged.

(10) No fans, blowers, and/or air lines may be allowed within the enclosure. The enclosure must not be ventilated.

(c) Use direct die injection pultrusion machines with resin drip collection systems that meet all the criteria specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) All the resin that is applied to the reinforcement is delivered directly to the die.

(2) No exposed resin is present, except at the face of the die.

(3) Resin drip is captured in a closed system and recycled back to the process.

(d) Use a preform injection system that meets the definition in §63.5935

(e) Use any combination of options in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section in which different pultrusion lines comply with different options described in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, and

(1) Each individual pultrusion machine meets the 60 percent reduction requirement, or

(2) The weighted average reduction based on resin throughput of all machines combined is 60 percent. For purposes of the average percent reduction calculation, wet area enclosures reduce organic HAP emissions by 60 percent, and direct die injection and preform injection reduce organic HAP emissions by 90 percent.

[68 FR 19402, Apr. 21, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 50127, Aug. 25, 2005]

General Compliance Requirements

§ 63.5835 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) You must be in compliance at all times with the work practice standards in Table 4 to this subpart, as well as the organic HAP emissions limits in Tables 3, or 5, or the organic HAP content limits in Table 7 to this subpart, as applicable, that you are meeting without the use of add-on controls.

(b) You must be in compliance with all organic HAP emissions limits in this subpart that you meet using add-on controls, except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(c) 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).

(d) You must develop a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan according to the provisions in §63.6(e)(3) for any organic HAP emissions limits you meet using an add-on control.

[68 FR 19402, Apr. 21, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 20466, Apr. 20, 2006]

Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements

§ 63.5840 By what date must I conduct a performance test or other initial compliance demonstration?

You must conduct performance tests, performance evaluations, design evaluations, capture efficiency testing, and other initial compliance demonstrations by the compliance date specified in Table 2 to this subpart, with three exceptions. Open molding and centrifugal casting operations that elect to meet an organic HAP emissions limit on a 12-month rolling average must initiate collection of the required data on the compliance date, and demonstrate compliance 1 year after the compliance date. New sources that use add-on controls to initially meet compliance must demonstrate compliance within 180 days after their compliance date.

§ 63.5845 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?

You must conduct a performance test every 5 years following the initial performance test for any standard you meet with an add-on control device.

§ 63.5850 How do I conduct performance tests, performance evaluations, and design evaluations?

(a) If you are using any add-on controls to meet an organic HAP emissions limit in this subpart, you must conduct each performance test, performance evaluation, and design evaluation in 40 CFR part 63, subpart SS, that applies to you. The basic requirements for performance tests, performance evaluations, and design evaluations are presented in Table 6 to this subpart.

(b) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements in §63.7(e)(1) and under the specific conditions that 40 CFR part 63, subpart SS, specifies.

(c) Each performance evaluation must be conducted according to the requirements in §63.8(e) as applicable and under the specific conditions that 40 CFR part 63, subpart SS, specifies.

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

(e) You must conduct the control device performance test using the emission measurement methods specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Use either Method 1 or 1A of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, as appropriate, to select the sampling sites.

(2) Use Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F or 2G of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, as appropriate, to measure gas volumetric flow rate.

(3) Use Method 18 of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60 to measure organic HAP emissions or use Method 25A of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60 to measure total gaseous organic emissions as a surrogate for total organic HAP emissions. If you use Method 25A, you must assume that all gaseous organic emissions measured as carbon are organic HAP emissions. If you use Method 18 and the number of organic HAP in the exhaust stream exceeds five, you must take into account the use of multiple chromatographic columns and analytical techniques to get an accurate measure of at least 90 percent of the total organic HAP mass emissions. Do not use Method 18 to measure organic HAP emissions from a combustion device; use instead Method 25A and assume that all gaseous organic mass emissions measured as carbon are organic HAP emissions.

(4) You may use American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) D6420-99 (available for purchase from at least one of the following addresses: 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959; or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.) in lieu of Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, under the conditions specified in paragraphs (c)(4)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) If the target compound(s) is listed in Section 1.1 of ASTM D6420-99 and the target concentration is between 150 parts per billion by volume and 100 parts per million by volume.

(ii) If the target compound(s) is not listed in Section 1.1 of ASTM D6420-99, but is potentially detected by mass spectrometry, an additional system continuing calibration check after each run, as detailed in Section 10.5.3 of ASTM D6420-99, must be followed, met, documented, and submitted with the performance test report even if you do not use a moisture condenser or the compound is not considered soluble.

(iii) If a minimum of one sample/analysis cycle is completed at least every 15 minutes.

(5) Use the procedures in EPA Method 3B of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60 to determine an oxygen correction factor if required by §63.997(e)(2)(iii)(C). You may use American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) PTC 19-10-1981-Part 10 (available for purchase from ASME, P.O. Box 2900, 22 Law Drive, Fairfield, New Jersey, 07007-2900, or online at www.asme.org/catalog) as an alternative to

EPA Method 3B of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60.

(f) The control device performance test must consist of three runs and each run must last at least 1 hour. The production conditions during the test runs must represent normal production conditions with respect to the types of parts being made and material application methods. The production conditions during the test must also represent maximum potential emissions with respect to the organic HAP content of the materials being applied and the material application rates.

(g) If you are using a concentrator/oxidizer control device, you must test the combined flow upstream of the concentrator, and the combined outlet flow from both the oxidizer and the concentrator to determine the overall control device efficiency. If the outlet flow from the concentrator and oxidizer are exhausted in separate stacks, you must test both stacks simultaneously with the inlet to the concentrator to determine the overall control device efficiency.

(h) During the test, you must also monitor and record separately the amounts of production resin, tooling resin, pigmented gel coat, clear gel coat, and tooling gel coat applied inside the enclosure that is vented to the control device.

§ 63.5855 What are my monitor installation and operation requirements?

You must monitor and operate all add-on control devices according to the procedures in 40 CFR part 63, subpart SS.

§ 63.5860 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the standards?

(a) You demonstrate initial compliance with each organic HAP emissions standard in paragraphs (a) through (h) of §63.5805 that applies to you by using the procedures shown in Tables 8 and 9 to this subpart.

(b) If using an add-on control device to demonstrate compliance, you must also establish each control device operating limit in 40 CFR part 63, subpart SS, that applies to you.

Emission Factor, Percent Reduction, and Capture Efficiency Calculation Procedures for Continuous Lamination/Casting Operations

§ 63.5865 What data must I generate to demonstrate compliance with the standards for continuous lamination/casting operations?

(a) For continuous lamination/casting affected sources complying with a percent reduction requirement, you must generate the data identified in Tables 10 and 11 to this subpart for each data requirement that applies to your facility.

(b) For continuous lamination/casting affected sources complying with a lbs/ton limit, you must generate the data identified in Tables 11 and 12 to this subpart for each data requirement that applies to your facility.

§ 63.5870 How do I calculate annual uncontrolled and controlled organic HAP emissions from my wet-out area(s) and from my oven(s) for continuous lamination/casting operations?

To calculate your annual uncontrolled and controlled organic HAP emissions from your wet-out areas and from your ovens, you must develop uncontrolled and controlled wet-out area and uncontrolled and controlled oven organic HAP emissions estimation equations or factors to apply to each formula applied on each line, determine how much of each formula for each end product is applied each year on each line, and assign uncontrolled and controlled wet-out area and uncontrolled and controlled oven organic HAP emissions estimation equations or factors to each formula. You must determine the overall capture efficiency using the procedures in §63.5850 to this subpart.

(a) To develop uncontrolled and controlled organic HAP emissions estimation equations and factors, you

must, at a minimum, do the following, as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section:

(1) Identify each end product and the thickness of each end product produced on the line. Separate end products into the following end product groupings, as applicable: corrosion-resistant gel coated end products, noncorrosion-resistant gel coated end products, corrosion-resistant nongel coated end products, and noncorrosion-resistant nongel coated end products. This step creates end product/thickness combinations.

(2) Identify each formula used on the line to produce each end product/thickness combination. Identify the amount of each such formula applied per year. Rank each formula used to produce each end product/thickness combination according to usage within each end product/thickness combination.

(3) For each end product/thickness combination being produced, select the formula with the highest usage rate for testing.

(4) If not already selected, also select the worst-case formula (likely to be associated with the formula with the highest organic HAP content, type of HAP, application of gel coat, thin product, low line speed, higher resin table temperature) amongst all formulae. (You may use the results of the worst-case formula test for all formulae if desired to limit the amount of testing required.)

(5) For each formula selected for testing, conduct at least one test (consisting of three runs). During the test, track information on organic HAP content and type of HAP, end product thickness, line speed, and resin temperature on the wet-out area table.

(6) Using the test results, develop uncontrolled and controlled organic HAP emissions estimation equations (or factors) or series of equations (or factors) that best fit the results for estimating uncontrolled and controlled organic HAP emissions, taking into account the organic HAP content and type of HAP, end product thickness, line speed, and resin temperature on the wet-out area table.

(b) In lieu of using the method specified in paragraph (a) of this section for developing uncontrolled and controlled organic HAP emissions estimation equations and factors, you may either method specified in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section, as applicable.

(1) For either uncontrolled or controlled organic HAP emissions estimates, you may use previously established, facility-specific organic HAP emissions equations or factors, provided they allow estimation of both wet-out area and oven organic HAP emissions, where necessary, and have been approved by your permitting authority. If a previously established equation or factor is specific to the wet-out area only, or to the oven only, then you must develop the corresponding uncontrolled or controlled equation or factor for the other organic HAP emissions source.

(2) For uncontrolled (controlled) organic HAP emissions estimates, you may use controlled (uncontrolled) organic HAP emissions estimates and control device destruction efficiency to calculate your uncontrolled (controlled) organic HAP emissions provided the control device destruction efficiency was calculated at the same time you collected the data to develop your facility's controlled (uncontrolled) organic HAP emissions estimation equations and factors.

(c) Assign to each formula an uncontrolled organic HAP emissions estimation equation or factor based on the end product/thickness combination for which that formula is used.

(d)(1) To calculate your annual uncontrolled organic HAP emissions from wet-out areas that do not have any capture and control and from wet-out areas that are captured by an enclosure but are vented to the atmosphere and not to a control device, multiply each formula's annual usage by its appropriate organic HAP emissions estimation equation or factor and sum the individual results.

(2) To calculate your annual uncontrolled organic HAP emissions that escape from the enclosure on the wet-out area, multiply each formula's annual usage by its appropriate uncontrolled organic HAP emissions estimation equation or factor, sum the individual results, and multiply the summation by 1 minus the percent capture (expressed as a fraction).

(3) To calculate your annual uncontrolled oven organic HAP emissions, multiply each formula's annual usage by its appropriate uncontrolled organic HAP emissions estimation equation or factor and sum the

individual results.

(4) To calculate your annual controlled organic HAP emissions, multiply each formula's annual usage by its appropriate organic HAP emissions estimation equation or factor and sum the individual results to obtain total annual controlled organic HAP emissions.

(e) Where a facility is calculating both uncontrolled and controlled organic HAP emissions estimation equations and factors, you must test the same formulae. In addition, you must develop both sets of equations and factors from the same tests.

§ 63.5875 How do I determine the capture efficiency of the enclosure on my wet-out area and the capture efficiency of my oven(s) for continuous lamination/casting operations?

(a) The capture efficiency of a wet-out area enclosure is assumed to be 100 percent if it meets the design and operation requirements for a permanent total enclosure (PTE) specified in EPA Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51. If a PTE does not exist, then a temporary total enclosure must be constructed and verified using EPA Method 204, and capture efficiency testing must be determined using EPA Methods 204B through E of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51.

(b) The capture efficiency of an oven is to be considered 100 percent, provided the oven is operated under negative pressure.

§ 63.5880 How do I determine how much neat resin plus is applied to the line and how much neat gel coat plus is applied to the line for continuous lamination/casting operations?

Use the following procedures to determine how much neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus is applied to the line each year.

(a) Track formula usage by end product/thickness combinations.

(b) Use in-house records to show usage. This may be either from automated systems or manual records.

(c) Record daily the usage of each formula/end product combination on each line. This is to be recorded at the end of each run (*i.e.*, when a changeover in formula or product is made) and at the end of each shift.

(d) Sum the amounts from the daily records to calculate annual usage of each formula/end product combination by line.

§ 63.5885 How do I calculate percent reduction to demonstrate compliance for continuous lamination/casting operations?

You may calculate percent reduction using any of the methods in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section.

(a) *Compliant line option.* If all of your wet-out areas have PTE that meet the requirements of EPA Method 204 of appendix M of 40 CFR part 51, and all of your wet-out area organic HAP emissions and oven organic HAP emissions are vented to an add-on control device, use Equation 1 of this section to demonstrate compliance. In all other situations, use Equation 2 of this section to demonstrate compliance.

$$PR = \frac{(\text{Inlet}) - (\text{Outlet})}{(\text{Inlet})} \times 100 \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

PR=percent reduction;

Inlet+HAP emissions entering the control device, lbs per year;

Outlet=HAP emissions existing the control device to the atmosphere, lbs per year.

$$PR = \frac{(WAE_{ci} + O_{ci}) - (WAE_{co} + O_{co})}{(WAE_{ci} + WAE_u + O_{ci} + O_u)} \times 100 \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

PR=percent reduction;

WAE_{ci}=wet-out area organic HAP emissions, lbs per year, vented to a control device;

WAE_u=wet-out area organic HAP emissions, lbs per year, not vented to a control device;

O_u=oven organic HAP emissions, lbs per year, not vented to a control device;

O_{ci}=oven organic HAP emissions, lbs per year, vented to a control device;

WAE_{co}=wet-out area organic HAP emissions, lbs per year, from the control device outlet;

O_{co}=oven organic HAP emissions, lbs per year, from the control device outlet.

(b) *Averaging option.* Use Equation 3 of this section to calculate percent reduction.

$$PR = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^m WAE_{ci} + \sum_{j=1}^n O_{cj} \right) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^m WAE_{co} + \sum_{j=1}^n O_{cj} \right)}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^m WAE_{ci} + \sum_{j=1}^n O_{cj} + \sum_{i=1}^m WAE_{iu} + \sum_{j=1}^n O_{ju} \right)} \times 100 \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

PR=percent reduction;

WAE_{ci}=wet-out area organic HAP emissions from wet-out area i, lbs per year, sent to a control device;

WAE_u=wet-out area organic HAP emissions from wet-out area i, lbs per year, not sent to a control device;

WAE_{co}=wet-out area organic HAP emissions from wet-out area i, lbs per year, at the outlet of a control device;

O_{j_u} =organic HAP emissions from oven j, lbs per year, not sent to a control device;

O_{j_c} =organic HAP emissions from oven j, lbs per year, sent to a control device;

$O_{j_{co}}$ =organic HAP emissions from oven j, lbs per year, at the outlet of the control device;

m=number of wet-out areas;

n=number of ovens.

(c) *Add-on control device option.* Use Equation 1 of this section to calculate percent reduction.

(d) *Combination option.* Use Equations 1 through 3 of this section, as applicable, to calculate percent reduction.

[70 FR 50127, Aug. 25, 2005]

§ 63.5890 How do I calculate an organic HAP emissions factor to demonstrate compliance for continuous lamination/casting operations?

(a) *Compliant line option.* Use Equation 1 of this section to calculate an organic HAP emissions factor in lbs/ton.

$$E = \frac{WAE_u + WAE_c + O_u + O_c}{(R + G)} \quad (Eq. 1)$$

Where:

E=HAP emissions factor in lbs/ton of resin and gel coat

WAE_u =uncontrolled wet-out area organic HAP emissions, lbs per year

WAE_c =controlled wet-out area organic HAP emissions, lbs per year

O_u =uncontrolled oven organic HAP emissions, lbs per year

O_c =controlled oven organic HAP emissions, lbs per year

R=total usage of neat resin plus, tpy

G=total usage of neat gel coat plus, tpy

(b) *Averaging option.* Use Equation 2 of this section to demonstrate compliance.

$$E = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m WAE_{u_i} + \sum_{i=1}^o WAE_{c_i} + \sum_{j=1}^n O_{u_j} + \sum_{j=1}^f O_{c_j}}{(R + G)} \quad (Eq. 2)$$

Where:

E =HAP emissions factor in lbs/ton of resin and gel coat

WAE_{ui} =uncontrolled organic HAP emissions from wet-out area i , lbs per year

WAE_{ci} =controlled organic HAP emissions from wet-out area i , lbs per year

O_{uj} =uncontrolled organic HAP emissions from oven j , lbs per year

O_{cj} =controlled organic HAP emissions from oven j , lbs per year

i =number of wet-out areas

j =number of ovens

m =number of wet-out areas uncontrolled

n =number of ovens uncontrolled

o =number of wet-out areas controlled

p =number of ovens controlled

R =total usage of neat resin plus, tpy

G =total usage of neat gel coat plus, tpy

(c) *Combination option.* Use Equations 1 and 2 of this section, as applicable, to demonstrate compliance.

Continuous Compliance Requirements

§ 63.5895 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?

(a) During production, you must collect and keep a record of data as indicated in 40 CFR part 63, subpart SS, if you are using an add-on control device.

(b) You must monitor and collect data as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Except for monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), you must conduct all monitoring in continuous operation (or collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the affected source is operating.

(2) You may not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities for purposes to this subpart, including data averages and calculations, or fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system.

(3) At all times, you must maintain necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.

(4) A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring equipment to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

(c) You must collect and keep records of resin and gel coat use, organic HAP content, and operation where the resin is used if you are meeting any organic HAP emissions limits based on an organic HAP emissions limit in Tables 3 or 5 to this subpart. You must collect and keep records of resin and gel coat use, organic HAP content, and operation where the resin is used if you are averaging organic HAP content limits in Table 7 to this subpart if you are averaging organic HAP contents. Resin use records may be based on purchase records if you can reasonably estimate how the resin is applied. The organic HAP content records may be based on MSDS or on resin specifications supplied by the resin supplier.

(d) Resin and gel coat use records are not required for the individual resins and gel coats that are demonstrated, as applied, to meet their applicable emission as defined in §63.5810(a). However, you must retain the records of resin and gel coat organic HAP content, and you must include the list of these resins and gel coats and identify their application methods in your semiannual compliance reports. If after you have initially demonstrated that a specific combination of an individual resin or gel coat, application method, and controls meets its applicable emission limit, and the resin or gel coat changes or the organic HAP content increases, or you change the application method or controls, then you again must demonstrate that the individual resin or gel coat meets its emission limit as specified in paragraph (a) of §63.5810. If any of the previously mentioned changes results in a situation where an individual resin or gel coat now exceeds its applicable emission limit in Table 3 or 5 of this subpart, you must begin collecting resin and gel coat use records and calculate compliance using one of the averaging options on a 12-month rolling average.

(e) For each of your pultrusion machines, you must record all times that wet area enclosures doors or covers are open and there is resin present in the resin bath.

[68 FR 19402, Apr. 21, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 50128, Aug. 25, 2005]

§ 63.5900 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the standards?

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each standard in §63.5805 that applies to you according to the methods specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Compliance with organic HAP emissions limits for sources using add-on control devices is demonstrated following the procedures in 40 CFR part 63, subpart SS. Sources using add-on controls may also use continuous emissions monitors to demonstrate continuous compliance as an alternative to control parameter monitoring.

(2) Compliance with organic HAP emissions limits is demonstrated by maintaining an organic HAP emissions factor value less than or equal to the appropriate organic HAP emissions limit listed in Table 3 or 5 to this subpart, on a 12-month rolling average, and/or by including in each compliance report a statement that individual resins and gel coats, as applied, meet the appropriate organic HAP emissions limits, as discussed in §63.5895(d).

(3) Compliance with organic HAP content limits in Table 7 to this subpart is demonstrated by maintaining an average organic HAP content value less than or equal to the appropriate organic HAP contents listed in Table 7 to this subpart, on a 12-month rolling average, and/or by including in each compliance report a statement that resins and gel coats individually meet the appropriate organic HAP content limits in Table 7 to this subpart, as discussed in §63.5895(d).

(4) Compliance with the work practice standards in Table 4 to this subpart is demonstrated by performing the work practice required for your operation.

(b) You must report each deviation from each standard in §63.5805 that applies to you. The deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.5910.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, during periods of startup, shutdown or malfunction, you must meet the organic HAP emissions limits and work practice standards that apply to you.

(d) When you use an add-on control device to meet standards in §63.5805, you are not required to meet those standards during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, but you must operate your affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.6(e)(1).

(e) Consistent with §§63.6(e) and 63.7(e)(1), deviations that occur during a period of malfunction for those affected sources and standards specified in paragraph (d) of this section are not violations if you demonstrate to the Administrator's satisfaction that you were operating in accordance with §63.6(e)(1). The Administrator will determine whether deviations that occur during a period of startup, shutdown, and malfunction are violations, according to the provisions in §63.6(e).

[68 FR 19402, Apr. 21, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 50128, Aug. 25, 2005; 71 FR 20466, Apr. 20, 2006]

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.5905 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit all of the notifications in Table 13 to this subpart that apply to you by the dates specified in Table 13 to this subpart. The notifications are described more fully in 40 CFR part 63, subpart A, referenced in Table 13 to this subpart.

(b) If you change any information submitted in any notification, you must submit the changes in writing to the Administrator within 15 calendar days after the change.

§ 63.5910 What reports must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit each report in Table 14 to this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10 (a), you must submit each report by the date specified in Table 14 to this subpart and according to 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 §63.5800 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 §63.5800.

(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 §63.5800.

(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 requirements pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to §70.6 (a)(3)(iii)(A) or §71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (b) (1) through (4) of this section.

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

(1) Company name and address.

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

(3) Date of the 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 organic HAP emissions limitations (emissions limit and operating limit) that apply to you, and there are no deviations from the requirements for work practice standards in Table 4 to this subpart, a statement that there were no deviations from the organic HAP emissions limitations or work practice standards during the reporting period.

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

(d) For each deviation from an organic HAP emissions limitation (*i.e.*, emissions limit and operating limit) and for each deviation from the requirements for work practice standards that occurs at an affected source where you are not using a CMS to comply with the organic HAP emissions limitations or work practice standards in this subpart, the compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c) (1) through (4) of this section and in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(1) The total operating time of each affected source during the reporting period.

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

(e) For each deviation from an organic HAP emissions limitation (*i.e.*, emissions limit and operating limit) occurring at an affected source where you are using a CMS to comply with the organic HAP emissions limitation in this subpart, you must include the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section and in paragraphs (e)(1) through (12) of this section. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

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

(2) The date and time that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out of control, including the information in §63.8(c)(8).

(4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether each deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, or during another period.

(5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(6) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to startup, shutdown, control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMS downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(8) An identification of each organic HAP that was monitored at the affected source.

(9) A brief description of the process units.

(10) A brief description of the CMS.

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

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

(f) You must report if you have exceeded the 100 tpy organic HAP emissions threshold if that exceedance would make your facility subject to §63.5805(a)(1) or (d). Include with this report any request for an exemption under §63.5805(e). If you receive an exemption under §63.5805(e) and subsequently exceed the 100 tpy organic HAP emissions threshold, you must report this exceedance as required in §63.5805(f).

(g) Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71 must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by §70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or §71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If an affected source submits a compliance report pursuant to Table 14 to this subpart along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by §70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or §71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any organic HAP emissions 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 permitting authority.

(h) Submit compliance reports and startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports based on the requirements in Table 14 to this subpart, and not based on the requirements in §63.999.

(i) Where multiple compliance options are available, you must state in your next compliance report if you have changed compliance options since your last compliance report.

[68 FR 19402, Apr. 21, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 50128, Aug. 25, 2005]

§ 63.5915 What records must I keep?

(a) You must keep the records listed 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) The records in §63.6(e)(3)(iii) through (v) related to startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

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

(b) If you use an add-on control device, you must keep all records required in 40 CFR part 63, subpart SS, to show continuous compliance with this subpart.

(c) You must keep all data, assumptions, and calculations used to determine organic HAP emissions factors or average organic HAP contents for operations listed in Tables 3, 5, and 7 to this subpart.

(d) You must keep a certified statement that you are in compliance with the work practice requirements in Table 4 to this subpart, as applicable.

(e) For a new or existing continuous lamination/ casting operation, you must keep the records listed in paragraphs (e)(1) through (4) of this section, when complying with the percent reduction and/or lbs/ton requirements specified in paragraphs (a) and (c) through (d) of §63.5805.

(1) You must keep all data, assumptions, and calculations used to determine percent reduction and/or lbs/ton as applicable;

(2) You must keep a brief description of the rationale for the assignment of an equation or factor to each formula;

(3) When using facility-specific organic HAP emissions estimation equations or factors, you must keep all data, assumptions, and calculations used to derive the organic HAP emissions estimation equations and factors and identification and rationale for the worst-case formula; and

(4) For all organic HAP emissions estimation equations and organic HAP emissions factors, you must keep documentation that the appropriate permitting authority has approved them.

[68 FR 19402, Apr. 21, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 50129, Aug. 25, 2005]

§ 63.5920 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

(a) You must maintain all applicable records in such a manner that they can be readily accessed and are suitable for inspection according to §63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record onsite for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1). You can keep the records offsite for the remaining 3 years.

(d) You may keep records in hard copy or computer readable form including, but not limited to, paper, microfilm, computer floppy disk, magnetic tape, or microfiche.

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.5925 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 15 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you.

§ 63.5930 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart can be administered by us, the EPA, or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency has the authority to administer and enforce this subpart. You should contact your EPA Regional Office to find out if this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.

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

(c) The authorities that will not be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are listed in paragraphs (c) (1) through (4) of this section:

(1) Approval of alternatives to the organic HAP emissions standards in §63.5805 under §63.6(g).

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

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

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

§ 63.5935 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the CAA, in 40 CFR 63.2, and in this section as follows:

Atomized mechanical application means application of resin or gel coat with spray equipment that separates the liquid into a fine mist. This fine mist may be created by forcing the liquid under high pressure through an elliptical orifice, bombarding a liquid stream with directed air jets, or a combination of these techniques.

Bulk molding compound (BMC) means a putty-like molding compound containing resin(s) in a form that is ready to mold. In addition to resins, BMC may contain catalysts, fillers, and reinforcements. Bulk molding compound can be used in compression molding and injection molding operations to manufacture reinforced plastic composites products.

BMC manufacturing means a process that involves the preparation of BMC.

Centrifugal casting means a process for fabricating cylindrical composites, such as pipes, in which composite materials are positioned inside a rotating hollow mandrel and held in place by centrifugal forces until the part is sufficiently cured to maintain its physical shape.

Charge means the amount of SMC or BMC that is placed into a compression or injection mold necessary to complete one mold cycle.

Cleaning means removal of composite materials, such as cured and uncured resin from equipment, finished surfaces, floors, hands of employees, or any other surfaces.

Clear production gel coat means an unpigmented, quick-setting resin used to improve the surface appearance and/or performance of composites. It can be used to form the surface layer of any composites other than those used for molds in tooling operations.

Closed molding means a grouping of processes for fabricating composites in a way that HAP-containing materials are not exposed to the atmosphere except during the material loading stage (e.g., compression molding, injection molding, and resin transfer molding). Processes where the mold is covered with plastic (or equivalent material) prior to resin application, and the resin is injected into the covered mold are also considered closed molding.

Composite means a shaped and cured part produced by using composite materials.

Composite materials means the raw materials used to make composites. The raw materials include styrene containing resins. They may also include gel coat, monomer, catalyst, pigment, filler, and reinforcement.

Compression molding means a closed molding process for fabricating composites in which composite materials are placed inside matched dies that are used to cure the materials under heat and pressure without exposure to the atmosphere. The addition of mold paste or in-mold coating is considered part of the closed molding process. The composite materials used in this process are generally SMC or BMC.

Compression/injection molding means a grouping of processes that involves the use of compression molding and/or injection molding.

Continuous casting means a continuous process for fabricating composites in which composite materials are placed on an in-line conveyor belt to produce cast sheets that are cured in an oven.

Continuous lamination means a continuous process for fabricating composites in which composite materials are typically sandwiched between plastic films, pulled through compaction rollers, and cured in an oven. This process is generally used to produce flat or corrugated products on an in-line conveyor.

Continuous lamination/casting means a grouping of processes that involves the use of continuous lamination and/or continuous casting.

Controlled emissions means those organic HAP emissions that are vented from a control device to the atmosphere.

Corrosion-resistant gel coat means a gel coat used on a product made with a corrosion-resistant resin that has a corrosion-resistant end-use application.

Corrosion-resistant end-use applications means applications where the product is manufactured specifically for an application that requires a level of chemical inertness or resistance to chemical attack above that required for typical reinforced plastic composites products. These applications include, but

are not limited to, chemical processing and storage; pulp and paper production; sewer and wastewater treatment; power generation; potable water transfer and storage; food and drug processing; pollution or odor control; metals production and plating; semiconductor manufacturing; petroleum production, refining, and storage; mining; textile production; nuclear materials storage; swimming pools; and cosmetic production, as well as end-use applications that require high strength resins.

Corrosion-resistant industry standard includes the following standards: ASME RTP-1 or Sect. X; ASTM D5364, D3299, D4097, D2996, D2997, D3262, D3517, D3754, D3840, D4024, D4160, D4161, D4162, D4184, D3982, or D3839; ANSI/AWWA C950; UL 215, 1316 or 1746, IAPMO PS-199, or written customer requirements for resistance to specified chemical environments.

Corrosion-resistant product means a product made with a corrosion-resistant resin and is manufactured to a corrosion-resistant industry standard, or a food contact industry standard, or is manufactured for corrosion-resistant end-use applications involving continuous or temporary chemical exposures.

Corrosion-resistant resin means a resin that either:

(1) Displays substantial retention of mechanical properties when undergoing ASTM C-581 coupon testing, where the resin is exposed for 6 months or more to one of the following materials: Material with a pH \geq 12.0 or \leq 3.0, oxidizing or reducing agents, organic solvents, or fuels or additives as defined in 40 CFR 79.2. In the coupon testing, the exposed resin needs to demonstrate a minimum of 50 percent retention of the relevant mechanical property compared to the same resin in unexposed condition. In addition, the exposed resin needs to demonstrate an increased retention of the relevant mechanical property of at least 20 percentage points when compared to a similarly exposed general-purpose resin. For example, if the general-purpose resin retains 45 percent of the relevant property when tested as specified above, then a corrosion-resistant resin needs to retain at least 65 percent (45 percent plus 20 percent) of its property. The general-purpose resin used in the test needs to have an average molecular weight of greater than 1,000, be formulated with a 1:2 ratio of maleic anhydride to phthalic anhydride and 100 percent diethylene glycol, and a styrene content between 43 to 48 percent; or

(2) Complies with industry standards that require specific exposure testing to corrosive media, such as UL 1316, UL 1746, or ASTM F-1216.

Doctor box means the box or trough on an SMC machine into which the liquid resin paste is delivered before it is metered onto the carrier film.

Filament application means an open molding process for fabricating composites in which reinforcements are fed through a resin bath and wound onto a rotating mandrel. The materials on the mandrel may be rolled out or worked by using nonmechanical tools prior to curing. Resin application to the reinforcement on the mandrel by means other than the resin bath, such as spray guns, pressure-fed rollers, flow coaters, or brushes is not considered filament application.

Filled Resin means that fillers have been added to a resin such that the amount of inert substances is at least 10 percent by weight of the total resin plus filler mixture. Filler putty made from a resin is considered a filled resin.

Fillers means inert substances dispersed throughout a resin, such as calcium carbonate, alumina trihydrate, hydrous aluminum silicate, mica, feldspar, wollastonite, silica, and talc. Materials that are not considered to be fillers are glass fibers or any type of reinforcement and microspheres.

Fire retardant gel coat means a gel coat used for products for which low-flame spread/low-smoke resin is used.

Fluid impingement technology means a spray gun that produces an expanding non-misting curtain of liquid by the impingement of low-pressure uninterrupted liquid streams.

Food contact industry standard means a standard related to food contact application contained in Food and Drug Administration's regulations at 21 CFR 177.2420.

Gel Coat means a quick-setting resin used to improve surface appearance and/or performance of composites. It can be used to form the surface layer of any composites other than those used for molds

in tooling operations.

Gel coat application means a process where either clear production, pigmented production, white/off-white or tooling gel coat is applied.

HAP-containing materials storage means an ancillary process which involves keeping HAP-containing materials, such as resins, gel coats, catalysts, monomers, and cleaners, in containers or bulk storage tanks for any length of time. Containers may include small tanks, totes, vessels, and buckets.

High Performance gel coat means a gel coat used on products for which National Sanitation Foundation, United States Department of Agriculture, ASTM, durability, or other property testing is required.

High strength gel coat means a gel coat applied to a product that requires high strength resin.

High strength resins means polyester resins which have a casting tensile strength of 10,000 pounds per square inch or more and which are used for manufacturing products that have high strength requirements such as structural members and utility poles.

Injection molding means a closed molding process for fabricating composites in which composite materials are injected under pressure into a heated mold cavity that represents the exact shape of the product. The composite materials are cured in the heated mold cavity.

Low Flame Spread/Low Smoke Products means products that meet the following requirements. The products must meet both the applicable flame spread requirements and the applicable smoke requirements. Interior or exterior building application products must meet an ASTM E-84 Flame Spread Index of less than or equal to 25, and Smoke Developed Index of less than or equal to 450, or pass National Fire Protection Association 286 Room Corner Burn Test with no flash over and total smoke released not exceeding 1000 meters square. Mass transit application products must meet an ASTM E-162 Flame Spread Index of less than or equal to 35 and ASTM E662 Smoke Density Ds @ 1.5 minutes less than or equal to 100 and Ds @ 4 minutes less than to equal to 200. Duct application products must meet ASTM E084 Flame Spread Index less than or equal to 25 and Smoke Developed Index less than or equal to 50 on the interior and/or exterior of the duct.

Manual resin application means an open molding process for fabricating composites in which composite materials are applied to the mold by pouring or by using hands and nonmechanical tools, such as brushes and rollers. Materials are rolled out or worked by using nonmechanical tools prior to curing. The use of pressure-fed rollers and flow coaters to apply resin is not considered manual resin application.

Mechanical resin application means an open molding process for fabricating composites in which composite materials (except gel coat) are applied to the mold by using mechanical tools such as spray guns, pressure-fed rollers, and flow coaters. Materials are rolled out or worked by using nonmechanical tools prior to curing.

Mixing means the blending or agitation of any HAP-containing materials in vessels that are 5.00 gallons (18.9 liters) or larger, and includes the mixing of putties or polyputties. Mixing may involve the blending of resin, gel coat, filler, reinforcement, pigments, catalysts, monomers, and any other additives.

Mold means a cavity or matrix into or onto which the composite materials are placed and from which the product takes its form.

Neat gel coat means the resin as purchased for the supplier, but not including any inert fillers.

Neat gel coat plus means neat gel coat plus any organic HAP-containing materials that are added to the gel coat by the supplier or the facility, excluding catalysts and promoters. Neat gel coat plus does include any additions of styrene or methyl methacrylate monomer in any form, including in catalysts and promoters.

Neat resin means the resin as purchased from the supplier, but not including any inert fillers.

Neat resin plus means neat resin plus any organic HAP-containing materials that are added to the resin

by the supplier or the facility. Neat resin plus does not include any added filler, reinforcements, catalysts, or promoters. Neat resin plus does include any additions of styrene or methyl methacrylate monomer in any form, including in catalysts and promoters.

Nonatomized mechanical application means the use of application tools other than brushes to apply resin and gel coat where the application tool has documentation provided by its manufacturer or user that this design of the application tool has been organic HAP emissions tested, and the test results showed that use of this application tool results in organic HAP emissions that are no greater than the organic HAP emissions predicted by the applicable nonatomized application equation(s) in Table 1 to this subpart. In addition, the device must be operated according to the manufacturer's directions, including instructions to prevent the operation of the device at excessive spray pressures. Examples of nonatomized application include flow coaters, pressure fed rollers, and fluid impingement spray guns.

Noncorrosion-resistant resin means any resin other than a corrosion-resistant resin or a tooling resin.

Noncorrosion-resistant product means any product other than a corrosion-resistant product or a mold.

Non-routine manufacture means that you manufacture parts to replace worn or damaged parts of a reinforced plastic composites product, or a product containing reinforced plastic composite parts, that was originally manufactured in another facility. For a part to qualify as non-routine manufacture, it must be used for repair or replacement, and the manufacturing schedule must be based on the current or anticipated repair needs of the reinforced plastic composites product, or a product containing reinforced plastic composite parts.

Operation means a specific process typically found at a reinforced plastic composites facility. Examples of operations are noncorrosion-resistant manual resin application, corrosion-resistant mechanical resin application, pigmented gel coat application, mixing and HAP-containing materials storage.

Operation group means a grouping of individual operations based primarily on mold type. Examples are open molding, closed molding, and centrifugal casting.

Open molding means a process for fabricating composites in a way that HAP-containing materials are exposed to the atmosphere. Open molding includes processes such as manual resin application, mechanical resin application, filament application, and gel coat application. Open molding also includes application of resins and gel coats to parts that have been removed from the open mold.

Pigmented gel coat means a gel coat that has a color, but does not contain 10 percent or more titanium dioxide by weight. It can be used to form the surface layer of any composites other than those used for molds in tooling operations.

Polymer casting means a process for fabricating composites in which composite materials are ejected from a casting machine or poured into an open, partially open, or closed mold and cured. After the composite materials are poured into the mold, they are not rolled out or worked while the mold is open, except for smoothing the material and/or vibrating the mold to remove bubbles. The composite materials may or may not include reinforcements. Products produced by the polymer casting process include cultured marble products and polymer concrete.

Preform Injection means a form of pultrusion where liquid resin is injected to saturate reinforcements in an enclosed system containing one or more chambers with openings only large enough to admit reinforcements. Resin, which drips out of the chamber(s) during the process, is collected in closed piping or covered troughs and then into a covered reservoir for recycle. Resin storage vessels, reservoirs, transfer systems, and collection systems are covered or shielded from the ambient air. Preform injection differs from direct die injection in that the injection chambers are not directly attached to the die.

Prepreg materials means reinforcing fabric received precoated with resin which is usually cured through the addition of heat.

Pultrusion means a continuous process for manufacturing composites that have a uniform cross-sectional shape. The process consists of pulling a fiber-reinforcing material through a resin impregnation chamber or bath and through a shaping die, where the resin is subsequently cured. There are several types of pultrusion equipment, such as open bath, resin injection, and direct die injection equipment.

Repair means application of resin or gel coat to a part to correct a defect, where the resin or gel coat application occurs after the part has gone through all the steps of its typical production process, or the application occurs outside the normal production area. For purposes of this subpart, rerouting a part back through the normal production line, or part of the normal production line, is not considered repair.

Resin transfer molding means a process for manufacturing composites whereby catalyzed resin is transferred or injected into a closed mold in which fiberglass reinforcement has been placed.

Sheet molding compound (SMC) means a ready-to-mold putty-like molding compound that contains resin(s) processed into sheet form. The molding compound is sandwiched between a top and a bottom film. In addition to resin(s), it may also contain catalysts, fillers, chemical thickeners, mold release agents, reinforcements, and other ingredients. Sheet molding compound can be used in compression molding to manufacture reinforced plastic composites products.

Shrinkage controlled resin means a resin that when promoted, catalyzed, and filled according to the resin manufacturer's recommendations demonstrates less than 0.3 percent linear shrinkage when tested according to ASTM D2566.

SMC manufacturing means a process which involves the preparation of SMC.

Tooling gel coat means a gel coat that is used to form the surface layer of molds. Tooling gel coats generally have high heat distortion temperatures, low shrinkage, high barcol hardness, and high dimensional stability.

Tooling resin means a resin that is used to produce molds. Tooling resins generally have high heat distortion temperatures, low shrinkage, high barcol hardness, and high dimensional stability.

Uncontrolled oven organic HAP emissions means those organic HAP emissions emitted from the oven through closed vent systems to the atmosphere and not to a control device. These organic HAP emissions do not include organic HAP emissions that may escape into the workplace through the opening of panels or doors on the ovens or other similar fugitive organic HAP emissions in the workplace.

Uncontrolled wet-out area organic HAP emissions means any or all of the following: Organic HAP emissions from wet-out areas that do not have any capture and control, organic HAP emissions that escape from wet-out area enclosures, and organic HAP emissions from wet-out areas that are captured by an enclosure but are vented to the atmosphere and not to an add-on control device.

Unfilled means that there has been no addition of fillers to a resin or that less than 10 percent of fillers by weight of the total resin plus filler mixture has been added.

Vapor suppressant means an additive, typically a wax, that migrates to the surface of the resin during curing and forms a barrier to seal in the styrene and reduce styrene emissions.

Vapor-suppressed resin means a resin containing a vapor suppressant added for the purpose of reducing styrene emissions during curing.

White and off-white gel coat means a gel coat that contains 10 percent or more titanium dioxide by weight.

[68 FR 19402, Apr. 21, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 50129, Aug. 25, 2005]

Table 1 to Subpart WWW of Part 63—Equations To Calculate Organic HAP Emissions Factors for Specific Open Molding and Centrifugal Casting Process Streams

Table 1. To Subject When of Part 61--Equations to Calculate Organic HAP Emissions Factors for Specific Open Molding and Centrifugal Casting Processes
As specified in §63.9810, use the equations in the following table to calculate organic HAP emissions factors for specific open molding and centrifugal casting processes. And you use...

Process	Equation
1. open molding operation	<p>i. nonvapor-suppressed resin $EF = 0.126 \times \text{HAP} \times 2000$ Use this organic HAP Emissions Factor (EF) Equation for materials with 33 percent or more organic HAP (19 percent for nonatomized gel coat) ...</p> <p>ii. vapor-suppressed resin $EF = 0.126 \times \text{HAP} \times 2000 \times (1 - 0.5 \times \text{VSE factor})$ Use this organic HAP Emissions Factor (EF) Equation for materials with less than 33 percent organic HAP (19 percent for nonatomized gel coat) ...</p> <p>iii. vacuum bagging/closed-mold curing with roll-out $EF = 0.126 \times \text{HAP} \times 2000 \times 0.8$</p> <p>iv. vacuum bagging/closed-mold curing without roll-out $EF = 0.126 \times \text{HAP} \times 2000 \times 0.5$</p>
2. atomized mechanical resin application	<p>i. nonvapor-suppressed resin $EF = 0.169 \times \text{HAP} \times 2000$ Use this organic HAP Emissions Factor (EF) Equation for materials with 33 percent or more organic HAP (19 percent for nonatomized gel coat) ...</p> <p>ii. vapor-suppressed resin $EF = 0.169 \times \text{HAP} \times 2000 \times (1 - 0.45 \times \text{VSE factor})$ Use this organic HAP Emissions Factor (EF) Equation for materials with less than 33 percent organic HAP (19 percent for nonatomized gel coat) ...</p> <p>iii. vacuum bagging/closed-mold curing with roll-out $EF = 0.169 \times \text{HAP} \times 2000 \times 0.85$</p> <p>iv. vacuum bagging/closed-mold curing without roll-out $EF = 0.169 \times \text{HAP} \times 2000 \times 0.55$</p>
3. nonatomized mechanical resin application	<p>i. nonvapor-suppressed resin $EF = 0.107 \times \text{HAP} \times 2000$ Use this organic HAP Emissions Factor (EF) Equation for materials with 33 percent or more organic HAP (19 percent for nonatomized gel coat) ...</p> <p>ii. vapor-suppressed resin $EF = 0.107 \times \text{HAP} \times 2000 \times (1 - 0.45 \times \text{VSE factor})$ Use this organic HAP Emissions Factor (EF) Equation for materials with less than 33 percent organic HAP (19 percent for nonatomized gel coat) ...</p> <p>iii. closed-mold curing with roll-out $EF = 0.107 \times \text{HAP} \times 2000 \times 0.85$</p> <p>iv. vacuum bagging/closed-mold curing without roll-out $EF = 0.107 \times \text{HAP} \times 2000 \times 0.55$</p>
4. atomized mechanical resin application with robotic or automated spray control	<p>i. nonvapor-suppressed resin $EF = 0.154 \times \text{HAP} \times 2000$ Use this organic HAP Emissions Factor (EF) Equation for materials with 33 percent or more organic HAP (19 percent for nonatomized gel coat) ...</p> <p>ii. vapor-suppressed resin $EF = 0.154 \times \text{HAP} \times 2000 \times (1 - 0.45 \times \text{VSE factor})$ Use this organic HAP Emissions Factor (EF) Equation for materials with less than 33 percent organic HAP (19 percent for nonatomized gel coat) ...</p> <p>iii. closed-mold curing with roll-out $EF = 0.154 \times \text{HAP} \times 2000 \times 0.85$</p> <p>iv. vacuum bagging/closed-mold curing without roll-out $EF = 0.154 \times \text{HAP} \times 2000 \times 0.55$</p>
5. filament application	<p>i. nonvapor-suppressed resin $EF = 0.126 \times \text{HAP} \times 2000$ Use this organic HAP Emissions Factor (EF) Equation for materials with 33 percent or more organic HAP (19 percent for nonatomized gel coat) ...</p> <p>ii. vapor-suppressed resin $EF = 0.126 \times \text{HAP} \times 2000 \times (1 - 0.5 \times \text{VSE factor})$ Use this organic HAP Emissions Factor (EF) Equation for materials with less than 33 percent organic HAP (19 percent for nonatomized gel coat) ...</p>
6. filament application	<p>i. nonvapor-suppressed resin $EF = 0.126 \times \text{HAP} \times 2000$ Use this organic HAP Emissions Factor (EF) Equation for materials with 33 percent or more organic HAP (19 percent for nonatomized gel coat) ...</p> <p>ii. vapor-suppressed resin $EF = 0.126 \times \text{HAP} \times 2000 \times (1 - 0.5 \times \text{VSE factor})$ Use this organic HAP Emissions Factor (EF) Equation for materials with less than 33 percent organic HAP (19 percent for nonatomized gel coat) ...</p>

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9. nonatomized spray gel coat application	EF = 0.145 x (HAP) x 2000	EF = (0.4508 x (HAP) - 0.0508) x 2000
10. atomized spray gel coat application using robotic or automated spray	EF = 0.445 x (HAP) x 3000 x 0.73	EF = (1.03646 x (HAP) - 0.195) x 2000 x 0.73
11. centrifugal casting operations 7B		
a. heated air blown through molds	EF = 0.558 x (HAP) x 2000	EF = 0.558 x (HAP) x 2000
b. vented molds, but air vented through the molds is not heated	EF = 0.026 x (HAP) x 2000	EF = 0.026 x (HAP) x 2000

Footnotes to Table 1

- The equations in this table are intended for use in calculating emission factors to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits in subpart WWWW. These equations may not be the most appropriate method to calculate emission estimates for other purposes. However, this does not preclude a facility from using the equations in this table to calculate emission factors for purposes other than rule compliance if these equations are the most accurate available.
- To obtain the organic HAP emissions factor value for an operation with an add-on control device multiply the EF above by the add-on control factor calculated using Equation 1 of 561.5410. The organic HAP emissions factors have units of lbs of organic HAP per ton of resin or gel coat applied.
- Percent HAP means total weight percent of organic HAP (styrene, methyl methacrylate, and any other organic HAP) in the resin or gel coat prior to the addition of fillers, catalyst, and promoters. Input the percent HAP as a decimal, i.e., 33 percent HAP should be input as 0.33, not 33.
- The USE factor means the percent reduction in organic HAP emissions expressed as a decimal measured by the VSE test method of appendix A to this subpart.
- This equation is based on a organic HAP emissions factor equation developed for mechanical atomized controlled spray. It may only be used for automated or robotic spray systems with atomized spray. All spray operations using hand held spray guns must use the appropriate mechanical atomized or mechanical nonatomized organic HAP emissions factor equation. Automated or robotic spray systems using nonatomized spray should use the appropriate nonatomized mechanical resin application equation.
- Applies only to filament application using an open resin bath. If resin is applied manually or with a spray gun, use the appropriate manual or mechanical application organic HAP emissions factor equation.
- These equations are for centrifugal casting operations where the mold is vented during spinning. Centrifugal casting operations where the mold is completely sealed after resin injection are considered to be closed molding operations.
- If a centrifugal casting operation uses mechanical or manual resin application techniques to apply resin to an open centrifugal casting mold, use the appropriate open molding equation with covered cure and no solvent to determine an emission factor for operations prior to the closing of the centrifugal casting mold. If the closed centrifugal casting mold is vented during spinning, use the appropriate centrifugal casting equation to calculate an emission factor for the portion of the process where spinning and cure occur. If a centrifugal casting operation uses mechanical or manual resin application techniques to apply resin to an open centrifugal casting mold, and the mold is then closed and is not vented, treat the entire operation as open molding with covered cure and no solvent to determine emission factors.

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[70 FR 50129, Aug. 26, 2005]

Table 2 to Subpart WWWW of Part 63—Compliance Dates for New and Existing Reinforced Plastic Composites Facilities

As required in §§63.5800 and 63.5840 you must demonstrate compliance with the standards by the dates in the following table:

If your facility is . . .	And . . .	Then you must comply by this date . . .
1. An existing source	a. Is a major source on or before the publication date of this subpart	i. April 21, 2006, or ii. You must accept and meet an enforceable HAP emissions limit below the major source threshold prior to April 21, 2006.
2. An existing source that is an area source	Becomes a major source after the publication date of this subpart	3 years after becoming a major source or April 21, 2006, whichever is later.
3. An existing source, and emits less than 100 tpy of organic HAP from the combination of all centrifugal casting and continuous lamination/casting operations at the time of initial compliance with this subpart	Subsequently increases its actual organic HAP emissions to 100 tpy or more from these operations, which requires that the facility must now comply with the standards in §63.5805(b)	3 years of the date your semi-annual compliance report indicates your facility meets or exceeds the 100 tpy threshold.
4. A new source	Is a major source at startup	Upon startup or April 21, 2003, whichever is later.
5. A new source	Is an area source at startup and becomes a major source	Immediately upon becoming a major source.
6. A new source, and emits less than 100 tpy of organic HAP from the combination of all open molding, centrifugal casting, continuous lamination/casting, pultrusion, SMC and BMC manufacturing, and mixing operations at the time of initial compliance with this subpart	Subsequently increases its actual organic HAP emissions to 100 tpy or more from the combination of these operations, which requires that the facility must now meet the standards in §63.5805 (d)	3 years from the date that your semi-annual compliance report indicates your facility meets or exceeds the 100 tpy threshold.

Table 3 to Subpart WWWW of Part 63—Organic HAP Emissions Limits for Existing Open Molding Sources, New Open Molding Sources Emitting Less Than 100 TPY of HAP, and New and Existing Centrifugal Casting and Continuous Lamination/Casting Sources that Emit Less Than 100 TPY of HAP

As specified in §63.5805, you must meet the following organic HAP emissions limits that apply to you:

Table 3 to Subpart WWWW of Part 63—Organic HAP Emissions Limits for Specific Open Molding, Centrifugal Casting, Pultrusion and Continuous Lamination/Casting Operations

If your operation type is . . .	And you use . . .	¹Your organic HAP emissions limit is . . .
1. open molding—corrosion-resistant and/or high strength (CR/HS)	a. mechanical resin application b. filament application c. manual resin application	113 lb/ton. 171 lb/ton. 123 lb/ton.
2. open molding—non-CR/HS	a. mechanical resin application b. filament application c. manual resin application	88 lb/ton. 188 lb/ton. 87 lb/ton.
3. open molding—tooling	a. mechanical resin application b. manual resin application	254 lb/ton. 157 lb/ton.
4. open molding—low-flame spread/low-smoke products	a. mechanical resin application b. filament application c. manual resin application	497 lb/ton. 270 lb/ton. 238 lb/ton.
5. open molding—shrinkage controlled resins ²	a. mechanical resin application b. filament application c. manual resin application	354 lb/ton. 215 lb/ton. 180 lb/ton.
6. open molding—gel coat ³	a. tooling gel coating b. white/off white pigmented gel coating c. all other pigmented gel coating d. CR/HS or high performance gel coat e. fire retardant gel coat f. clear production gel coat	440 lb/ton. 267 lb/ton. 377 lb/ton. 605 lb/ton. 854 lb/ton. 522 lb/ton.
7. centrifugal casting—	a. resin application	25 lb/ton. ⁴

If your operation type is ...	And you use ...	¹ Your organic HAP emissions limit is ...
1. open molding—corrosion-resistant and/or high strength (CR/HS)	a. mechanical resin application b. filament application c. manual resin application	113 lb/ton. 171 lb/ton. 123 lb/ton.
2. open molding—non-CR/HS	a. mechanical resin application b. filament application c. manual resin application	88 lb/ton. 188 lb/ton. 87 lb/ton.
3. open molding—tooling	a. mechanical resin application b. manual resin application	254 lb/ton. 157 lb/ton.
4. open molding—low-flame spread/low-smoke products	a. mechanical resin application b. filament application c. manual resin application	497 lb/ton. 270 lb/ton. 238 lb/ton.
5. open molding—shrinkage controlled resins ²	a. mechanical resin application b. filament application c. manual resin application	354 lb/ton. 215 lb/ton. 180 lb/ton.
6. open molding—gel coat ³	a. tooling gel coating b. white/off white pigmented gel coating c. all other pigmented gel coating d. CR/HS or high performance gel coat e. fire retardant gel coat f. clear production gel coat	440 lb/ton. 267 lb/ton. 377 lb/ton. 605 lb/ton. 854 lb/ton. 522 lb/ton.
7. centrifugal casting—CR/HS	a. resin application with the mold closed, and the mold is vented during spinning and cure b. resin application	25 lb/ton. ⁴ NA—this is considered to be a closed molding operation. 25 lb/ton. ⁴ Use the appropriate open

	with the mold closed, and the mold is not vented during spinning and cure c. resin application with the mold open, and the mold is vented during spinning and cure d. resin application with the mold open, and the mold is not vented during spinning and cure	molding emission limit. ⁵
8. centrifugal casting—non-CR/HS	a. resin application with the mold closed, and the mold is vented during spinning and cure b. resin application with the mold closed, and mold is not vented during the spinning and cure c. resin application with the mold open, and the mold is vented during spinning and cure d. resin application with the mold open, and the mold is not vented during spinning and cure	20 lb/ton. ⁴ NA—this is considered to be a closed molding operation. 20 lb/ton. ⁴ Use the appropriate open molding emission limit. ⁵
9. pultrusion ⁶	N/A	reduce total organic HAP emissions by at least 60 weight percent.
10. continuous lamination/casting	N/A	reduce total organic HAP emissions by at least 58.5 weight percent or not exceed an organic HAP emissions limit of 15.7 lbs of organic HAP per ton of neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus.

¹Organic HAP emissions limits for open molding and centrifugal casting are expressed as lb/ton. You must be at or below these values based on a 12-month rolling average.

²This emission limit applies regardless of whether the shrinkage controlled resin is used as a production

resin or a tooling resin.

³If you only apply gel coat with manual application, for compliance purposes treat the gel coat as if it were applied using atomized spray guns to determine both emission limits and emission factors. If you use multiple application methods and any portion of a specific gel coat is applied using nonatomized spray, you may use the nonatomized spray gel coat equation to calculate an emission factor for the manually applied portion of that gel coat. Otherwise, use the atomized spray gel coat application equation to calculate emission factors.

⁴For compliance purposes, calculate your emission factor using only the appropriate centrifugal casting equation in item 2 of Table 1 to this subpart, or a site specific emission factor for after the mold is closed as discussed in §63.5796.

⁵Calculate your emission factor using the appropriate open molding covered cure emission factor in item 1 of Table 1 to this subpart, or a site specific emission factor as discussed in §63.5796.

⁶Pultrusion machines that produce parts that meet the following criteria: 1,000 or more reinforcements or the glass equivalent of 1,000 ends of 113 yield roving or more; and have a cross sectional area of 60 square inches or more are not subject to this requirement. Their requirement is the work practice of air flow management which is described in Table 4 to this subpart.

[70 FR 50131, Aug. 25, 2005]

Table 4 to Subpart WWWW of Part 63—Work Practice Standards

As specified in §63.5805, you must meet the work practice standards in the following table that apply to you:

Table 4 to Subpart WWWW of Part 63—Work Practice Standards

For ...	You must ...
1. a new or existing closed molding operation using compression/injection molding	uncover, unwrap or expose only one charge per mold cycle per compression/injection molding machine. For machines with multiple molds, one charge means sufficient material to fill all molds for one cycle. For machines with robotic loaders, no more than one charge may be exposed prior to the loader. For machines fed by hoppers, sufficient material may be uncovered to fill the hopper. Hoppers must be closed when not adding materials. Materials may be uncovered to feed to slitting machines. Materials must be recovered after slitting.
2. a new or existing cleaning operation	not use cleaning solvents that contain HAP, except that styrene may be used as a cleaner in closed systems, and organic HAP containing cleaners may be used to clean cured resin from application equipment. Application equipment includes any equipment that directly contacts resin.

3. a new or existing materials HAP-containing materials storage operation	keep containers that store HAP-containing materials closed or covered except during the addition or removal of materials. Bulk HAP-containing materials storage tanks may be vented as necessary for safety.
4. an existing or new SMC manufacturing operation	close or cover the resin delivery system to the doctor box on each SMC manufacturing machine. The doctor box itself may be open.
5. an existing or new SMC manufacturing operation	use a nylon containing film to enclose SMC.
6. all mixing or BMC manufacturing operations ¹	use mixer covers with no visible gaps present in the mixer covers, except that gaps of up to 1 inch are permissible around mixer shafts and any required instrumentation.
7. all mixing or BMC manufacturing operations ¹	close any mixer vents when actual mixing is occurring, except that venting is allowed during addition of materials, or as necessary prior to adding materials or opening the cover for safety. Vents routed to a 95 percent efficient control device are exempt from this requirement.
8. all mixing or BMC manufacturing operations ¹	keep the mixer covers closed while actual mixing is occurring except when adding materials or changing covers to the mixing vessels.
9. a new or existing pultrusion operation manufacturing parts that meet the following criteria: 1,000 or more reinforcements or the glass equivalent of 1,000 ends of 113 yield roving or more; and have a cross sectional area of 60 square inches or more that is not subject to the 95 percent organic HAP emission reduction requirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. not allow vents from the building ventilation system, or local or portable fans to blow directly on or across the wet-out area(s), ii. not permit point suction of ambient air in the wet-out area(s) unless that air is directed to a control device, iii. use devices such as deflectors, baffles, and curtains when practical to reduce air flow velocity across the wet-out area(s), iv. direct any compressed air exhausts away from resin and wet-out area(s),
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. convey resin collected from drip-off pans or other devices to reservoirs, tanks, or sumps via covered troughs, pipes, or other covered conveyance that shields the resin from the ambient air, vi. cover all reservoirs, tanks, sumps, or HAP-containing materials storage vessels except when they are being charged or filled, and

	vii. cover or shield from ambient air resin delivery systems to the wet-out area(s) from reservoirs, tanks, or sumps where practical.
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¹Containers of 5 gallons or less may be open when active mixing is taking place, or during periods when they are in process (i.e., they are actively being used to apply resin). For polymer casting mixing operations, containers with a surface area of 500 square inches or less may be open while active mixing is taking place.

[70 FR 50133, Aug. 25, 2005]

Alternative Organic HAP Emissions Limits for Open Molding, Centrifugal Casting, and SMC Manufacturing Operations Where the Standards are Based on a 95 Percent Reduction Requirement

As specified in §63.5805, as an alternative to the 95 percent organic HAP emissions reductions requirement, you may meet the appropriate organic HAP emissions limits in the following table:

If your operation type is . . .	And you use . . .	Your organic HAP emissions limit is a¹ . . .
1. Open molding—corrosion-resistant and/or high strength (CR/HS)	a. Mechanical resin application	6 lb/ton.
	b. Filament application	9 lb/ton.
	c. Manual resin application	7 lb/ton.
2. Open molding—non-CR/HS	a. mechanical resin application	13 lb/ton.
	b. Filament application	10 lb/ton.
	c. Manual resin application	5 lb/ton.
3. Open molding—tooling	a. Mechanical resin application	13 lb/ton.
	b. Manual resin application	8 lb/ton.
4. Open molding—low flame spread/low smoke products	a. Mechanical resin application	25 lb/ton.
	b. Filament application	14 lb/ton.
	c. Manual resin application	12 lb/ton.
5. Open molding—shrinkage controlled resins	a. Mechanical resin application	18 lb/ton.
	b. Filament application	11 lb/ton.
	c. Manual resin application	9 lb/ton.

6. Open molding—gel coat ²	a. Tooling gel coating	22 lb/ton.
	b. White/off white pigmented gel coating	22 lb/ton.
	c. All other pigmented gel coating	19 lb/ton.
	d. CR/HS or high performance gel coat	31 lb/ton.
	e. Fire retardant gel coat	43 lb/ton.
	f. Clear production gel coat	27 lb/ton.
7. Centrifugal casting—CR/HS ^{3,4}	A vent system that moves heated air through the mold	27 lb/ton.
8. Centrifugal casting—non-CR/HS ^{3,4}	A vent system that moves heated air through the mold	21 lb/ton.
7. Centrifugal casting—CR/HS ^{3,4}	A vent system that moves ambient air through the mold	2 lb/ton.
8. Centrifugal casting—non-CR/HS ^{3,4}	A vent system that moves ambient air through the mold	1 lb/ton.
9. SMC Manufacturing	N/A	2.4 lb/ton.

¹Organic HAP emissions limits for open molding and centrifugal casting expressed as lb/ton are calculated using the equations shown in Table 1 to this subpart. You must be at or below these values based on a 12-month rolling average.

²These limits are for spray application of gel coat. Manual gel coat application must be included as part of spray gel coat application for compliance purposes using the same organic HAP emissions factor equation and organic HAP emissions limit. If you only apply gel coat with manual application, treat the manually applied gel coat as if it were applied with atomized spray for compliance determinations.

³Centrifugal casting operations where the mold is not vented during spinning and cure are considered to be closed molding and are not subject to any emissions limit. Centrifugal casting operations where the mold is not vented during spinning and cure, and the resin is applied to the open centrifugal casting mold using mechanical or manual open molding resin application techniques are considered to be open molding operations and the appropriate open molding emission limits apply.

⁴Centrifugal casting operations where the mold is vented during spinning and the resin is applied to the open centrifugal casting mold using mechanical or manual open molding resin application techniques, use the appropriate centrifugal casting emission limit to determine compliance. Calculate your emission factor using the appropriate centrifugal casting emission factor in Table 1 to this subpart, or a site specific emission factor as discussed in §63.5796.

[68 FR 19402, Apr. 21, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 50133, Aug. 25, 2005]

Table 6 to Subpart WWW of Part 63—Basic Requirements for Performance Tests, Performance Evaluations, and Design Evaluations for New and Existing Sources Using Add-On Control Devices

As required in §63.5850 you must conduct performance tests, performance evaluations, and design evaluation according to the requirements in the following table:

For . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
1. Each enclosure used to collect and route organic HAP emissions to an add-on control device that is a PTE	Meet the requirements for a PTE	EPA method 204 of appendix M of 40 CFR part 51	Enclosures that meet the requirements of EPA Method 204 of appendix M of 40 CFR part 51 for a PTE are assumed to have a capture efficiency of 100%. Note that the criteria that all access doors and windows that are not treated as natural draft openings shall be closed during routine operation of the process is not intended to require that these doors and windows be closed at all times. It means that doors and windows must be closed any time that you are not actually moving parts or equipment through them. Also, any styrene retained in hollow parts and liberated outside the PTE is not considered to be a violation of the EPA Method 204 criteria.
2. Each enclosure used to collect and route organic HAP emissions to an add-on control device that is not a PTE	a. Determine the capture efficiency of each enclosure used to capture organic HAP emissions sent to an add-on control device	i. EPA methods 204B through E of appendix M of 40 CFR part 51, or	(1) Enclosures that do not meet the requirements for a PTE must determine the capture efficiency by constructing a temporary total enclosure according to the requirements of EPA Method 204 of appendix M of 40 CFR part 51 and measuring the mass flow rates of the organic HAP in the exhaust streams going to the atmosphere and to the control device. Test runs for EPA Methods 204B through E of appendix M of 40 CFR part 51 must be at least 3 hours.
		ii. An alternative test method that	(1) The alternative test method must the data quality objectives and lower

		meets the requirements in 40 CFR part 51, appendix M	confidence limit approaches for alternative capture efficiency protocols requirements contained in 40 CFR part 63 subpart KK, appendix A.
3. Each control device used to comply with a percent reduction requirement, or an organic HAP emissions limit	Determine the control efficiency of each control device used to control organic HAP emissions	The test methods specified in §63.5850 to this subpart	Testing and evaluation requirements are contained in 40 CFR part 63, subpart SS, and §63.5850 to this subpart.
4. Determining organic HAP emission factors for any operation	Determine the mass organic HAP emissions rate	The test methods specified in §63.5850 to this subpart	Testing and evaluation requirements are contained in 40 CFR part 63, subpart SS, and §63.5850 to this subpart.

Table 7 to Subpart WWWW of Part 63—Options Allowing Use of the Same Resin Across Different Operations That Use the Same Resin Type

As specified in §63.5810(d), when electing to use the same resin(s) for multiple resin application methods, you may use any resin(s) with an organic HAP content less than or equal to the values shown in the following table, or any combination of resins whose weighted average organic HAP content based on a 12-month rolling average is less than or equal to the values shown the following table:

Table 7—to Subpart WWWW of Part 63—Options Allowing Use of the Same Resin Across Different Operations That Use the Same Resin Type

If your facility has the following resin type and application method . . .	The highest resin weight is* * * percent organic HAP content, or weighted average weight percent organic HAP content, you can use for . . .	is . . .
1. CR/HS resins, centrifugal casting ^{1,2}	a. CR/HS mechanical	³ 48.0
	b. CR/HS filament application	48.0
	c. CR/HS manual	48.0
2. CR/HS resins, nonatomized mechanical	a. CR/HS filament application	46.4
	b. CR/HS manual	46.4
3. CR/HS resins, filament application	CR/HS manual	42.0
4. non-CR/HS resins, filament application	a. non-CR/HS mechanical	³ 45.0

	b. non-CR/HS manual	45.0
	c. non-CR/HS centrifugal casting ^{1,2}	45.0
5. non-CR/HS resins, nonatomized mechanical	a. non-CR/HS manual	38.5
	b. non-CR/HS centrifugal casting ^{1,2}	38.5
6. non-CR/HS resins, centrifugal casting ^{1,2}	non-CR/HS manual	37.5
7. tooling resins, nonatomized mechanical	tooling manual	91.4
8. tooling resins, manual	tooling atomized mechanical	45.9

¹If the centrifugal casting operation blows heated air through the molds, then 95 percent capture and control must be used if the facility wishes to use this compliance option.

²If the centrifugal casting molds are not vented, the facility may treat the centrifugal casting operations as if they were vented if they wish to use this compliance option.

³Nonatomized mechanical application must be used.

[70 FR 50133, Aug. 25, 2005]

Table 8 to Subpart WWWW of Part 63—Initial Compliance With Organic HAP Emissions Limits

As specified in §63.5860(a), you must demonstrate initial compliance with organic HAP emissions limits as specified in the following table:

Table 8 to Subpart WWWW of Part 63—Initial Compliance With Organic HAP Emissions Limits

For . . .	That must meet the following organic HAP emissions limit . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
1. open molding and centrifugal casting operations	a. an organic HAP emissions limit shown in Tables 3 or 5 to this subpart, or an organic HAP content limit shown in Table 7 to this subpart	i. you have met the appropriate organic HAP emissions limits for these operations as calculated using the procedures in §63.5810 on a 12-month rolling average 1 year after the appropriate compliance date, and/or ii. you demonstrate that any individual resins or gel coats not included in (i) above, as applied, meet their applicable emission limits, or iii. you demonstrate using the

		appropriate values in Table 7 to this subpart that the weighted average of all resins and gel coats for each resin type and application method meet the appropriate organic HAP contents.
2. open molding centrifugal casting, continuous lamination/casting, SMC and BMC manufacturing, and mixing operations	a. reduce total organic HAP emissions by at least 95 percent by weight	total organic HAP emissions, based on the results of the capture efficiency and destruction efficiency testing specified in Table 6 to this subpart, are reduced by at least 95 percent by weight.
3. continuous lamination/casting operations	a. reduce total organic HAP emissions, by at least 58.5 weight percent, or	total organic HAP emissions, based on the results of the capture efficiency and destruction efficiency in Table 6 to this subpart and the calculation procedures specified in §§63.5865 through 63.5890, are reduced by at least 58.5 percent by weight.
	b. not exceed an organic HAP emissions limit of 15.7 lbs of organic HAP per ton of neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus	total organic HAP emissions, based on the results of the capture efficiency and destruction efficiency testing specified in Table 6 to this subpart and the calculation procedures specified in §§63.5865 through 63.5890, do not exceed 15.7 lbs of organic HAP per ton of neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus.
4. continuous lamination/casting operations	a. reduce total organic HAP emissions by at least 95 weight percent or	total organic HAP emissions, based on the results of the capture efficiency and destruction efficiency testing specified in Table 6 to this subpart and the calculation procedures specified in §§63.5865 through 63.5890, are reduced by at least 95 percent by weight
	b. not exceed an organic HAP emissions limit of 1.47 lbs of organic	total organic HAP emissions, based on the results of the capture efficiency and destruction efficiency testing

	HAP per ton of neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus	specified in Table 6 and the calculation procedures specified in §§63.5865 through 63.5890, do not exceed 1.47 lbs of organic HAP of per ton of neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus.
5. pultrusion operations	a. reduce total organic HAP emissions by at least 60 percent by weight	i. total organic HAP emissions, based on the results of the capture efficiency and add-on control device destruction efficiency testing specified in Table 6 to this subpart, are reduced by at least 60 percent by weight, and/or ii. as part of the notification of initial compliance status, the owner/operator submits a certified statement that all pultrusion lines not controlled with an add-on control device, but for which an emission reduction is being claimed, are using direct die injection, and/or wet-area enclosures that meet the criteria of §63.5830.
6. pultrusion operations	a. reduce total organic HAP emissions by at least 95 percent by weight	i. total organic HAP emissions, based on the results of the capture efficiency and add-on control device destruction efficiency testing specified in Table 6 to this subpart, are reduced by at least 95 percent by weight.

[70 FR 50134, Aug. 25, 2005]

Table 9 to Subpart WWWW of Part 63—Initial Compliance With Work Practice Standards

As specified in §63.5860(a), you must demonstrate initial compliance with work practice standards as specified in the following table:

Table 9 To Subpart WWWW of Part 63—Initial Compliance With Work Practice Standards

For . . .	That must meet the following standards . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
1. a new or existing closed molding	uncover, unwrap or expose only one charge	the owner or operator submits a certified

<p>operation using compression/injection molding</p>	<p>per mold cycle per compression/injection molding machine. For machines with multiple molds, one charge means sufficient material to fill all molds for one cycle. For machines with robotic loaders, no more than one charge may be exposed prior to the loader. For machines fed by hoppers, sufficient material may be uncovered to fill the hopper. Hoppers must be closed when not adding materials. Materials may be uncovered to feed to slitting machines. Materials must be recovered after slitting</p>	<p>statement in the notice of compliance status that only one charge is uncovered, unwrapped, or exposed per mold cycle per compression/injection molding machine, or prior to the loader, hoppers are closed except when adding materials, and materials are recovered after slitting.</p>
<p>2. a new or existing cleaning operation</p>	<p>not use cleaning solvents that contain HAP, except that styrene may be used in closed systems, and organic HAP containing materials may be used to clean cured resin from application equipment. Application equipment includes any equipment that directly contacts resin between storage and applying resin to the mold or reinforcement</p>	<p>the owner or operator submits a certified statement in the notice of compliance status that all cleaning materials, except styrene contained in closed systems, or materials used to clean cured resin from application equipment, contain no HAP.</p>
<p>3. a new or existing materials HAP-containing materials storage operation</p>	<p>keep containers that store HAP-containing materials closed or covered except during the addition or removal of materials. Bulk HAP-containing materials storage tanks may be vented as necessary for safety</p>	<p>the owner or operator submits a certified statement in the notice of compliance status that all HAP-containing storage containers are kept closed or covered except when adding or removing materials, and that any bulk storage tanks are vented only as necessary for safety.</p>
<p>4. an existing or new SMC manufacturing</p>	<p>close or cover the resin delivery system to the</p>	<p>the owner or operator submits a certified</p>

operation	doctor box on each SMC manufacturing machine. The doctor box itself may be open	statement in the notice of compliance status that the resin delivery system is closed or covered.
5. an existing or new SMC manufacturing operation	use a nylon containing film to enclose SMC	the owner or operator submits a certified statement in the notice of compliance status that a nylon-containing film is used to enclose SMC.
6. an existing or new mixing or BMC manufacturing operation	use mixer covers with no visible gaps present in the mixer covers, except that gaps of up to 1 inch are permissible around mixer shafts and any required instrumentation	the owner or operator submits a certified statement in the notice of compliance status that mixer covers are closed during mixing except when adding materials to the mixers, and that gaps around mixer shafts and required instrumentation are less than 1 inch.
7. an existing mixing or BMC manufacturing operation	not actively vent mixers to the atmosphere while the mixing agitator is turning, except that venting is allowed during addition of materials, or as necessary prior to adding materials for safety	the owner or operator submits a certified statement in the notice of compliance status that mixers are not actively vented to the atmosphere when the agitator is turning except when adding materials or as necessary for safety.
8. a new or existing mixing or BMC manufacturing operation	keep the mixer covers closed during mixing except when adding materials to the mixing vessels	the owner or operator submits a certified statement in the notice of compliance status that mixers closed except when adding materials to the mixing vessels.
9. a new or existing pultrusion operation manufacturing parts that meet the following criteria: 1,000 or more	i. Not allow vents from the building ventilation system, or local or portable fans to blow directly on or across the	the owner or operator submits a certified statement in the notice of compliance status that they have complied

<p>reinforcements or the glass equivalent of 1,000 ends of 113 yield roving or more; and have a cross sectional area of 60 square inches or more that is not subject to the 95 percent organic HAP emission reduction requirement</p>	<p>wet-out area(s), ii. not permit point suction of ambient air in the wet-out area(s) unless that air is directed to a control device, iii. use devices such as deflectors, baffles, and curtains when practical to reduce air flow velocity across the wet-out area(s), iv. direct any compressed air exhausts away from resin and wet-out area(s), v. convey resin collected from drip-off pans or other devices to reservoirs, tanks, or sumps via covered troughs, pipes, or other covered conveyance that shields the resin from the ambient air, vi. cover all reservoirs, tanks, sumps, or HAP-containing materials storage vessels except when they are being charged or filled, and vii. cover or shield from ambient air resin delivery systems to the wet-out area(s) from reservoirs, tanks, or sumps where practical.</p>	<p>with all the requirements listed in 9.i through 9.vii.</p>
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[70 FR 50135, Aug. 25, 2005]

Table 10 to Subpart WWW of Part 63—Data Requirements for New and Existing Continuous Lamination Lines and Continuous Casting Lines Complying with a Percent Reduction Limit on a Per Line Basis

As required in §63.5865(a), in order to comply with a percent reduction limit for continuous lamination lines and continuous casting lines you must determine the data in the following table:

For each line where the wet-out area . . .	And the oven . . .	You must determine . . .
1. Has an enclosure that is not a permanent total enclosure (PTE) and the captured organic HAP emissions are	a. Is uncontrolled	i. Annual uncontrolled wet-out area organic HAP emissions, ii. Annual controlled wet-out

<p>controlled by an add-on control device</p>		<p>area organic HAP emissions, iii. Annual uncontrolled oven organic HAP emissions, iv. The capture efficiency of the wet-out area enclosure,</p>
		<p>v. The destruction efficiency of the add-on control device, and vi. The amount of neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus applied.</p>
<p>2. Has an enclosure that is a PTE and the captured organic HAP emissions are controlled by an add-on control device</p>	<p>a. Is uncontrolled</p>	<p>i. Annual uncontrolled wet-out area organic HAP emissions, ii. Annual controlled wet-out area organic HAP emissions, iii. Annual uncontrolled oven organic HAP emissions, iv. That the wet-out area enclosure meets the requirements of EPA Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 for a PTE, v. The destruction efficiency of the add-on control device, and vi. The amount of neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus applied.</p>
<p>3. Is uncontrolled</p>	<p>a. Is controlled by an add-on control device</p>	<p>i. Annual uncontrolled wet-out area organic HAP emissions, ii. Annual uncontrolled oven organic HAP emissions, iii. Annual controlled oven organic HAP emissions, iv. The capture efficiency of the oven, v. the destruction efficiency of the add-on control device, and vi. the amount of neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus applied.</p>
<p>4. Has an enclosure that is not</p>	<p>a. Is controlled</p>	<p>i. Annual uncontrolled wet-</p>

<p>a PTE and the captured organic HAP emissions are controlled by an add-on control device</p>	<p>by an add-on control device</p>	<p>out area organic HAP emissions, ii. Annual controlled wet-out area organic HAP emissions, iii. Annual uncontrolled oven organic HAP emissions, iv. Annual controlled oven organic HAP emissions; v. The capture efficiency of the wet-out area enclosure, vi. Inlet organic HAP emissions to the add-on control device, vii. Outlet organic HAP emissions from the add-on control device, and viii. The amount of neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus applied.</p>
<p>5. Has an enclosure that is a PTE and the captured organic HAP emissions are controlled by an add-on control device</p>	<p>a. Is controlled by an add-on control device</p>	<p>i. That the wet-out area enclosure meets the requirements of EPA Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 for a PTE, ii. The capture efficiency of the oven, and</p>
		<p>iii. The destruction efficiency of the add-on control device.</p>

Table 11 to Subpart WWW of Part 63—Data Requirements for New and Existing Continuous Lamination and Continuous Casting Lines Complying with a Percent Reduction Limit or a Lbs/Ton Limit on an Averaging Basis

As required in §63.5865, in order to comply with a percent reduction limit or a lbs/ton limit on an averaging basis for continuous lamination lines and continuous casting lines you must determine the data in the following table:

For each . . .	That . . .	You must determine . . .
1. Wet-out area	Is uncontrolled	Annual uncontrolled wet-out area organic HAP emissions.
2. Wet-out area	a. Has an enclosure that is not a PTE	i. The capture efficiency of the enclosure, and ii. Annual organic HAP emissions that escape the enclosure.
3. Wet-out	Has an enclosure	That the enclosure meets the requirements

area	that is a PTE	of EPA Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 for a PTE.
4. Oven	Is uncontrolled	Annual uncontrolled oven organic HAP emissions.
5. Line	a. Is controlled or uncontrolled	i. The amount of neat resin plus applied, and ii. The amount of neat gel coat plus applied.
6. Add-on control device		i. Total annual inlet organic HAP emissions, and total annual outlet organic HAP emissions.

Table 12 to Subpart WWWW of Part 63—Data Requirements for New and Existing Continuous Lamination Lines and Continuous Casting Lines Complying with a Lbs/Ton Organic HAP Emissions Limit on a Per Line Basis

As required in §63.5865(b), in order to comply with a lbs/ton organic HAP emissions limit for continuous lamination lines and continuous casting lines you must determine the data in the following table:

For each line where the wet- out area . . .	And the oven . . .	You must determine . . .
1. Is uncontrolled	a. Is uncontrolled	i. Annual uncontrolled wet-out area organic HAP emissions, ii. Annual uncontrolled oven organic HAP emissions, and iii. Annual neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus applied.
2. Has an enclosure that is not a PTE and the captured organic HAP emissions are controlled by an add-on control device	a. Is uncontrolled	i. Annual uncontrolled wet-out area organic HAP emissions, ii. Annual controlled wet-out area organic HAP emissions, iii. Annual uncontrolled oven organic HAP emissions, iv. The capture efficiency of the wet-out area enclosure, v. The destruction efficiency of the add-on control device, and vi. The amount of neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus applied.
3. Has an enclosure that is a PTE, and the captured organic HAP emissions are controlled by an add-on control device	a. Is uncontrolled	i. Annual uncontrolled wet-out area organic HAP emissions, ii. Annual controlled wet-out area organic HAP emissions, iii. Annual uncontrolled oven organic HAP emissions, iv. That the wet-out area

		enclosure meets the requirements of EPA Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 for a PTE, v. The destruction efficiency of the add-on control device, and vi. The amount of neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus applied.
4. Is uncontrolled	a. Is controlled by an add-on control device	i. Annual uncontrolled wet-out area organic HAP emissions, ii. Annual uncontrolled oven organic HAP emissions, iii. Annual controlled oven organic HAP emissions,
		iv. The capture efficiency of the oven, v. The destruction efficiency of the add-on control device, and vi. The amount of neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus applied.
5. Has an enclosure that is not a PTE and the captured organic HAP emissions are controlled by an add-on control device	a. Is controlled by an add-on control device	i. Annual uncontrolled wet-out area organic HAP emissions, ii. Annual controlled wet-out area organic HAP emissions, iii. Annual uncontrolled oven organic HAP emissions,
		iv. Annual controlled oven organic HAP emissions, v. The capture efficiency of the wet-out area enclosure, vi. The capture efficiency of the oven,
		vii. The destruction efficiency of the add-on control device, and viii. The amount of neat resin plus and neat gel coat plus applied.
6. Has an enclosure that is a PTE, and the captured organic HAP emissions are controlled by add-on control device	a. Is controlled by an add-on control device	i. That the wet-out area enclosure meets the requirements of EPA Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 for a PTE, ii. The capture efficiency of

		the oven, iii. Inlet organic HAP emissions to the an add-on control device, and
		iv. Outlet organic HAP emissions from the add-on control device.

Table 13 to Subpart WWWW of Part 63—Applicability and Timing of Notifications

As required in §63.5905(a), you must determine the applicable notifications and submit them by the dates shown in the following table:

If your facility . . .	You must submit . . .	By this date . . .
1. Is an existing source subject to this subpart	An Initial Notification containing the information specified in §63.9(b)(2)	No later than the dates specified in §63.9(b)(2).
2. Is a new source subject to this subpart	The notifications specified in §63.9(b)(4) and (5)	No later than the dates specified §63.9(b)(4) and (5).
3. Qualifies for a compliance extension as specified in §63.9(c)	A request for a compliance extension as specified in §63.9(c)	No later than the dates specified in §63.6(i).
4. Is complying with organic HAP emissions limit averaging provisions	A Notification of Compliance Status as specified in §63.9(h)	No later than 1 year plus 30 days after your facility's compliance date.
5. Is complying with organic HAP content limits, application equipment requirements, or organic HAP emissions limit other than organic HAP emissions limit averaging	A Notification of Compliance Status as specified in §63.9(h)	No later than 30 calendar days after your facility's compliance date.
6. Is complying by using an add-on control device	a. A notification of intent to conduct a performance test as specified in §63.9(e)	No later than the date specified in §63.9(e).
	b. A notification of the date for the CMS performance evaluation as specified in §63.9(g)	The date of submission of notification of intent to conduct a performance test.
	c. A Notification of	No later than 60 calendar

	Compliance Status as specified in §63.9(h)	days after the completion of the add-on control device performance test and CMS performance evaluation.
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Table 14 to Subpart WWWW of Part 63—Requirements for Reports

As required in §63.5910(a), (b), (g), and (h), you must submit reports on the schedule shown in the following table:

You must submit a(n)	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
1. Compliance report	a. A statement that there were no deviations during that reporting period if there were no deviations from any emission limitations (emission limit, operating limit, opacity limit, and visible emission limit) that apply to you and there were no deviations from the requirements for work practice standards in Table 4 to this subpart that apply to you. If there were no periods during which the CMS, including CEMS, and operating parameter monitoring systems, was out of control as specified in §63.8(c)(7), the report must also contain a statement that there were no periods during which the CMS was out of control during the reporting period	Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.5910(b).
	b. The information in §63.5910(d) if you have a deviation from any emission limitation (emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard) during the reporting period. If there were periods during which the CMS, including CEMS, and operating parameter monitoring systems, was out of control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), the report must contain the information in §63.5910(e)	Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.5910(b).
	c. The information in §63.10(d)(5)(i) if you had a startup, shutdown or malfunction during the reporting period, and you took actions consistent with your startup,	Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.5910(b).

	shutdown, and malfunction plan	
2. An immediate startup, shutdown, and malfunction report if you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the reporting period that is not consistent with your startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan	a. Actions taken for the event	By fax or telephone within 2 working days after starting actions inconsistent with the plan.
	b. The information in §63.10(d)(5)(ii)	By letter within 7 working days after the end of the event unless you have made alternative arrangements with the permitting authority. (§63.10(d)(5)(ii)).

Table 15 to Subpart WWWW of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions (Subpart A) to Subpart WWWW of Part 63

As specified in §63.5925, the parts of the General Provisions which apply to you are shown in the following table:

The general provisions reference . . .	That addresses . . .	And applies to subpart WWWW of part 63 . . .	Subject to the following additional information . . .
§63.1(a)(1)	General applicability of the general provisions	Yes	Additional terms defined in subpart WWWW of Part 63, when overlap between subparts A and WWWW of Part 63 of this part, subpart WWWW of Part 63 takes precedence.
§63.1(a)(2) through (4)	General applicability of the general provisions	Yes	

§63.1(a)(5)	Reserved	No	
§63.1(a)(6)	General applicability of the general provisions	Yes	
§63.1(a)(7) through (9)	Reserved	No	
§63.1(a)(10) through (14)	General applicability of the general provisions	Yes	
§63.1(b)(1)	Initial applicability determination	Yes	Subpart WWWW of Part 63 clarifies the applicability in §§63.5780 and 63.5785.
§63.1(b)(2)	Reserved	No.	
§63.1(b)(3)	Record of the applicability determination	Yes	
§63.1(c)(1)	Applicability of this part after a relevant standard has been set under this part	Yes	Subpart WWWW of Part 63 clarifies the applicability of each paragraph of subpart A to sources subject to subpart WWWW of Part 63.
§63.1(c)(2)	Title V operating permit requirement	Yes	All major affected sources are required to obtain a title V operating permit. Area sources are not subject to subpart WWWW of Part 63.
§63.1(c)(3) and (4)	Reserved	No	
§63.1(c)(5)	Notification requirements for an area source that increases HAP emissions to major source levels	Yes	
§63.1(d)	Reserved	No	
§63.1(e)	Applicability of permit program before a relevant standard has been set under this part	Yes	
§63.2	Definitions	Yes	Subpart WWWW of Part 63 defines terms in §63.5935. When overlap between subparts A and

			WWWW of Part 63 occurs, you must comply with the subpart WWWW of Part 63 definitions, which take precedence over the subpart A definitions.
§63.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes	Other units and abbreviations used in subpart WWWW of Part 63 are defined in subpart WWWW of Part 63.
§63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention	Yes	§63.4(a)(3) through (5) is reserved and does not apply.
§63.5(a)(1) and (2)	Applicability of construction and reconstruction	Yes	Existing facilities do not become reconstructed under subpart WWWW of Part 63.
§63.5(b)(1)	Relevant standards for new sources upon construction	Yes	Existing facilities do not become reconstructed under subpart WWWW of Part 63.
§63.5(b)(2)	Reserved	No	
§63.5(b)(3)	New construction/reconstruction	Yes	Existing facilities do not become reconstructed under subpart WWWW of Part 63.
§63.5(b)(4)	Construction/reconstruction notification	Yes	Existing facilities do not become reconstructed under subpart WWWW of Part 63.
§63.5(b)(5)	Reserved	No	
§63.5(b)(6)	Equipment addition or process change	Yes	Existing facilities do not become reconstructed under subpart WWWW of Part 63.
§63.5(c)	Reserved	No	
§63.5(d)(1)	General application for approval of construction or	Yes	Existing facilities do not become

	reconstruction		reconstructed under subpart WWWW of Part 63.
§63.5(d)(2)	Application for approval of construction	Yes	
§63.5(d)(3)	Application for approval of reconstruction	No	
§63.5(d)(4)	Additional information	Yes	
§63.5(e)(1) through (5)	Approval of construction or reconstruction	Yes	
§63.5(f)(1) and (2)	Approval of construction or reconstruction based on prior State preconstruction review	Yes	
§63.6(a)(1)	Applicability of compliance with standards and maintenance requirements	Yes	
§63.6(a)(2)	Applicability of area sources that increase HAP emissions to become major sources	Yes	
§63.6(b)(1) through (5)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources	Yes	Subpart WWWW of Part 63 clarifies compliance dates in §63.5800.
§63.6(b)(6)	Reserved	No	
§63.6(b)(7)	Compliance dates for new operations or equipment that cause an area source to become a major source	Yes	New operations at an existing facility are not subject to new source standards.
§63.6(c)(1) and (2)	Compliance dates for existing sources	Yes	Subpart WWWW of Part 63 clarifies compliance dates in §63.5800.
§63.6(c)(3) and (4)	Reserved	No	
§63.6(c)(5)	Compliance dates for existing area sources that become major	Yes	Subpart WWWW of Part 63 clarifies compliance dates in §63.5800.
§63.6(d)	Reserved	No	
§63.6(e)(1) and (2)	Operation & maintenance requirements	Yes	
§63.6(e)(3)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan and recordkeeping	Yes	Subpart WWWW of Part 63 requires a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan only for sources using add-

			on controls.
§63.6(f)(1)	Compliance except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction	No	Subpart WWWW of Part 63 requires compliance during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, except startup, shutdown, and malfunctions for sources using add-on controls.
§63.6(f)(2) and (3)	Methods for determining compliance	Yes	
§63.6(g)(1) through (3)	Alternative standard	Yes	
§63.6(h)	Opacity and visible emission Standards	No	Subpart WWWW of Part 63 does not contain opacity or visible emission standards.
§63.6(i)(1) through (14)	Compliance extensions	Yes	
§63.6(i)(15)	Reserved	No	
§63.6(i)(16)	Compliance extensions	Yes	
§63.6(j)	Presidential compliance exemption	Yes	
§63.7(a)(1)	Applicability of performance testing requirements	Yes	
§63.7(a)(2)	Performance test dates	No	Subpart WWWW of Part 63 initial compliance requirements are in §63.5840.
§63.7(a)(3)	CAA Section 114 authority	Yes	
§63.7(b)(1)	Notification of performance test	Yes	
§63.7(b)(2)	Notification rescheduled performance test	Yes	
§63.7(c)	Quality assurance program, including test plan	Yes	Except that the test plan must be submitted with the notification of the performance test.
§63.7(d)	Performance testing facilities	Yes	
§63.7(e)	Conditions for conducting performance tests	Yes	Performance test requirements are

			contained in §63.5850. Additional requirements for conducting performance tests for continuous lamination/casting are included in §63.5870.
§63.7(f)	Use of alternative test method	Yes	
§63.7(g)	Performance test data analysis, recordkeeping, and reporting	Yes	
§63.7(h)	Waiver of performance tests	Yes	
§63.8(a)(1) and (2)	Applicability of monitoring requirements	Yes	
§63.8(a)(3)	Reserved	No	
§63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring requirements when using flares	Yes	
§63.8(b)(1)	Conduct of monitoring exceptions	Yes	
§63.8(b)(2) and (3)	Multiple effluents and multiple monitoring systems	Yes	
§63.8(c)(1)	Compliance with CMS operation and maintenance requirements	Yes	This section applies if you elect to use a CMS to demonstrate continuous compliance with an emission limit.
§63.8(c)(2) and (3)	Monitoring system installation	Yes	This section applies if you elect to use a CMS to demonstrate continuous compliance with an emission limit.
§63.8(c)(4)	CMS requirements	Yes	This section applies if you elect to use a CMS to demonstrate continuous compliance with an emission limit.
§63.8(c)(5)	Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS) minimum procedures	No	Subpart WWWW of Part 63 does not contain opacity standards.
§63.8(c)(6) through (8)	CMS calibration and periods CMS is out of control	Yes	This section applies if you elect to use a

			CMS to demonstrate continuous compliance with an emission limit.
§63.8(d)	CMS quality control program, including test plan and all previous versions	Yes	This section applies if you elect to use a CMS to demonstrate continuous compliance with an emission limit.
§63.8(e)(1)	Performance evaluation of CMS	Yes	This section applies if you elect to use a CMS to demonstrate continuous compliance with an emission limit.
§63.8(e)(2)	Notification of performance evaluation	Yes	This section applies if you elect to use a CMS to demonstrate continuous compliance with an emission limit.
§63.8(e)(3) and (4)	CMS requirements/alternatives	Yes	This section applies if you elect to use a CMS to demonstrate continuous compliance with an emission limit.
§63.8(e)(5)(i)	Reporting performance evaluation results	Yes	This section applies if you elect to use a CMS to demonstrate continuous compliance with an emission limit.
§63.8(e)(5)(ii)	Results of COMS performance evaluation	No	Subpart WWW of Part 63 does not contain opacity standards.
§63.8(f)(1) through (3)	Use of an alternative monitoring method	Yes	
§63.8(f)(4)	Request to use an alternative monitoring method	Yes	
§63.8(f)(5)	Approval of request to use an alternative monitoring method	Yes	
§63.8(f)(6)	Request for alternative to relative accuracy test and associated records	Yes	This section applies if you elect to use a CMS to demonstrate

			continuous compliance with an emission limit.
§63.8(g)(1) through (5)	Data reduction	Yes	
§63.9(a)(1) through (4)	Notification requirements and general information	Yes	
§63.9(b)(1)	Initial notification applicability	Yes	
§63.9(b)(2)	Notification for affected source with initial startup before effective date of standard	Yes	
§63.9(b)(3)	Reserved	No	
§63.9(b)(4) (i)	Notification for a new or reconstructed major affected source with initial startup after effective date for which an application for approval of construction or reconstruction is required	Yes	
§63.9(b)(4) (ii) through (iv)	Reserved	No	
§63.9(b)(4) (v)	Notification for a new or reconstructed major affected source with initial startup after effective date for which an application for approval of construction or reconstruction is required	Yes	Existing facilities do not become reconstructed under subpart WWWW of Part 63.
§63.9(b)(5)	Notification that you are subject to this subpart for new or reconstructed affected source with initial startup after effective date and for which an application for approval of construction or reconstruction is not required	Yes	Existing facilities do not become reconstructed under subpart WWWW of Part 63.
§63.9(c)	Request for compliance extension	Yes	
§63.9(d)	Notification of special compliance requirements for new source	Yes	
§63.9(e)	Notification of performance test	Yes	
§63.9(f)	Notification of opacity and visible emissions observations	No	Subpart WWWW of Part 63 does not contain opacity or

			visible emission standards.
§63.9(g)(1)	Additional notification requirements for sources using CMS	Yes	This section applies if you elect to use a CMS to demonstrate continuous compliance with an emission limit.
§63.9(g)(2)	Notification of compliance with opacity emission standard	No	Subpart WWWW of Part 63 does not contain opacity emission standards.
§63.9(g)(3)	Notification that criterion to continue use of alternative to relative accuracy testing has been exceeded	Yes	This section applies if you elect to use a CMS to demonstrate continuous compliance with an emission limit.
§63.9(h)(1) through (3)	Notification of compliance status	Yes	
§63.9(h)(4)	Reserved	No	
§63.9(h)(5) and (6)	Notification of compliance status	Yes	
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of submittal deadlines	Yes	
§63.9(j)	Change in information provided	Yes	
§63.10(a)	Applicability of recordkeeping and reporting	Yes	
§63.10(b)(1)	Records retention	Yes	
§63.10(b)(2)(i) through (v)	Records related to startup, shutdown, and malfunction	Yes	Only applies to facilities that use an add-on control device.
§63.10(b)(2)(vi) through (xi)	CMS records, data on performance tests, CMS performance evaluations, measurements necessary to determine conditions of performance tests, and performance evaluations	Yes	
§63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Record of waiver of recordkeeping and reporting	Yes	
§63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Record for alternative to the relative accuracy test	Yes	
§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records supporting initial notification and notification of	Yes	

	compliance status		
§63.10(b) (3)	Records for applicability determinations	Yes	
§63.10(c) (1)	CMS records	Yes	This section applies if you elect to use a CMS to demonstrate continuous compliance with an emission limit.
§63.10(c) (2) through (4)	Reserved	No	
§63.10(c) (5) through (8)	CMS records	Yes	This section applies if you elect to use a CMS to demonstrate continuous compliance with an emission limit.
§63.10(c) (9)	Reserved	No	
§63.10(c) (10) through (15)	CMS records	Yes	This section applies if you elect to use a CMS to demonstrate continuous compliance with an emission limit.
§63.10(d) (1)	General reporting requirements	Yes	
§63.10(d) (2)	Report of performance test results	Yes	
§63.10(d) (3)	Reporting results of opacity or visible emission observations	No	Subpart WWWW of Part 63 does not contain opacity or visible emission standards.
§63.10(d) (4)	Progress reports as part of extension of compliance	Yes	
§63.10(d) (5)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports	Yes	Only applies if you use an add-on control device.
§63.10(e) (1) through (3)	Additional reporting requirements for CMS	Yes	This section applies if you have an add-on control device and elect to use a CEM to demonstrate continuous compliance with an

			emission limit.
§63.10(e) (4)	Reporting COMS data	No	Subpart WWWW of Part 63 does not contain opacity standards.
§63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping or reporting	Yes	
§63.11	Control device requirements	Yes	Only applies if you elect to use a flare as a control device.
§63.12	State authority and delegations	Yes	
§63.13	Addresses of State air pollution control agencies and EPA Regional Offices	Yes	
§63.14	Incorporations by reference	Yes	
§63.15	Availability of information and confidentiality	Yes	

Appendix A to Subpart WWWW of Part 63—Test Method for Determining Vapor Suppressant Effectiveness

1. Scope and Application

1.1 *Applicability.* If a facility is using vapor suppressants to reduce hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions, the organic HAP emission factor equations in Table 1 to this subpart require that the vapor suppressant effectiveness factor be determined. The vapor suppressant effectiveness factor is then used as one of the inputs into the appropriate organic HAP emission factor equation. The vapor suppressant effectiveness factor test is not intended to quantify overall volatile emissions from a resin, nor to be used as a stand-alone test for emissions determination. This test is designed to evaluate the performance of film forming vapor suppressant resin additives. The results of this test are used only in combination with the organic HAP emissions factor equations in Table 1 to this subpart to generate emission factors.

1.1.1 The open molding process consists of application of resin and reinforcements to the mold surface, followed by a manual rollout process to consolidate the laminate, and the curing stage where the laminate surface is not disturbed. Emission studies have shown that approximately 50 percent to 55 percent of the emissions occur while the resin is being applied to the mold. Vapor suppressants have little effect during this portion of the lamination process, but can have a significant effect during the curing stage. Therefore, if a suppressant is 100 percent effective, the overall emissions from the process would be reduced by 45 percent to 50 percent, representing the emissions generated during the curing stage. In actual practice, vapor suppressant effectiveness will be less than 100 percent and the test results determine the specific effectiveness in terms of the vapor suppressant effectiveness factor. This factor represents the effectiveness of a specific combination of suppressant additive and resin formulation.

1.1.2 A resin manufacturer may supply a molder with a vapor-suppressed resin, and employ this test to provide the molder with the vapor suppressant effectiveness factor for that combination of resin and vapor suppressant. The factor qualifies the effectiveness of the vapor suppressant when the resin is tested in the specific formulation supplied to the molder. The addition of fillers or other diluents by the molder may impact the effectiveness of the vapor suppressant. The formulation, including resin/glass ratio and filler content, used in the test should be similar to the formulation to be used in production. The premise of this method is to compare laminate samples made with vapor suppressant additive and made without the additive. The difference in emissions between the two yields the vapor suppressant effectiveness factor.

1.1.3 The method uses a mass balance determination to establish the relative loss of the volatile component from unsaturated polyester or vinyl ester resins, with and without vapor suppressant additives. The effectiveness of a specific vapor suppressant and resin mixture is determined by comparing the relative volatile weight losses from vapor suppressed and non-suppressed resins. The volatile species are not separately analyzed. While the species contained in the volatile component are not determined, an extended listing of potential monomer that may be contained in unsaturated polyester or vinyl ester resins is provided in Table 1.1. However, most polyester and vinyl ester resin formulations presently used by the composites industry only contain styrene monomer.

Table 1.1—List of Monomers Potentially Present in Unsaturated Polyester/Vinyl Ester Resins

Monomer	CAS No.
Styrene	100-42-5.
Vinyl toluene	25013-15-4.
Methyl methacrylate	80-62-6.
Alpha methyl styrene	98-83-9.
Para methyl styrene	Vinyl toluene isomer.
Chlorostyrene	1331-28-8.
Diallyl phthalate	131-17-9.
Other volatile monomers	Various.

2. Summary of Method

2.1 Differences in specific resin and suppressant additive chemistry affect the performance of a vapor suppressant. The purpose of this method is to quantify the effectiveness of a specific combination of vapor suppressant and unsaturated polyester or vinyl ester resin as they are to be used in production. This comparative test quantifies the loss of volatiles from a fiberglass reinforced laminate during the roll-out and curing emission phases, for resins formulated with and without a suppressant additive. A criterion for this method is the testing of a non-vapor suppressed resin system and testing the same resin with a vapor suppressant. The two resins are as identical as possible with the exception of the addition of the suppressant to one. The exact formulation used for the test will be determined by the in-use production requirements. Each formulation of resin, glass, fillers, and additives is developed to meet particular customer and or performance specifications.

2.2 The result of this test is used as an input factor in the organic HAP emissions factor equations in Table 1 to this subpart, which allows these equations to predict emissions from a specific combination of resin and suppressant. This test does not provide an emission rate for the entire lamination process.

3. Definitions and Acronyms

3.1 Definitions

3.1.1 *Vapor suppressant.* An additive that inhibits the evaporation of volatile components in unsaturated polyester or vinyl ester resins.

3.1.2 *Unsaturated polyester resin.* A thermosetting resin commonly used in composites molding.

3.1.3 *Unsaturated vinyl ester resin.* A thermosetting resin used in composites molding for corrosion resistant and high performance applications.

3.1.4 *Laminate.* A combination of fiber reinforcement and a thermoset resin.

3.1.5 *Chopped strand mat.* Glass fiber reinforcement with random fiber orientation.

10. Calibration and Standardization

10.1 The laboratory balances, stopwatch, hygrometer and thermometer shall be maintained in a state of calibration prior to testing and thereafter on a scheduled basis as determined by the testing laboratory. This shall be accomplished by using certified calibration standards.

10.2 Calibration records shall be maintained for a period of 3 years.

11. Test Procedure

11.1 Test Set-up.

11.1.1 The laboratory balance is located in an enclosure to prevent fluctuations in balance readings due to localized air movement. The front of enclosure is open to permit work activity, but positioned so that local airflow will not effect balance readings. The ambient temperature is determined by suspending the thermometer at a point inside the enclosure.

11.1.2 The bottom of the aluminum pan is covered with the Mylar film. The film is held in position with tape or by friction between the pan and the film.

11.1.3 The resin and pan are brought to room temperature. This test temperature must be between 70 ° F and 80 ° F. The testing temperature cannot vary more than ± 2 ° F during the measurement of test runs. Temperature shall be recorded at the same time weight is recorded on suppressed and non-suppressed test data sheets, shown in Table 17.1.

11.1.4 The relative humidity may not change more than ± 15 percent during the test runs. This is determined by recording the relative humidity in the vicinity of the test chamber at the beginning and end of an individual test run. This data is recorded on the test data sheets shown in Table 17.1.

11.1.5 Two plies of nominal 1.5 oz/ft² chopped strand mat (CSM) are cut into a square or rectangle with the minimum surface area of 60 square inches (*i.e.* a square with a side dimension of 7.75 inches).

11.1.6 The appropriate resin application roller is readily available.

11.2 Resin Gel Time/Initiator Percentage

11.2.1 Previous testing has indicated that resin gel time influences the emissions from composite production. The testing indicated that longer the gel times led to higher emissions. There are a number of factors that influence gel time including initiator type, initiator brand, initiator level, temperature and resin additives. Under actual usage conditions a molder will adjust the initiator to meet a gel time requirement. In this test procedure, the vapor suppressed and non-vapor suppressed resin systems will be adjusted to the same gel time by selecting the appropriate initiator level for each.

11.2.2 All test runs within a test will be processed in a manner that produces the same resin gel time ± 2 minutes. To facilitate the resin mixing procedure, master batches of resin and resin plus vapor suppressant of resin are prepared. These resin master batches will have all of the required ingredients except initiator; this includes filler for filled systems. The gel times for the tests are conducted using the master batch and adjustments to meet gel time requirements shall be made to the master batch before emission testing is conducted. Test temperatures must be maintained within the required range, during gel time testing. Further gel time testing is not required after the non-vapor suppressed and vapor suppressed master batches are established with gel times within ± 2 minutes. A sufficient quantity of each resin should be prepared to allow for additional test specimens in the event one or more test fails to meet the data acceptance criteria discussed in Section 11.5 and shown in Table 17.2.

11.2.3 The specific brand of initiator and the nominal percentage level recommended by the resin manufacturer will be indicated on the resin certificate of analysis¹⁵ ; or, if a unique gel time is required in a production laminate, initiator brand and percentage will be determined by that specific requirement.

11.2.4 Examples:

11.2.4.1 The resin for a test run is specified as having a 15-minute cup gel time at 77 °F using Brand X initiator at 1.5 percent by weight. The non-suppressed control resin has a 15-minute gel time. The suppressed resin has a gel time of 17-minutes. An initiator level of 1.5 percent would be selected for the both the non-suppressed and the suppressed test samples.

11.2.4.2 Based on a specific production requirement, a resin is processed in production using 2.25 percent of Brand Y initiator, which produces a 20-minute gel time. This initiator at level of 2.25 percent produces a 20 minute gel time for the non-suppressed control resin, but yields a 25-minute gel time for the suppressed resin sample. The suppressed resin is retested at 2.50 percent initiator and produces a 21-minute gel time. The initiator levels of 2.25 percent and 2.50 percent respectively would yield gel times within ± 2 minutes.

11.3 Test Run Procedure for Unfilled Resin (see the data sheet shown in Table 17.1).

11.3.1 The insulating board is placed on the balance.

11.3.2 The aluminum pan with attached Mylar film is placed on the balance, and the balance is tared (weight reading set to zero with the plate on the balance.)

11.3.3 Place two plies of 1.5 oz. CSM on the balance and record the weight (glass weight).

11.3.4 The resin beaker and stirring rod are put on the second balance and tared.

11.3.5 The required resin weight and initiator weight are calculated (refer to calculation formulas in 12.2).

11.3.6 The disposable resin application roller is placed on the edge of the plate.

11.3.7 The balance is tared, with the aluminum pan, Mylar film, glass mat, and resin application roller on the balance pan.

11.3.8 Resin is weighed into a beaker, as calculated, using the second balance. The mixing stick should be tared with the beaker weight.

11.3.9 Initiator is weighed into the resin, as calculated, using an eyedropper or a pipette, and the combination is mixed.

11.3.10 Initiated resin is poured on chopped strand mat in a pre-determined pattern (see Figure 11.6).

11.3.11 A stopwatch is started from zero.

11.3.12 The initial laminate weight is recorded.

11.3.13 The plate is removed from balance to enable roll-out of the laminate.

11.3.14 The wet laminate is rolled with the resin application roller to completely distribute the resin, saturate the chopped strand mat, and eliminate air voids. Roll-out time should be in the range of 2 to 3¹⁶ minutes and vary less than ± 10 percent of the average time required for the complete set of six suppressed and six non-suppressed runs.

11.3.15 Record the rollout end time (time from start to completion of rollout).

11.3.16 Place the resin application roller on the edge of the plate when rollout is completed.

11.3.17 Place the plate back on the balance pan. Immediately record the weight.

11.3.18 For the first test in a series of six tests, weight is recorded every 5-minute interval (suppressed and non-suppressed). The end of the test occurs when three consecutive equal weights are recorded or

a weight gain is observed (the last weight before the increased weight is the end of test weight). For the remaining five tests in the series, after the initial weights are taken, the next weight is recorded 30 minutes before the end of the test, as suggested by the results from the first test. It is likely that the time to reach the end point of a suppressed resin test will be shorter than the time required to complete a non-suppressed test. Therefore, the time to start taking data manually may be different for suppressed and non-suppressed resins.

11.4 Test Run Procedures for Filled Resin Systems¹⁷ Note that the procedure for filled systems differs from the procedure for unfilled systems. With filled systems, resin is applied to one ply of the CSM and the second ply is placed on top of the resin.

11.4.1 The insulating board is placed on the balance.

11.4.2 The aluminum pan with attached Mylar film is placed on the balance, and the balance is tared (weight reading set to zero with the plate on the balance.)

11.4.3 Place two plies of 1.5 oz. CSM on the balance and record the weight (glass weight).

11.4.4 Remove the top ply of fiberglass and record its weight (weight of 1st layer of glass).

11.4.5 The required resin weight and initiator weight are calculated (refer to calculation formulas in 12.2). Calculate the weight of filled resin and initiator based on the 2 layers of fiberglass.

11.4.6 The resin beaker and stirring rod are put on the second balance and tared.

11.4.7 A disposable resin application roller is placed on the edge of the plate.

11.4.8 The balance is tared, with the aluminum pan, Mylar film, glass mat, and resin application roller on the balance pan.

11.4.9 Resin is weighed into the beaker, as calculated, using the second balance. The mixing stick should be tared with the beaker weight.

11.4.10 Initiator is weighed into the resin, as calculated, using an eyedropper or a pipette, and the combination is mixed.

11.4.11 Initiated resin is poured on the single ply of CSM in a pre-determined pattern. Refer to Figure 11.6.

11.4.12 A stopwatch is started from zero.

11.4.13 Record the weight of the resin and single ply of CSM (L_1). The initial laminate weight equals L_1 plus the weight of second glass layer.

11.4.14 Replace the second layer of fiberglass.

11.4.15 Remove the plate from the balance to allow roll-out of the laminate.

11.4.16 Roll the wet laminate with the resin application roller to completely distribute the resin, saturate the chopped strand mat, and eliminate air voids. Roll-out time should be in the range of 2 to 3¹⁶ minutes and vary less than ± 10 percent of the average time required for the complete set of six suppressed and six non-suppressed runs.

11.4.17 Record the roll-out end time (time from start to completion of rollout).

11.4.18 Place the resin application roller on the edge of the plate when rollout is completed.

11.4.19 Place the plate back on the balance pan. The initial weight is recorded immediately.

11.4.20 For the first test run in a series of six, weight is recorded at every 5-minute interval (suppressed and non-suppressed). The end of the test occurs when three consecutive equal weights are recorded or a weight gain is observed (the last weight before the increased weight is the end of test weight). For the remaining five tests in the series, after the initial weights are taken, the next weight is recorded 30 minutes before the end of the test, as suggested by the results from the first test. It is likely that the time to reach the end point of a suppressed resin test will be shorter than the time required to complete a non-suppressed test. Therefore, the time to start taking data manually may be different for suppressed and non-suppressed resins.

11.5 Data Acceptance Criteria:

11.5.1 A test set is designed as twelve individual test runs using the same resin, initiator, and gel time, six of the test runs use the resin non-vapor suppressed and the other six use it vapor suppressed.

11.5.2 If a test run falls outside any of the time, temperature, weight or humidity variation requirements, it must be discarded and run again.

11.5.3 The laminate roll out time for each individual test run must vary less than ± 10 percent of the average time required for the complete set of six suppressed and six non-suppressed runs.

11.5.4 Test temperature for each test run must be maintained within ± 2 °F and the average must be between 70° and 80 °F. Refer to 11.1.3.

11.5.5 The difference in the amount of resin for each run must be within ± 10 percent of the average weight for the complete set of six suppressed and six non-suppressed runs.

11.5.6 The relative humidity from each test run must be within ± 15 percent of the average humidity for the complete set of six suppressed and six non-suppressed tests. Refer to 11.1.4

11.5.7 The glass content for each test set must be within ± 10 percent of the average resin-to-/glass ratio for the complete set of six suppressed and six non-suppressed runs. Refer to 12.2).

11.5.8 The filler content for each test of a test set must be within ± 5 percent of the average filler content for the complete set of six suppressed and six non-suppressed runs. Refer to 12.2.

11.6 Resin Application Pour Pattern:

11.6.1 To facilitate the distribution of resin across the chopped strand mat, and to provide consistency from test to test, a uniform pour pattern should be used. A typical pour pattern is shown below:

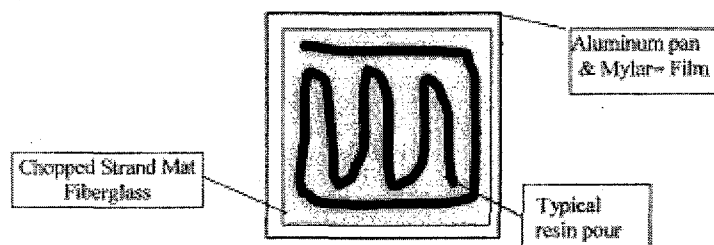


Figure 11.6 Resin Distribution Diagram

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11.6.2 The resin is to be evenly distributed across the entire surface of the chopped strand mat using the resin application roller to achieve a wet look across the surface of the laminate. Pushing excess resin off the reinforcement and onto the Mylar sheet should be avoided. No resin is to be pushed more than 1/2 inch beyond the edge of the glass mat. If excess resin is pushed further from the glass mat, it will void the test run. As part of this process, typical visible air voids are to be eliminated by the rollout process. If the pour pattern is different from the above, it must be recorded and attached to test data sheet 17.1.

12. Data Analysis and Calculations

12.1 Data Analysis:

This test method requires a simple mass balance calculation, no special data analysis is necessary.

12.2 Calculations:

12.2.1 The target glass content (percent) for unfilled resin systems is determined from the specific production parameters being evaluated. In absence of any specific production requirements the target may be set at the tester's discretion.

12.2.2 Glass content determination (expressed as a per cent):

$$\% \text{ Glass} = \text{Glass wt(g)} / (\text{Glass wt(g)} + \text{Resin weight (g)})$$

12.2.3 Weight of resin required:

$$\text{Resin weight required} = (\text{Glass wt (g)} / \% \text{ glass}) - \text{Glass wt (g)}$$

12.2.4 Filled resin formulation determination for filled resin systems (e.g. >30 percent filler by weight for a particulate filler, or >1 percent by weight for a lightweight filler, such as hollow microspheres):

% Resin content = resin

$$\text{weight(g)} / (\text{resin weight(g)} + \text{glass}$$

$$\text{weight(g)} + \text{filler weight(g)})$$

% Glass content = glass

$$\text{weight(g)} / (\text{resin weight(g)} + \text{glass}$$

$$\text{weight(g)} + \text{filler weight(g)})$$

Filler content = filler

$$\text{weight(g)} / (\text{resin weight(g)} + \text{glass}$$

$$\text{weight(g)} + \text{filler weight(g)})$$

12.2.5 Initiator weight determination:

$$\text{Initiator weight (g)} = \text{Resin weight(g)} \times \text{Initiator \%}$$

12.2.6 Emission weight loss determination:

$$\text{Emissions weight loss (g)} = \text{Initial resin weight (g)} - \text{Final resin weight (g)}$$

12.2.7 % Emission weight loss:

$$\% \text{ Emission Weight Loss} = (\text{Emission weight loss (g)} / \text{Initial resin weight (g)}) \times 100$$

12.2.8 Average % Emission Weight Loss (assuming six test runs):

$$\text{Average \% Emission Weight Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^{N-6} (\% \text{ Emission Weight Loss}_i) / 6$$

12.2.9 VSE Factor calculation:

$$\text{VSE Factor} = 1 - (\text{Average \% VS Emission Weight Loss} / \text{Average NVS Emission Weight Loss})$$

Table 12.1—Example Calculation

Test #	% VS weight loss	% NVS weight loss
1	6.87	10.86
2	6.76	11.23
3	5.80	12.02
4	5.34	11.70
5	6.11	11.91
6	6.61	10.63
Average Weight Loss	6.25	11.39
VSE Factor		0.4

VSE Factor = 0.45

VSE Factor is used as input into the appropriate equation in Table 1 to this subpart.

Example from Table 1 to this subpart:

Manual Resin Application, 35 percent HAP resin, VSE Factor of 0.45

HAP Emissions with vapor suppressants = $((0.286 \times \% \text{HAP}) - 0.0529) \times 2000 \times (1 - (0.5 \times \text{VSE factor}))$

HAP Emissions with vapor suppressants = $((0.286 \times .35) - 0.0529) \times 2000 \times (1 - (0.5 \times .45))$

HAP Emissions with vapor suppressants = 73 pounds of HAP emissions per ton of resin.

13. Method Performance

13.1 Bias:

The bias of this test method has not been determined.

13.2 Precision Testing

13.2.1 Subsequent to the initial development of this test protocol by the Composites Fabricators

Association, a series of tests were conducted in three different laboratory facilities. The purpose of this round robin testing was to verify the precision of the test method in various laboratories. Each laboratory received a sample of an orthophthalic polyester resin from the same production batch, containing 48 per cent styrene by weight. Each testing site was also provided with the same vapor suppressant additive. The suppressant manufacturer specified the percentage level of suppressant additive. The resin manufacturer specified the type and level of initiator required to produce a 20 minute gel time. The target glass content was 30 percent by weight.

13.2.2 Each laboratory independently conducted the VSE test according to this method. A summary of the results is included in Table 13.1.

Table 13.1—Round Robin Testing Results

	Test Lab 1		Test Lab 2		Test Lab 3	
	NVS	VS	NVS	S	NVS	VS
Average percent WT Loss	4.24	1.15	4.69	1.84	5.73	1.61
Standard Deviation	0.095	0.060	0.002	0.002	0.020	0.003
VSE Factor		0.730		0.607		0.720

13.3 Comparison to EPA Reference Methods This test has no corresponding EPA reference method.

14. Pollution Prevention

The sample size used in this method produces a negligible emission of HAP, and has an insignificant impact upon the atmosphere.

15. Waste Management

The spent and waste materials generated during this test are disposed according to required facility procedures, and waste management recommendations on the corresponding material safety data sheets.

16. References and footnotes

16.1 Footnotes:

¹ Balance Enclosure—The purpose of the balance enclosure is to prevent localized airflow from adversely affecting the laboratory balance. The enclosure may be a simple three-sided box with a top and an open face. The configuration of the enclosure is secondary to the purpose of providing a stable and steady balance reading, free from the effects of airflow, for accurate measurements. The enclosure can be fabricated locally. A typical enclosure is shown in Figure 17.1.

² Laboratory Balance—Ohaus Precision Standard Series P/N TS400D or equivalent—Paul N. Gardner Co. 316 NE 1st St. Pompano Beach, FL 33060 or other suppliers.

³ Stop Watch—Local supply.

⁴ Thermometer—Mercury thermometer—ASTM No. 21C or equivalent; Digital thermometer—P/N TH-33033 or equivalent—Paul N. Gardner Co. 316 NE 1st St. Pompano Beach, FL 33060 or other suppliers.

⁵ Aluminum Pan—Local supply.

⁶ Mylar—Local supply.

- ⁷ Double Sided Tape—3M Double Stick Tape or equivalent, local supply.
- ⁸ Laboratory Beakers—250 to 400ml capacity—Local laboratory supply.
- ⁹ Eye Dropper or Pipette—Local laboratory supply.
- ¹⁰ Disposable Resin Application Roller Source—Wire Handle Roller P/N 205-050-300 or Plastic Handle Roller P/N 215-050-300 or equivalent; ES Manufacturing Inc., 2500 26st Ave. North, St. Petersburg, FL 33713, www.esmfg.com, or other source. Refer to Figure 17.3.
- ¹¹ Hygrometer or Psychrometer—Model# THWD-1, or equivalent—Part # 975765 by Amprobe Instrument, 630 Merrick Road, P.O. Box 329, Lynbrook, NY 11563, 516-593-5600
- ¹² Insulating Board (Teflon, cardboard, foam board etc.)—Local supply.
- ¹³ Laboratory Balance With Digital Output—Ohaus Precision Standard Series P/N TS120S or equivalent—Paul N. Gardner Co. 316 NE 1st St. Pompano Beach, FL 33060 or other suppliers.
- ¹⁴ Chopped Strand Mat—1.5 oz/ft² Sources: Owens Corning Fiberglas—Fiberglas M-723; PPG Industries—ABM HTX; Vetrotex America—M-127 or equivalent.
- ¹⁵ Certificate of Analysis: Resin gel time, as recorded on the resin certificate of analysis, is measured using a laboratory standard gel time procedure. This procedure typically uses a 100 gram cup sample at 77 °F (25 °C), a specific type of initiator and a specified percentage.
- ¹⁶ Roll-out times may vary with resin viscosity or resin additive. The important aspect of this step is to produce the same roll-out time for both the suppressed and non-suppressed samples.
- ¹⁷ While this test can be used with filled resin systems, the test is not designed to determine the effect of the filler on emissions, but rather to measure the effect of the suppressant additive in the resin system. When evaluating a filled system both the non-vapor suppressed and vapor suppressed samples should be formulated with the same type and level of filler.

16.2 References

1. Phase 1—Baseline Study Hand Lay-up, CFA, 1996
2. CFA Vapor Suppressant Effectiveness Test Development, 4/3/98, correspondence with Dr. Madeleine Strum, EPA, OAQPS
3. CFA Vapor Suppressant Effectiveness Screening Tests, 4/4/98
4. Styrene Suppressant Systems Study, Reichhold Chemical, 11/30/98
5. Evaluation of the CFA's New Proposed Vapor Suppressant Effectiveness Test, Technical Service Request #: ED-01-98, BYK Chemie, 6/3/98
6. Second Evaluation of the CFA's New Proposed Vapor Suppressant Effectiveness Test, Technical Service Request #: ED-02-98, BYK Chemie, 1/26/99

17. Data Sheets and Figures

- 17.1 This data sheet, or a similar data sheet, is used to record the test data for filled, unfilled, suppressed and non-suppressed tests. If additional time is required, the data sheet may be extended.

Table 17.1 Test Data Sheet

Test Number			Test Type		
			VS ()		NVS ()
Resin			Filled ()		Unfilled ()
Initiator			Initiator, %		_____
Vapor Suppressant			VS, %		_____
Weight of 2 layers of glass, g	_____	Weight of 1" glass layer, g	_____	Weight of 2" glass layer, g	_____
Initial Resin Weight, (g)		Time (Min.)	Weight g	Temp °F	
Glass content, (%)		55			
Initial Temperature °F:		60			
Initial Humidity %		60			
Resin Initiator level, %		70			
Resin gel time, (min.)		75			
Resin filler content, %		80			
Roll out time, (min.)		85			
Time, (min.)	Weight, g	Temp, °F	90		

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Initial	Final	Final weight, g.	Final Temp, °F.	Final Humidity, %
95	100			
	105			
5	110			
10	115			
15	120			
20	125			
25	130			
30	135			
35	140			
40	145			
45	150			
50	155			

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17.2 Data Acceptance Criteria Worksheet:

The following worksheet is used to determine the quality of collected data (i.e. insure the data collected all meets acceptance criteria)

Table 17.2—Data Acceptance Criteria Worksheet

Test No.	Temperature		Delta	Laminate roll out time, min	Relative humidity, %	Initial Final	Resin weight, (g)	Glass content, %	Resin distribution	Meets criteria Y/N
	Min	Max								
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										

Average									
Criteria	±2 °F	±10% of Average	±15 of Average	±15 of Average	±10% of Avg.	±10% of Avg.	< 1/2 inch off mat	All Y	

17.3 VSE Factor Calculation

Table 17.3—Calculations Worksheet

Vapor suppressed		Non-vapor suppressed	
Test #	% Weight loss	Test #	% Weight loss
Average Weight Loss			
VSE Factor			

VSE Factor = 1 - (% Average Weight Loss_{VS} / % Average Weight Loss_{NVS})

17.4 Figures

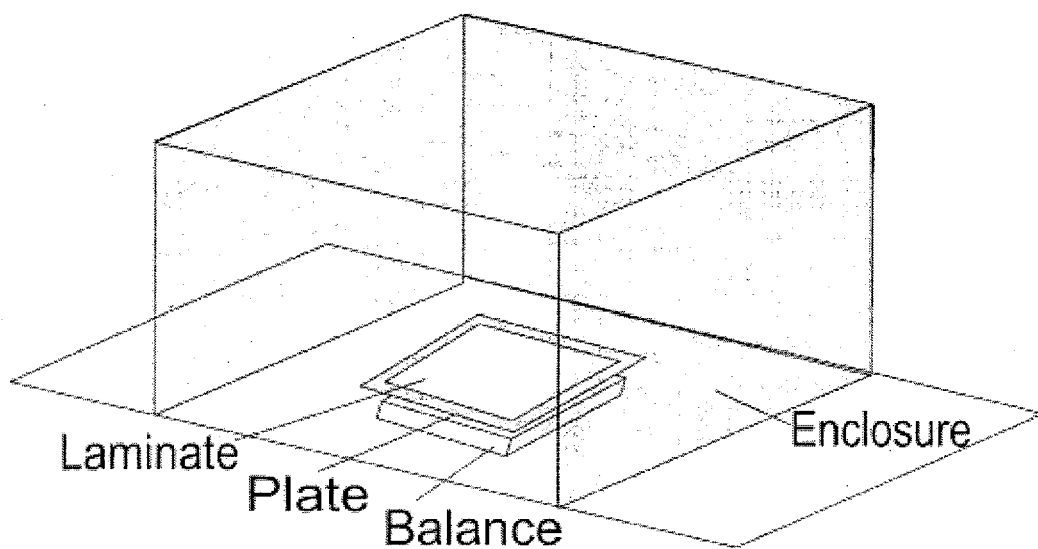


Figure 17.1. Typical Balance Enclosure

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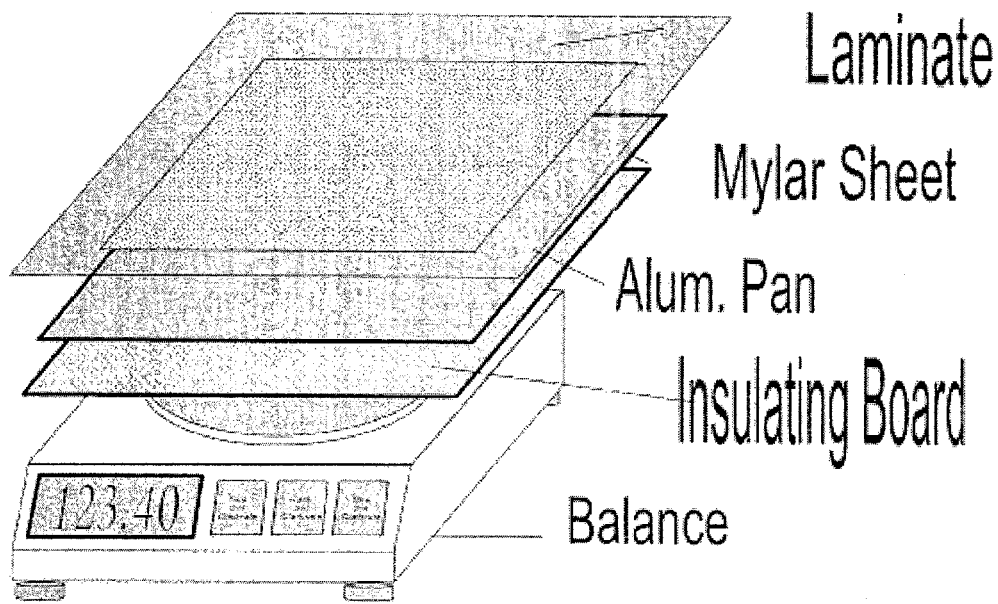
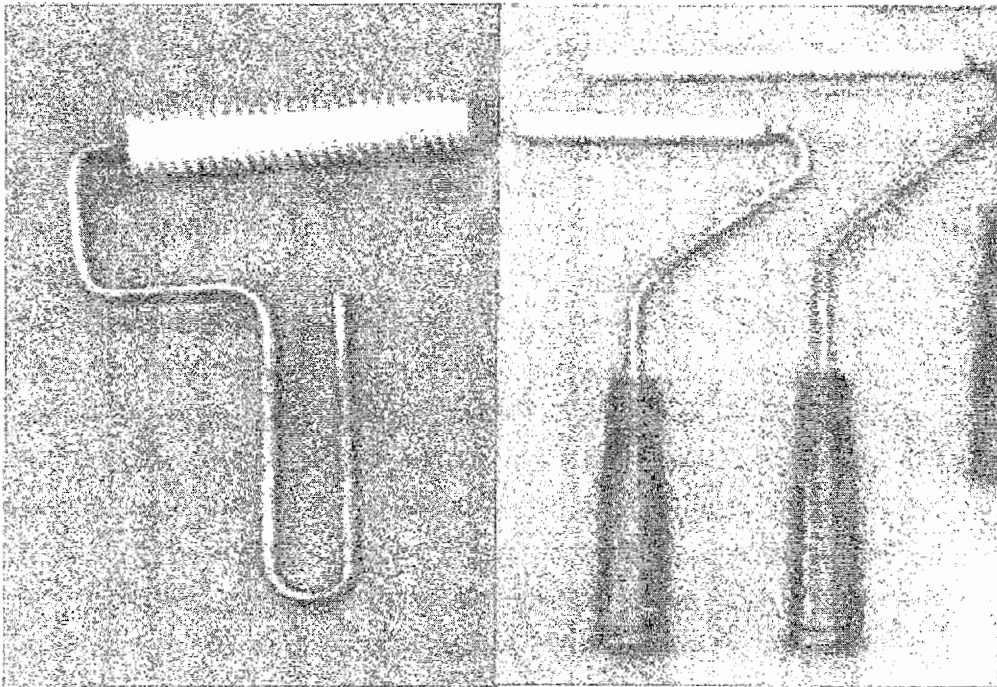


Figure 11.2. Scale, Plate, Insulating Board, Mylar, Laminate Order

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FRP Rollers

Figure 17.0. Typical FRP Rollers

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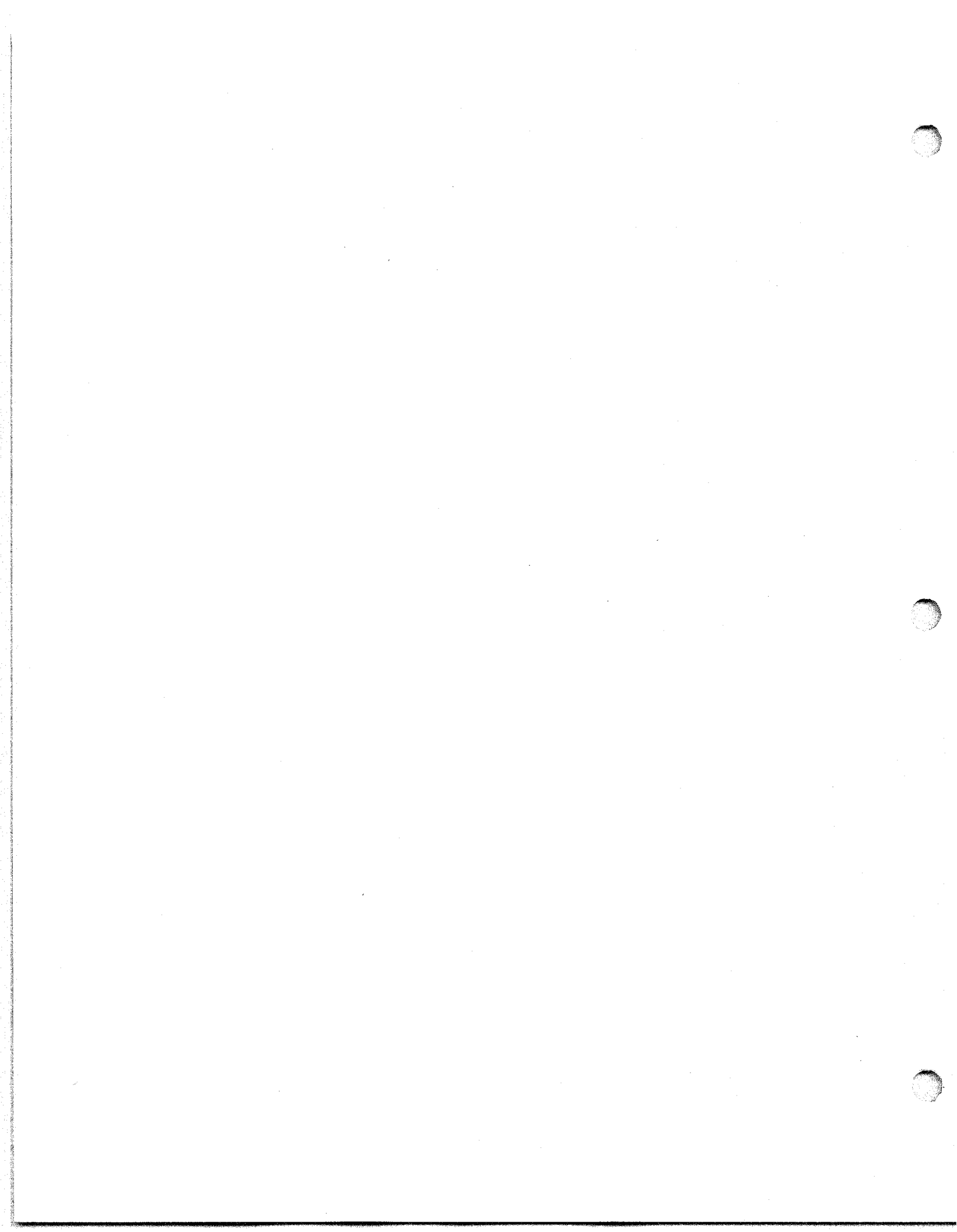
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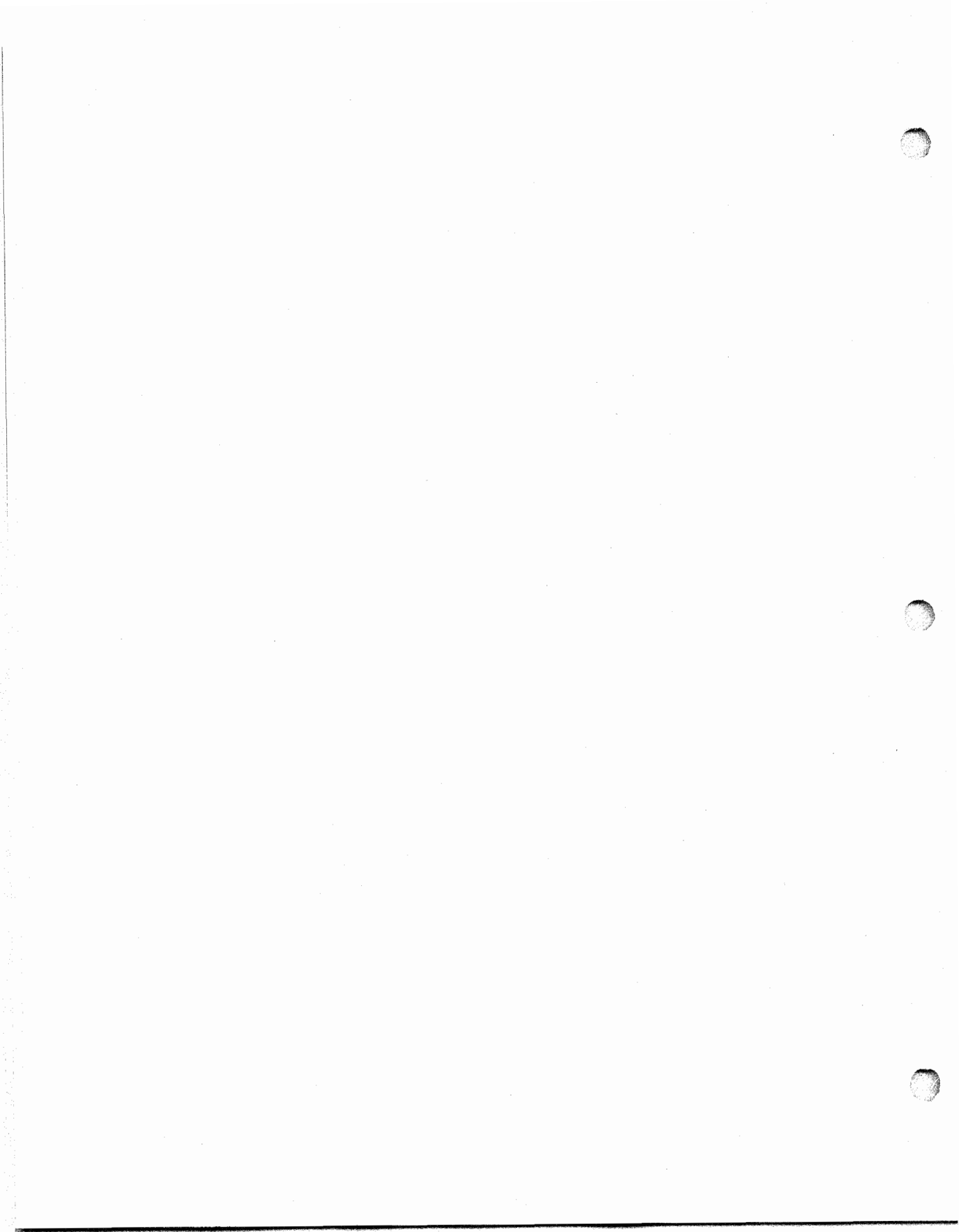
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Last updated: February 19, 2007



APPENDIX B

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart SS – National Emission Standards for Closed Vent Systems, Control Devices, Recovery Devices and Routing to a Fuel Gas System or a Process



[Home Page](#) > [Executive Branch](#) > [Code of Federal Regulations](#) > [Electronic Code of Federal Regulations](#)

Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (e-CFR)

e-CFR Data is current as of May 25, 2007

Title 40: Protection of Environment

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

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Subpart SS—National Emission Standards for Closed Vent Systems, Control Devices, Recovery Devices and Routing to a Fuel Gas System or a Process

Source: 64 FR 34866, June 29, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

§ 63.980 Applicability.

The provisions of this subpart include requirements for closed vent systems, control devices and routing of air emissions to a fuel gas system or process. These provisions apply when another subpart references the use of this subpart for such air emission control. These air emission standards are placed here for administrative convenience and only apply to those owners and operators of facilities subject to a referencing subpart. The provisions of 40 CFR part 63, subpart A (General Provisions) do not apply to this subpart except as specified in a referencing subpart.

§ 63.981 Definitions.

Alternative test method means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant that is not a reference test or equivalent method, and that has been demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction, using Method 301 in appendix A of this part 63, or previously approved by the Administrator prior to the promulgation date of standards for an affected source or affected facility under a referencing subpart, to produce results adequate for the Administrator's determination that it may be used in place of a test method specified in this subpart.

Boiler means any enclosed combustion device that extracts useful energy in the form of steam and is not an incinerator or a process heater.

By compound means by individual stream components, not carbon equivalents.

Closed vent system means a system that is not open to the atmosphere and is composed of piping, ductwork, connections, and, if necessary, flow inducing devices that transport gas or vapor from an emission point to a control device. Closed vent system does not include the vapor collection system that is part of any tank truck or railcar.

Closed vent system shutdown means a work practice or operational procedure that stops production from a process unit or part of a process unit during which it is technically feasible to clear process material from a closed vent system or part of a closed vent system consistent with safety constraints and during which repairs can be effected. An unscheduled work practice or operational procedure that stops production from a process unit or part of a process unit for less than 24 hours is not a closed vent system shutdown. An unscheduled work practice or operational procedure that would stop production from a process unit or part of a process unit for a shorter period of time than would be required to clear the closed vent system or part of the closed vent system of materials and start up the unit, and would result in greater emissions than delay of repair of leaking components until the next scheduled closed vent system shutdown, is not a closed vent system shutdown. The use of spare equipment and technically feasible bypassing of equipment without stopping production are not closed vent system shutdowns.

Combustion device means an individual unit of equipment, such as a flare, incinerator, process heater, or boiler, used for the combustion of organic emissions.

Continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) means the total equipment that may be required to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of this part, used to sample, condition (if applicable), analyze, and provide a record of process or control system parameters.

Continuous record means documentation, either in hard copy or computer readable form, of data values measured at least once every 15 minutes and recorded at the frequency specified in §63.998(b).

Control device means, with the exceptions noted below, a combustion device, recovery device, recapture device, or any combination of these devices used to comply with this subpart or a referencing subpart. For process vents from continuous unit operations at affected sources in subcategories where the applicability criteria includes a TRE index value, recovery devices are not considered to be control devices. Primary condensers on steam strippers or fuel gas systems are not considered to be control devices.

Control System means the combination of the closed vent system and the control devices used to collect and control vapors or gases from a regulated emission source.

Day means a calendar day.

Ductwork means a conveyance system such as those commonly used for heating and ventilation systems. It is often made of sheet metal and often has sections connected by screws or crimping. Hard-piping is not ductwork.

Final recovery device means the last recovery device on a process vent stream from a continuous unit operation at an affected source in a subcategory where the applicability criteria includes a TRE index value. The final recovery device usually discharges to a combustion device, recapture device, or directly to the atmosphere.

First attempt at repair, for the purposes of this subpart, means to take action for the purpose of stopping or reducing leakage of organic material to the atmosphere, followed by monitoring as specified in §63.983(c) to verify whether the leak is repaired, unless the owner or operator determines by other means that the leak is not repaired.

Flame zone means the portion of the combustion chamber in a boiler or process heater occupied by the flame envelope.

Flow indicator means a device which indicates whether gas flow is, or whether the valve position would allow gas flow to be, present in a line.

Fuel gas means gases that are combusted to derive useful work or heat.

Fuel gas system means the offsite and onsite piping and flow and pressure control system that gathers gaseous streams generated by onsite operations, may blend them with other sources of gas, and transports the gaseous streams for use as fuel gas in combustion devices or in-process combustion equipment such as furnaces and gas turbines, either singly or in combination.

Hard-piping means pipe or tubing that is manufactured and properly installed using good engineering judgment and standards, such as ANSI B31.3.

High throughput transfer rack means those transfer racks that transfer a total of 11.8 million liters per year or greater of liquid containing regulated material.

Incinerator means an enclosed combustion device that is used for destroying organic compounds. Auxiliary fuel may be used to heat waste gas to combustion temperatures. Any energy recovery section present is not physically formed into one manufactured or assembled unit with the combustion section; rather, the energy recovery section is a separate section following the combustion section and the two are joined by ducts or connections carrying flue gas. The above energy recovery section limitation does

not apply to an energy recovery section used solely to preheat the incoming vent stream or combustion air.

Low throughput transfer rack means those transfer racks that transfer less than a total of 11.8 million liters per year of liquid containing regulated material.

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

Organic monitoring device means a unit of equipment used to indicate the concentration level of organic compounds based on a detection principle such as infra-red, photo ionization, or thermal conductivity.

Owner or operator means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a regulated source or a stationary source of which a regulated source is a part.

Performance level means the level at which the regulated material in the gases or vapors vented to a control or recovery device is removed, recovered, or destroyed. Examples of control device performance levels include: achieving a minimum organic reduction efficiency expressed as a percentage of regulated material removed or destroyed in the control device inlet stream on a weight-basis; achieving an organic concentration in the control device exhaust stream that is less than a maximum allowable limit expressed in parts per million by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen if a combustion device is the control device and supplemental combustion air is used to combust the emissions; or maintaining appropriate control device operating parameters indicative of the device performance at specified values.

Performance test means the collection of data resulting from the execution of a test method (usually three emission test runs) used to demonstrate compliance with a relevant emission limit as specified in the performance test section of this subpart or in the referencing subpart.

Primary fuel means the fuel that provides the principal heat input to a device. To be considered primary, the fuel must be able to sustain operation without the addition of other fuels.

Process heater means an enclosed combustion device that transfers heat liberated by burning fuel directly to process streams or to heat transfer liquids other than water. A process heater may, as a secondary function, heat water in unfired heat recovery sections.

Recapture device means an individual unit of equipment capable of and used for the purpose of recovering chemicals, but not normally for use, reuse, or sale. For example, a recapture device may recover chemicals primarily for disposal. Recapture devices include, but are not limited to, absorbers, carbon adsorbers, and condensers. For purposes of the monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements of this subpart, recapture devices are considered recovery devices.

Recovery device means an individual unit of equipment capable of and normally used for the purpose of recovering chemicals for fuel value (i.e., net positive heating value), use, reuse, or for sale for fuel value, use, or reuse. Examples of equipment that may be recovery devices include absorbers, carbon adsorbers, condensers, oil-water separators or organic-water separators, or organic removal devices such as decanters, strippers, or thin-film evaporation units. For purposes of the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this subpart, recapture devices are considered recovery devices.

Recovery operations equipment means the equipment used to separate the components of process streams. Recovery operations equipment includes distillation units, condensers, etc. Equipment used for wastewater treatment shall not be considered recovery operations equipment.

Referencing subpart means the subpart which refers an owner or operator to this subpart.

Regulated material, for purposes of this subpart, refers to vapors from volatile organic liquids (VOL), volatile organic compounds (VOC), or hazardous air pollutants (HAP), or other chemicals or groups of chemicals that are regulated by a referencing subpart.

Regulated source for the purposes of this subpart, means the stationary source, the group of stationary sources, or the portion of a stationary source that is regulated by a relevant standard or other requirement established pursuant to a referencing subpart.

Repaired, for the purposes of this subpart, means that equipment; is adjusted, or otherwise altered, to eliminate a leak as defined in the applicable sections of this subpart; and unless otherwise specified in applicable provisions of this subpart, is inspected as specified in §63.983(c) to verify that emissions from the equipment are below the applicable leak definition.

Routed to a process or route to a process means the gas streams are conveyed to any enclosed portion of a process unit where the emissions are recycled and/or consumed in the same manner as a material that fulfills the same function in the process; and/or transformed by chemical reaction into materials that are not regulated materials; and/or incorporated into a product; and/or recovered.

Run means one of a series of emission or other measurements needed to determine emissions for a representative operating period or cycle as specified in this subpart. Unless otherwise specified, a run may be either intermittent or continuous within the limits of good engineering practice.

Secondary fuel means a fuel fired through a burner other than the primary fuel burner that provides supplementary heat in addition to the heat provided by the primary fuel.

Sensor means a device that measures a physical quantity or the change in a physical quantity, such as temperature, pressure, flow rate, pH, or liquid level.

Specific gravity monitoring device means a unit of equipment used to monitor specific gravity and having a minimum accuracy of ± 0.02 specific gravity units.

Supplemental combustion air means the air that is added to a vent stream after the vent stream leaves the unit operation. Air that is part of the vent stream as a result of the nature of the unit operation is not considered supplemental combustion air. Air required to operate combustion device burner(s) is not considered supplemental combustion air. Air required to ensure the proper operation of catalytic oxidizers, to include the intermittent addition of air upstream of the catalyst bed to maintain a minimum threshold flow rate through the catalyst bed or to avoid excessive temperatures in the catalyst bed, is not considered to be supplemental combustion air.

Temperature monitoring device means a unit of equipment used to monitor temperature and having a minimum accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being monitored expressed in degrees Celsius or ± 1.2 degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$), whichever is greater.

[64 FR 34866, June 29, 1999, as amended at 64 FR 63705, Nov. 22, 1999; 67 FR 46277, July 12, 2002]

§ 63.982 Requirements.

(a) *General compliance requirements for storage vessels, process vents, transfer racks, and equipment leaks.* An owner or operator who is referred to this subpart for controlling regulated material emissions from storage vessels, process vents, low and high throughput transfer racks, or equipment leaks by venting emissions through a closed vent system to a flare, nonflare control device or routing to a fuel gas system or process shall comply with the applicable requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) *Storage vessels.* The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable provisions of paragraphs (b), (c)(1), and (d) of this section.

(2) *Process vents.* The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable provisions of paragraphs (b), (c)(2), and (e) of this section.

(3) *Transfer racks.* (i) For low throughput transfer racks, the owner or operator shall comply with the applicable provisions of paragraphs (b), (c)(1), and (d) of this section.

(ii) For high throughput transfer racks, the owner or operator shall comply with the applicable provisions

of paragraphs (b), (c)(2), and (d) of this section.

(4) *Equipment leaks.* The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable provisions of paragraphs (b), (c)(3), and (d) of this section.

(b) *Closed vent system and flare.* Owners or operators that vent emissions through a closed vent system to a flare shall meet the requirements in §63.983 for closed vent systems; §63.987 for flares; §63.997 (a), (b) and (c) for provisions regarding flare compliance assessments; the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements referenced therein; and the applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements of §§63.998 and 63.999. No other provisions of this subpart apply to emissions vented through a closed vent system to a flare.

(c) *Closed vent system and nonflare control device.* Owners or operators who control emissions through a closed vent system to a nonflare control device shall meet the requirements in §63.983 for closed vent systems, the applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements of §§63.998 and 63.999, and the applicable requirements listed in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) For storage vessels and low throughput transfer racks, the owner or operator shall meet the requirements in §63.985 for nonflare control devices and the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements referenced therein. No other provisions of this subpart apply to low throughput transfer rack emissions or storage vessel emissions vented through a closed vent system to a nonflare control device unless specifically required in the monitoring plan submitted under §63.985(c).

(2) For process vents and high throughput transfer racks, the owner or operator shall meet the requirements applicable to the control devices being used in §63.988, §63.990 or §63.995; the applicable general monitoring requirements of §63.996 and the applicable performance test requirements and procedures of §63.997; and the monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements referenced therein. Owners or operators subject to halogen reduction device requirements under a referencing subpart must also comply with §63.994 and the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements referenced therein. The requirements of §63.984 through §63.986 do not apply to process vents or high throughput transfer racks.

(3) For equipment leaks, owners or operators shall meet the requirements in §63.986 for nonflare control devices used for equipment leak emissions and the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements referenced therein. No other provisions of this subpart apply to equipment leak emissions vented through a closed vent system to a nonflare control device.

(d) *Route to a fuel gas system or process.* Owners or operators that route emissions to a fuel gas system or to a process shall meet the requirements in §63.984, the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements referenced therein, and the applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements of §§63.998 and 63.999. No other provisions of this subpart apply to emissions being routed to a fuel gas system or process.

(e) *Final recovery devices.* Owners or operators who use a final recovery device to maintain a TRE above a level specified in a referencing subpart shall meet the requirements in §63.993 and the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements referenced therein that are applicable to the recovery device being used; the applicable monitoring requirements in §63.996 and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements referenced therein; and the applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements of §§63.998 and 63.999. No other provisions of this subpart apply to process vent emissions routed to a final recovery device.

(f) *Combined emissions.* When emissions from different emission types (e.g., emissions from process vents, transfer racks, and/or storage vessels) are combined, an owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of either paragraph (f)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) Comply with the applicable requirements of this subpart for each kind of emissions in the stream (e.g., the requirements of paragraph (a)(2) of this section for process vents, and the requirements of paragraph (a)(3) of this section for transfer racks); or

(2) Comply with the first set of requirements identified in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section which applies to any individual emission stream that is included in the combined stream. Compliance with paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section constitutes compliance with all other emissions

requirements for other emission streams.

(i) The requirements of §63.982(a)(2) for process vents, including applicable monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting;

(ii) The requirements of §63.982(a)(3)(ii) for high throughput transfer racks, including applicable monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting;

(iii) The requirements of §63.982(a)(1) or (a)(3)(i) for control of emissions from storage vessels or low throughput transfer racks, including applicable monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting.

[64 FR 34866, June 29, 1999, as amended at 64 FR 63705, Nov. 22, 1999]

§ 63.983 Closed vent systems.

(a) *Closed vent system equipment and operating requirements.* Except for closed vent systems operated and maintained under negative pressure, the provisions of this paragraph apply to closed vent systems collecting regulated material from a regulated source.

(1) *Collection of emissions.* Each closed vent system shall be designed and operated to collect the regulated material vapors from the emission point, and to route the collected vapors to a control device.

(2) *Period of operation.* Closed vent systems used to comply with the provisions of this subpart shall be operated at all times when emissions are vented to, or collected by, them.

(3) *Bypass monitoring.* Except for equipment needed for safety purposes such as pressure relief devices, low leg drains, high point bleeds, analyzer vents, and open-ended valves or lines, the owner or operator shall comply with the provisions of either paragraphs (a)(3)(i) or (ii) of this section for each closed vent system that contains bypass lines that could divert a vent stream to the atmosphere.

(i) Properly install, maintain, and operate a flow indicator that is capable of taking periodic readings. Records shall be generated as specified in §63.998(d)(1)(ii)(A). The flow indicator shall be installed at the entrance to any bypass line.

(ii) Secure the bypass line valve in the non-diverting position with a car-seal or a lock-and-key type configuration. Records shall be generated as specified in §63.998(d)(1)(ii)(B).

(4) *Loading arms at transfer racks.* Each closed vent system collecting regulated material from a transfer rack shall be designed and operated so that regulated material vapors collected at one loading arm will not pass through another loading arm in the rack to the atmosphere.

(5) *Pressure relief devices in a transfer rack's closed vent system.* The owner or operator of a transfer rack subject to the provisions of this subpart shall ensure that no pressure relief device in the transfer rack's closed vent system shall open to the atmosphere during loading. Pressure relief devices needed for safety purposes are not subject to this paragraph.

(b) *Closed vent system inspection and monitoring requirements.* The provisions of this subpart apply to closed vent systems collecting regulated material from a regulated source. Inspection records shall be generated as specified in §63.998(d)(1)(iii) and (iv) of this section.

(1) Except for any closed vent systems that are designated as unsafe or difficult to inspect as provided in paragraphs (b)(2) and (3) of this section, each closed vent system shall be inspected as specified in paragraph (b)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) If the closed vent system is constructed of hard-piping, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i)(A) and (B) of this section.

(A) Conduct an initial inspection according to the procedures in paragraph (c) of this section; and

(B) Conduct annual inspections for visible, audible, or olfactory indications of leaks.

(ii) If the closed vent system is constructed of ductwork, the owner or operator shall conduct an initial and annual inspection according to the procedures in paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) Any parts of the closed vent system that are designated, as described in §63.998(d)(1)(i), as unsafe to inspect are exempt from the inspection requirements of paragraph (b)(1) of this section if the conditions of paragraphs (b)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section are met.

(i) The owner or operator determines that the equipment is unsafe-to-inspect because inspecting personnel would be exposed to an imminent or potential danger as a consequence of complying with paragraph (b)(1) of this section; and

(ii) The owner or operator has a written plan that requires inspection of the equipment as frequently as practical during safe-to-inspect times. Inspection is not required more than once annually.

(3) Any parts of the closed vent system that are designated, as described in §63.998(d)(1)(i), as difficult-to-inspect are exempt from the inspection requirements of paragraph (b)(1) of this section if the provisions of paragraphs (b)(3)(i) and (ii) of this section apply.

(i) The owner or operator determines that the equipment cannot be inspected without elevating the inspecting personnel more than 2 meters (7 feet) above a support surface; and

(ii) The owner or operator has a written plan that requires inspection of the equipment at least once every 5 years.

(4) For each bypass line, the owner or operator shall comply with paragraph (b)(4)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) If a flow indicator is used, take a reading at least once every 15 minutes.

(ii) If the bypass line valve is secured in the non-diverting position, visually inspect the seal or closure mechanism at least once every month to verify that the valve is maintained in the non-diverting position, and the vent stream is not diverted through the bypass line.

(c) *Closed vent system inspection procedures.* The provisions of this paragraph apply to closed vent systems collecting regulated material from a regulated source.

(1) Each closed vent system subject to this paragraph shall be inspected according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (vii) of this section.

(i) Inspections shall be conducted in accordance with Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, except as specified in this section.

(ii) Except as provided in (c)(1)(iii) of this section, the detection instrument shall meet the performance criteria of Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, except the instrument response factor criteria in section 3.1.2(a) of Method 21 must be for the representative composition of the process fluid and not of each individual VOC in the stream. For process streams that contain nitrogen, air, water, or other inerts that are not organic HAP or VOC, the representative stream response factor must be determined on an inert-free basis. The response factor may be determined at any concentration for which the monitoring for leaks will be conducted.

(iii) If no instrument is available at the plant site that will meet the performance criteria of Method 21 specified in paragraph (c)(1)(ii) of this section, the instrument readings may be adjusted by multiplying by the representative response factor of the process fluid, calculated on an inert-free basis as described in paragraph (c)(1)(ii) of this section.

(iv) The detection instrument shall be calibrated before use on each day of its use by the procedures specified in Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(v) Calibration gases shall be as specified in paragraphs (c)(1)(v)(A) through (C) of this section.

(A) Zero air (less than 10 parts per million hydrocarbon in air); and

(B) Mixtures of methane in air at a concentration less than 10,000 parts per million. A calibration gas other than methane in air may be used if the instrument does not respond to methane or if the instrument does not meet the performance criteria specified in paragraph (c)(1)(ii) of this section. In such cases, the calibration gas may be a mixture of one or more of the compounds to be measured in air.

(C) If the detection instrument's design allows for multiple calibration scales, then the lower scale shall be calibrated with a calibration gas that is no higher than 2,500 parts per million.

(vi) An owner or operator may elect to adjust or not adjust instrument readings for background. If an owner or operator elects not to adjust readings for background, all such instrument readings shall be compared directly to 500 parts per million to determine whether there is a leak. If an owner or operator elects to adjust instrument readings for background, the owner or operator shall measure background concentration using the procedures in this section. The owner or operator shall subtract the background reading from the maximum concentration indicated by the instrument.

(vii) If the owner or operator elects to adjust for background, the arithmetic difference between the maximum concentration indicated by the instrument and the background level shall be compared with 500 parts per million for determining whether there is a leak.

(2) The instrument probe shall be traversed around all potential leak interfaces as described in Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(3) Except as provided in paragraph (c)(4) of this section, inspections shall be performed when the equipment is in regulated material service, or in use with any other detectable gas or vapor.

(4) Inspections of the closed vent system collecting regulated material from a transfer rack shall be performed only while a tank truck or railcar is being loaded or is otherwise pressurized to normal operating conditions with regulated material or any other detectable gas or vapor.

(d) *Closed vent system leak repair provisions.* The provisions of this paragraph apply to closed vent systems collecting regulated material from a regulated source.

(1) If there are visible, audible, or olfactory indications of leaks at the time of the annual visual inspections required by paragraph (b)(1)(i)(B) of this section, the owner or operator shall follow the procedure specified in either paragraph (d)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator shall eliminate the leak.

(ii) The owner or operator shall monitor the equipment according to the procedures in paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) Leaks, as indicated by an instrument reading greater than 500 parts per million by volume above background or by visual inspections, shall be repaired as soon as practical, except as provided in paragraph (d)(3) of this section. Records shall be generated as specified in §63.998(d)(1)(iii) when a leak is detected.

(i) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 days after the leak is detected.

(ii) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(3) of this section, repairs shall be completed no later than 15 days after the leak is detected or at the beginning of the next introduction of vapors to the system, whichever is later.

(3) Delay of repair of a closed vent system for which leaks have been detected is allowed if repair within 15 days after a leak is detected is technically infeasible or unsafe without a closed vent system shutdown, as defined in §63.981, or if the owner or operator determines that emissions resulting from immediate repair would be greater than the emissions likely to result from delay of repair. Repair of such

equipment shall be completed as soon as practical, but not later than the end of the next closed vent system shutdown.

[64 FR 34866, June 29, 1999, as amended at 64 FR 63705, Nov. 22, 1999; 67 FR 46277, July 12, 2002]

§ 63.984 Fuel gas systems and processes to which storage vessel, transfer rack, or equipment leak regulated material emissions are routed.

(a) *Equipment and operating requirements for fuel gas systems and processes.* (1) Except during periods of start-up, shutdown and malfunction as specified in the referencing subpart, the fuel gas system or process shall be operating at all times when regulated material emissions are routed to it.

(2) The owner or operator of a transfer rack subject to the provisions of this subpart shall ensure that no pressure relief device in the transfer rack's system returning vapors to a fuel gas system or process shall open to the atmosphere during loading. Pressure relief devices needed for safety purposes are not subject to this paragraph.

(b) *Fuel gas system and process compliance assessment.* (1) If emissions are routed to a fuel gas system, there is no requirement to conduct a performance test or design evaluation.

(2) If emissions are routed to a process, the regulated material in the emissions shall meet one or more of the conditions specified in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section. The owner or operator of storage vessels subject to this paragraph shall comply with the compliance demonstration requirements in paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

(i) Recycled and/or consumed in the same manner as a material that fulfills the same function in that process;

(ii) Transformed by chemical reaction into materials that are not regulated materials;

(iii) Incorporated into a product; and/or

(iv) Recovered.

(3) To demonstrate compliance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section for a storage vessel, the owner or operator shall prepare a design evaluation (or engineering assessment) that demonstrates the extent to which one or more of the conditions specified in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section are being met.

(c) *Statement of connection.* For storage vessels and transfer racks, the owner or operator shall submit the statement of connection reports for fuel gas systems specified in §63.999(b)(1)(ii), as appropriate.

§ 63.985 Nonflare control devices used to control emissions from storage vessels and low throughput transfer racks.

(a) *Nonflare control device equipment and operating requirements.* The owner or operator shall operate and maintain the nonflare control device so that the monitored parameters defined as required in paragraph (c) of this section remain within the ranges specified in the Notification of Compliance Status whenever emissions of regulated material are routed to the control device except during periods of start-up, shutdown, and malfunction as specified in the referencing subpart.

(b) *Nonflare control device design evaluation or performance test requirements.* When using a control device other than a flare, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section, except as provided in paragraphs (b)(2) and (3) of this section.

(1) *Design evaluation or performance test results.* The owner or operator shall prepare and submit with the Notification of Compliance Status, as specified in §63.999(b)(2), either a design evaluation that includes the information specified in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section, or the results of the performance test as described in paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of this section.

(i) *Design evaluation.* The design evaluation shall include documentation demonstrating that the control device being used achieves the required control efficiency during the reasonably expected maximum storage vessel filling or transfer loading rate. This documentation is to include a description of the gas stream that enters the control device, including flow and regulated material content, and the information specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i)(A) through (E) of this section, as applicable. For storage vessels, the description of the gas stream that enters the control device shall be provided for varying liquid level conditions. This documentation shall be submitted with the Notification of Compliance Status as specified in §63.999(b)(2).

(A) The efficiency determination is to include consideration of all vapors, gases, and liquids, other than fuels, received by the control device.

(B) If an enclosed combustion device with a minimum residence time of 0.5 seconds and a minimum temperature of 760 °C is used to meet an emission reduction requirement specified in a referencing subpart for storage vessels and transfer racks, documentation that those conditions exist is sufficient to meet the requirements of paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section.

(C) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(1)(i)(B) of this section for enclosed combustion devices, the design evaluation shall include the estimated autoignition temperature of the stream being combusted, the flow rate of the stream, the combustion temperature, and the residence time at the combustion temperature.

(D) For carbon adsorbers, the design evaluation shall include the estimated affinity of the regulated material vapors for carbon, the amount of carbon in each bed, the number of beds, the humidity, the temperature, the flow rate of the inlet stream and, if applicable, the desorption schedule, the regeneration stream pressure or temperature, and the flow rate of the regeneration stream. For vacuum desorption, pressure drop shall be included.

(E) For condensers, the design evaluation shall include the final temperature of the stream vapors, the type of condenser, and the design flow rate of the emission stream.

(ii) *Performance test.* A performance test, whether conducted to meet the requirements of this section, or to demonstrate compliance for a process vent or high throughput transfer rack as required by §§63.988 (b), 63.990(b), or 63.995(b), is acceptable to demonstrate compliance with emission reduction requirements for storage vessels and transfer racks. The owner or operator is not required to prepare a design evaluation for the control device as described in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section if a performance test will be performed that meets the criteria specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(ii)(A) and (B) of this section.

(A) The performance test will demonstrate that the control device achieves greater than or equal to the required control device performance level specified in a referencing subpart for storage vessels or transfer racks; and

(B) The performance test meets the applicable performance test requirements and the results are submitted as part of the Notification of Compliance Status as specified in §63.999(b)(2).

(2) *Exceptions.* A design evaluation or performance test is not required if the owner or operator uses a combustion device meeting the criteria in paragraph (b)(2)(i), (ii), (iii), or (iv) of this section.

(i) A boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity of 44 megawatts (150 million British thermal units per hour) or greater.

(ii) A boiler or process heater burning hazardous waste for which the owner or operator meets the requirements specified in paragraph (b)(2)(ii)(A) or (B) of this section.

(A) The boiler or process heater has been issued a final permit under 40 CFR part 270 and complies with the requirements of 40 CFR part 266, subpart H, or

(B) The boiler or process heater has certified compliance with the interim status requirements of 40 CFR part 266, subpart H.

(iii) A hazardous waste incinerator for which the owner or operator meets the requirements specified in paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(A) or (B) of this section.

(A) The incinerator has been issued a final permit under 40 CFR part 270 and complies with the requirements of 40 CFR part 264, subpart O; or

(B) The incinerator has certified compliance with the interim status requirements of 40 CFR part 265, subpart O; or

(iv) A boiler or process heater into which the vent stream is introduced with the primary fuel.

(3) *Prior design evaluations or performance tests.* If a design evaluation or performance test is required in the referencing subpart or was previously conducted and submitted for a storage vessel or low throughput transfer rack, then a performance test or design evaluation is not required.

(c) *Nonflare control device monitoring requirements.* (1) The owner or operator shall submit with the Notification of Compliance Status, a monitoring plan containing the information specified in §63.999(b)(2)(i) and (ii) to identify the parameters that will be monitored to assure proper operation of the control device.

(2) The owner or operator shall monitor the parameters specified in the Notification of Compliance Status or in the operating permit application or amendment. Records shall be generated as specified in §63.998(d)(2)(i).

§ 63.986 Nonflare control devices used for equipment leaks only.

(a) *Equipment and operating requirements.* (1) Owners or operators using a nonflare control device to meet the applicable requirements of a referencing subpart for equipment leaks shall meet the requirements of this section.

(2) Control devices used to comply with the provisions of this subpart shall be operated at all times when emissions are vented to them.

(b) *Performance test requirements.* A performance test is not required for any nonflare control device used only to control emissions from equipment leaks.

(c) *Monitoring requirements.* Owners or operators of control devices that are used to comply only with the provisions of a referencing subpart for control of equipment leak emissions shall monitor these control devices to ensure that they are operated and maintained in conformance with their design. The owner or operator shall maintain the records as specified in §63.998(d)(4).

§ 63.987 Flare requirements.

(a) *Flare equipment and operating requirements.* Flares subject to this subpart shall meet the performance requirements in 40 CFR 63.11(b) (General Provisions).

(b) *Flare compliance assessment.* (1) The owner or operator shall conduct an initial flare compliance assessment of any flare used to comply with the provisions of this subpart. Flare compliance assessment records shall be kept as specified in §63.998(a)(1) and a flare compliance assessment report shall be submitted as specified in §63.999(a)(2). An owner or operator is not required to conduct a performance test to determine percent emission reduction or outlet regulated material or total organic compound concentration when a flare is used.

(2) [Reserved]

(3) Flare compliance assessments shall meet the requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) Method 22 of appendix A of part 60 shall be used to determine the compliance of flares with the

visible emission provisions of this subpart. The observation period is 2 hours, except for transfer racks as provided in (b)(3)(i)(A) or (B) of this section.

(A) For transfer racks, if the loading cycle is less than 2 hours, then the observation period for that run shall be for the entire loading cycle.

(B) For transfer racks, if additional loading cycles are initiated within the 2-hour period, then visible emissions observations shall be conducted for the additional cycles.

(ii) The net heating value of the gas being combusted in a flare shall be calculated using Equation 1:

$$H_T = K_1 \sum_{j=1}^n D_j H_j \quad [Eq. 1]$$

Where:

H_T = Net heating value of the sample, megajoules per standard cubic meter; where the net enthalpy per mole of offgas is based on combustion at 25 °C and 760 millimeters of mercury (30 inches of mercury), but the standard temperature for determining the volume corresponding to one mole is 20 °C;

K_1 = 1.740×10^{-7} (parts per million by volume)⁻¹ (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) (megajoules per kilocalories), where the standard temperature for gram mole per standard cubic meter is 20 °C;

n = number of sample components;

D_j = Concentration of sample component j , in parts per million by volume on a wet basis, as measured for organics by Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or by American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) D6420-99 (available for purchase from at least one of the following addresses: 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959; or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106) under the conditions specified in §63.997(e)(2)(iii)(D)(1) through (3). Hydrogen and carbon monoxide are measured by ASTM D1946-90; and

H_j = Net heat of combustion of sample component j , kilocalories per gram mole at 25 °C and 760 millimeters of mercury (30 inches of mercury).

(iii) The actual exit velocity of a flare shall be determined by dividing the volumetric flow rate (in unit of standard temperature and pressure), as determined by Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, as appropriate, by the unobstructed (free) cross sectional area of the flare tip.

(iv) Flare flame or pilot monitors, as applicable, shall be operated during any flare compliance assessment.

(c) *Flare monitoring requirements.* Where a flare is used, the following monitoring equipment is required: a device (including but not limited to a thermocouple, ultra-violet beam sensor, or infrared sensor) capable of continuously detecting that at least one pilot flame or the flare flame is present. Flare flame monitoring and compliance records shall be kept as specified in §63.998(a)(1) and reported as specified in §63.999(a).

[64 FR 34866, June 29, 1999, as amended at 64 FR 63705, Nov. 22, 1999; 67 FR 46277, July 12, 2002]

§ 63.988 Incinerators, boilers, and process heaters.

(a) *Equipment and operating requirements.* (1) Owners or operators using incinerators, boilers, or process heaters to meet a weight-percent emission reduction or parts per million by volume outlet concentration requirement specified in a referencing subpart shall meet the requirements of this section.

(2) Incinerators, boilers, or process heaters used to comply with the provisions of a referencing subpart and this subpart shall be operated at all times when emissions are vented to them.

(3) For boilers and process heaters, the vent stream shall be introduced into the flame zone of the boiler or process heater.

(b) *Performance test requirements.* (1) Except as specified in §63.997(b), and paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the owner or operator shall conduct an initial performance test of any incinerator, boiler, or process heater used to comply with the provisions of a referencing subpart and this subpart according to the procedures in §63.997. Performance test records shall be kept as specified in §63.998(a)(2) and a performance test report shall be submitted as specified in §63.999(a)(2). As provided in §63.985(b)(1), a design evaluation may be used as an alternative to the performance test for storage vessels and low throughput transfer rack controls. As provided in §63.986(b), no performance test is required for equipment leaks.

(2) An owner or operator is not required to conduct a performance test when any of the control devices specified in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section are used.

(i) A hazardous waste incinerator for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under 40 CFR part 270 and complies with the requirements of 40 CFR part 264, subpart O, or has certified compliance with the interim status requirements of 40 CFR part 265, subpart O;

(ii) A boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity of 44 megawatts (150 million British thermal units per hour) or greater;

(iii) A boiler or process heater into which the vent stream is introduced with the primary fuel or is used as the primary fuel; or

(iv) A boiler or process heater burning hazardous waste for which the owner or operator meets the requirements specified in paragraph (b)(2)(iv)(A) or (B) of this section.

(A) The boiler or process heater has been issued a final permit under 40 CFR part 270 and complies with the requirements of 40 CFR part 266, subpart H; or

(B) The boiler or process heater has certified compliance with the interim status requirements of 40 CFR part 266, subpart H.

(c) *Incinerator, boiler, and process heater monitoring requirements.* Where an incinerator, boiler, or process heater is used, a temperature monitoring device capable of providing a continuous record that meets the provisions specified in paragraph (c)(1), (2), or (3) of this section is required. Any boiler or process heater in which all vent streams are introduced with primary fuel or are used as the primary fuel is exempt from monitoring. Monitoring results shall be recorded as specified in §63.998(b) and (c), as applicable. General requirements for monitoring and continuous parameter monitoring systems are contained in the referencing subpart and §3.996.

(1) Where an incinerator other than a catalytic incinerator is used, a temperature monitoring device shall be installed in the fire box or in the ductwork immediately downstream of the fire box in a position before any substantial heat exchange occurs.

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

(3) Where a boiler or process heater of less than 44 megawatts (150 million British thermal units per hour) design heat input capacity is used and the regulated vent stream is not introduced as or with the primary fuel, a temperature monitoring device shall be installed in the fire box.

§ 63.989 [Reserved]**§ 63.990 Absorbers, condensers, and carbon adsorbers used as control devices.**

(a) *Equipment and operating requirements.* (1) Owners or operators using absorbers, condensers, or carbon adsorbers to meet a weight-percent emission reduction or parts per million by volume outlet concentration requirement specified in a referencing subpart shall meet the requirements of this section.

(2) Absorbers, condensers, and carbon adsorbers used to comply with the provisions of a referencing subpart and this subpart shall be operated at all times when emissions are vented to them.

(b) *Performance test requirements.* Except as specified in §63.997(b), the owner or operator shall conduct an initial performance test of any absorber, condenser, or carbon adsorber used as a control device to comply with the provisions of the referencing subpart and this subpart according to the procedures in §63.997. Performance test records shall be kept as specified in §63.998(a)(2) and a performance test report shall be submitted as specified in §63.999(a)(2). As provided in §63.985(b)(1), a design evaluation may be used as an alternative to the performance test for storage vessels and low throughput transfer rack controls. As provided in §63.986(b), no performance test is required to demonstrate compliance for equipment leaks.

(c) *Monitoring requirements.* Where an absorber, condenser, or carbon adsorber is used as a control device, either an organic monitoring device capable of providing a continuous record, or the monitoring devices specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3), as applicable, shall be used. Monitoring results shall be recorded as specified in §63.998(b) and (c), as applicable. General requirements for monitoring and continuous parameter monitoring systems are contained in a referencing subpart and §63.996.

(1) Where an absorber is used, a scrubbing liquid temperature monitoring device and a specific gravity monitoring device, each capable of providing a continuous record, shall be used. If the difference between the specific gravity of the saturated scrubbing fluid and specific gravity of the fresh scrubbing fluid is less than 0.02 specific gravity units, an organic monitoring device capable of providing a continuous record shall be used.

(2) Where a condenser is used, a condenser exit (product side) temperature monitoring device capable of providing a continuous record shall be used.

(3) Where a carbon adsorber is used, an integrating regeneration stream flow monitoring device having an accuracy of ± 10 percent or better, capable of recording the total regeneration stream mass or volumetric flow for each regeneration cycle; and a carbon bed temperature monitoring device, capable of recording the carbon bed temperature after each regeneration and within 15 minutes of completing any cooling cycle, shall be used.

§ 63.991 [Reserved]**§ 63.992 Implementation and enforcement.**

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

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under section 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities contained in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section are retained by the EPA Administrator and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the nonopacity emissions standards in §§63.983(a) and (d), 63.984, 63.985(a), 63.986(a), 63.987(a), 63.988(a), 63.990(a), 63.993(a), 63.994(a), and 63.995(a) under §63.6 (g). Where these standards reference another subpart, the cited provisions will be delegated according to the delegation provisions of the referenced subpart.

(2) [Reserved]

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

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

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

[67 FR 46277, July 12, 2002]

§ 63.993 Absorbers, condensers, carbon adsorbers and other recovery devices used as final recovery devices.

(a) *Final recovery device equipment and operating requirements.* (1) Owners or operators using a final recovery device to maintain a TRE above a level specified in a referencing subpart shall meet the requirements of this section.

(2) Recovery devices used to comply with the provisions of a referencing subpart and this subpart shall be operated at all times when emissions are vented to them.

(b) *Recovery device performance test requirements.* There are no performance test requirements for recovery devices. TRE index value determination information shall be recorded as specified in §63.998(a)(3).

(c) *Recovery device monitoring requirements.* (1) Where an absorber is the final recovery device in the recovery system and the TRE index value is between the level specified in a referencing subpart and 4.0, either an organic monitoring device capable of providing a continuous record or a scrubbing liquid temperature monitoring device and a specific gravity monitoring device, each capable of providing a continuous record, shall be used. If the difference between the specific gravity of the saturated scrubbing fluid and specific gravity of the fresh scrubbing fluid is less than 0.02 specific gravity units, an organic monitoring device capable of providing a continuous record shall be used. Monitoring results shall be recorded as specified in §63.998(b) and (c), as applicable. General requirements for monitoring and continuous parameter monitoring systems are contained in §63.996.

(2) Where a condenser is the final recovery device in the recovery system and the TRE index value is between the level specified in a referencing subpart and 4.0, an organic monitoring device capable of providing a continuous record or a condenser exit (product side) temperature monitoring device capable of providing a continuous record shall be used. Monitoring results shall be recorded as specified in §63.998(b) and (c), as applicable. General requirements for monitoring and continuous parameter monitoring systems are contained in a referencing subpart and §63.996.

(3) Where a carbon adsorber is the final recovery device in the recovery system and the TRE index value is between the level specified in a referencing subpart and 4.0, an organic monitoring device capable of providing a continuous record or an integrating regeneration stream flow monitoring device having an accuracy of ± 10 percent or better, capable of recording the total regeneration stream mass or volumetric flow for each regeneration cycle; and a carbon-bed temperature monitoring device, capable of recording the carbon-bed temperature after each regeneration and within 15 minutes of completing any cooling cycle shall be used. Monitoring results shall be recorded as specified in §63.998(b) and (c), as applicable. General requirements for monitoring and continuous parameter monitoring systems are contained in a referencing subpart and §63.996.

(4) If an owner or operator uses a recovery device other than those listed in this subpart, the owner or operator shall submit a description of planned monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping procedures as specified in a referencing subpart. The Administrator will approve, deny, or modify based on the reasonableness of the proposed monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping requirements as part of the review of the submission or permit application or by other appropriate means.

§ 63.994 Halogen scrubbers and other halogen reduction devices.

(a) *Halogen scrubber and other halogen reduction device equipment and operating requirements.* (1) An

owner or operator of a halogen scrubber or other halogen reduction device subject to this subpart shall reduce the overall emissions of hydrogen halides and halogens by the control device performance level specified in a referencing subpart.

(2) Halogen scrubbers and other halogen reduction devices used to comply with the provisions of a referencing subpart and this subpart shall be operated at all times when emissions are vented to them.

(b) Halogen scrubber and other halogen reduction device performance test requirements. (1) An owner or operator of a combustion device followed by a halogen scrubber or other halogen reduction device to control halogenated vent streams in accordance with a referencing subpart and this subpart shall conduct an initial performance test to determine compliance with the control efficiency or emission limits for hydrogen halides and halogens according to the procedures in §63.997. Performance test records shall be kept as specified in §63.998(a)(2) and a performance test report shall be submitted as specified in §63.999(a)(2).

(2) An owner or operator of a halogen scrubber or other halogen reduction technique used to reduce the vent stream halogen atom mass emission rate prior to a combustion device to comply with a performance level specified in a referencing subpart shall determine the halogen atom mass emission rate prior to the combustion device according to the procedures specified in the referencing subpart. Records of the halogen concentration in the vent stream shall be generated as specified in §63.998(a)(4).

(c) Halogen scrubber and other halogen reduction device monitoring requirements. (1) Where a halogen scrubber is used, the monitoring equipment specified in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section is required for the scrubber. Monitoring results shall be recorded as specified in §63.998(b) and (c), as applicable. General requirements for monitoring and continuous parameter monitoring systems are contained in a referencing subpart and §63.996.

(i) A pH monitoring device capable of providing a continuous record shall be installed to monitor the pH of the scrubber effluent.

(ii) A flow meter capable of providing a continuous record shall be located at the scrubber influent for liquid flow. Gas stream flow shall be determined using one of the procedures specified in paragraphs (c)(1)(ii)(A) through (D) of this section.

(A) The owner or operator may determine gas stream flow using the design blower capacity, with appropriate adjustments for pressure drop.

(B) The owner or operator may measure the gas stream flow at the scrubber inlet.

(C) If the scrubber is subject to regulations in 40 CFR parts 264 through 266 that have required a determination of the liquid to gas (L/G) ratio prior to the applicable compliance date for the process unit of which it is part as specified in a referencing subpart, the owner or operator may determine gas stream flow by the method that had been utilized to comply with those regulations. A determination that was conducted prior to that compliance date may be utilized to comply with this subpart if it is still representative.

(D) The owner or operator may prepare and implement a gas stream flow determination plan that documents an appropriate method that will be used to determine the gas stream flow. The plan shall require determination of gas stream flow by a method that will at least provide a value for either a representative or the highest gas stream flow anticipated in the scrubber during representative operating conditions other than start-ups, shutdowns, or malfunctions. The plan shall include a description of the methodology to be followed and an explanation of how the selected methodology will reliably determine the gas stream flow, and a description of the records that will be maintained to document the determination of gas stream flow. The owner or operator shall maintain the plan as specified in a referencing subpart.

(2) Where a halogen reduction device other than a scrubber is used, the owner or operator shall follow the procedures specified in a referencing subpart in order to establish monitoring parameters.

§ 63.995 Other control devices.

(a) *Other control device equipment and operating requirements.* (1) Owners or operators using a control device other than one listed in §§63.985 through 63.990 to meet a weight-percent emission reduction or parts per million by volume outlet concentration requirement specified in a referencing subpart shall meet the requirements of this section.

(2) Other control devices used to comply with the provisions of a referencing subpart and this subpart shall be operated at all times when emissions are vented to them.

(b) *Other control device performance test requirements.* An owner or operator using a control device other than those specified in §§63.987 through 63.990 to comply with a performance level specified in a referencing subpart, shall perform an initial performance test according to the procedures in §63.997. Performance test records shall be kept as specified in §63.998(a)(2) and a performance test report shall be submitted as specified in §63.999(a)(2).

(c) *Other control device monitoring requirements.* If an owner or operator uses a control device other than those listed in this subpart, the owner or operator shall submit a description of planned monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting procedures as specified in a referencing subpart. The Administrator will approve, deny, or modify based on the reasonableness of the proposed monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping requirements as part of the review of the submission or permit application or by other appropriate means.

§ 63.996 General monitoring requirements for control and recovery devices.

(a) *General monitoring requirements applicability.* (1) This section applies to the owner or operator of a regulated source required to monitor under this subpart.

(2) Flares subject to §63.987(c) are not subject to the requirements of this section.

(3) Flow indicators are not subject to the requirements of this section.

(b) *Conduct of monitoring.* (1) Monitoring shall be conducted as set forth in this section and in the relevant sections of this subpart unless the provision in either paragraph (b)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section applies.

(i) The Administrator specifies or approves the use of minor changes in methodology for the specified monitoring requirements and procedures; or

(ii) The Administrator approves the use of alternatives to any monitoring requirements or procedures as provided in the referencing subpart or paragraph (d) of this section.

(2) When one CPMS is used as a backup to another CPMS, the owner or operator shall report the results from the CPMS used to meet the monitoring requirements of this subpart. If both such CPMS's are used during a particular reporting period to meet the monitoring requirements of this subpart, then the owner or operator shall report the results from each CPMS for the time during the six month period that the instrument was relied upon to demonstrate compliance.

(c) *Operation and maintenance of continuous parameter monitoring systems.* (1) All monitoring equipment shall be installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated according to manufacturer's specifications or other written procedures that provide adequate assurance that the equipment would reasonably be expected to monitor accurately.

(2) The owner or operator of a regulated source shall maintain and operate each CPMS as specified in this section, or in a relevant subpart, and in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices.

(i) The owner or operator of a regulated source shall ensure the immediate repair or replacement of CPMS parts to correct "routine" or otherwise predictable CPMS malfunctions. The necessary parts for routine repairs of the affected equipment shall be readily available.

(ii) If under the referencing subpart, an owner or operator has developed a start-up, shutdown, and malfunction plan, the plan is followed, and the CPMS is repaired immediately, this action shall be

recorded as specified in §63.998(c)(1)(ii)(E).

(iii) The Administrator's determination of whether acceptable operation and maintenance procedures are being used for the CPMS will be based on information that may include, but is not limited to, review of operation and maintenance procedures, operation and maintenance records as specified in §63.998(c)(1)(i) and (ii), manufacturer's recommendations and specifications, and inspection of the CPMS.

(3) All CPMS's shall be installed and operational, and the data verified as specified in this subpart either prior to or in conjunction with conducting performance tests. Verification of operational status shall, at a minimum, include completion of the manufacturer's written specifications or recommendations for installation, operation, and calibration of the system or other written procedures that provide adequate assurance that the equipment would reasonably be expected to monitor accurately.

(4) All CPMS's shall be installed such that representative measurements of parameters from the regulated source are obtained.

(5) In accordance with the referencing subpart, except for system breakdowns, repairs, maintenance periods, instrument adjustments, or checks to maintain precision and accuracy, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments, all continuous parameter monitoring systems shall be in continuous operation when emissions are being routed to the monitored device.

(6) The owner or operator shall establish a range for monitored parameters that indicates proper operation of the control or recovery device. In order to establish the range, the information required in §63.999(b)(3) shall be submitted in the Notification of Compliance Status or the operating permit application or amendment. The range may be based upon a prior performance test meeting the specifications of §63.997(b)(1) or a prior TRE index value determination, as applicable, or upon existing ranges or limits established under a referencing subpart. Where the regeneration stream flow and carbon bed temperature are monitored, the range shall be in terms of the total regeneration stream flow per regeneration cycle and the temperature of the carbon bed determined within 15 minutes of the completion of the regeneration cooling cycle.

(d) *Alternatives to monitoring requirements* —(1) *Alternatives to the continuous operating parameter monitoring and recordkeeping provisions.* An owner or operator may request approval to use alternatives to the continuous operating parameter monitoring and recordkeeping provisions listed in §§63.988(c), 63.990(c), 63.993(c), 63.994(c), 63.998(a)(2) through (4), 63.998(c)(2) and (3), as specified in §63.999(d)(1).

(2) *Monitoring a different parameter than those listed.* An owner or operator may request approval to monitor a different parameter than those established in paragraph (c)(6) of this section or to set unique monitoring parameters if directed by §§63.994(c)(2) or 63.995(c), as specified in §63.999(d)(2).

§ 63.997 Performance test and compliance assessment requirements for control devices.

(a) *Performance tests and flare compliance assessments.* Where §§63.985 through 63.995 require, or the owner or operator elects to conduct, a performance test of a control device or a halogen reduction device, or a compliance assessment for a flare, the requirements of paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section apply.

(b) *Prior test results and waivers.* Initial performance tests and initial flare compliance assessments are required only as specified in this subpart or a referencing subpart.

(1) Unless requested by the Administrator, an owner or operator is not required to conduct a performance test or flare compliance assessment under this subpart if a prior performance test or compliance assessment was conducted using the same methods specified in §63.997(e) or §63.987(b)(3), as applicable, and either no process changes have been made since the test, or the owner or operator can demonstrate that the results of the performance test or compliance demonstration, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process changes. An owner or operator may request permission to substitute a prior performance test or compliance assessment by written application to the Administrator as specified in §63.999(a)(1)(iv).

(2) Individual performance tests and flare compliance assessments may be waived upon written application to the Administrator, per §63.999(a)(1)(iii), if, in the Administrator's judgment, the source is meeting the relevant standard(s) on a continuous basis, the source is being operated under an extension or waiver of compliance, or the owner or operator has requested an extension or waiver of compliance and the Administrator is still considering that request.

(3) Approval of any waiver granted under this section shall not abrogate the Administrator's authority under the Act or in any way prohibit the Administrator from later canceling the waiver. The cancellation will be made only after notification is given to the owner or operator of the source.

(c) *Performance tests and flare compliance assessments schedule.* (1) Unless a waiver of performance testing or flare compliance assessment is obtained under this section or the conditions of a referencing subpart, the owner or operator shall perform such tests as specified in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (vii) of this section.

(i) Within 180 days after the effective date of a relevant standard for a new source that has an initial start-up date before the effective date of that standard; or

(ii) Within 180 days after initial start-up for a new source that has an initial start-up date after the effective date of a relevant standard; or

(iii) Within 180 days after the compliance date specified in a referencing subpart for an existing source, or within 180 days after start-up of an existing source if the source begins operation after the effective date of the relevant emission standard; or

(iv) Within 180 days after the compliance date for an existing source subject to an emission standard established pursuant to section 112(f) of the Act; or

(v) Within 180 days after the termination date of the source's extension of compliance or a waiver of compliance for an existing source that obtains an extension of compliance under §63.1112(a), or waiver of compliance under 40 CFR 61.11; or

(vi) Within 180 days after the compliance date for a new source, subject to an emission standard established pursuant to section 112(f) of the Act, for which construction or reconstruction is commenced after the proposal date of a relevant standard established pursuant to section 112(d) of the Act but before the proposal date of the relevant standard established pursuant to section 112(f); or

(vii) When the promulgated emission standard in a referencing subpart is more stringent than the standard that was proposed, the owner or operator of a new or reconstructed source subject to that standard for which construction or reconstruction is commenced between the proposal and promulgation dates of the standard shall comply with performance testing requirements within 180 days after the standard's effective date, or within 180 days after start-up of the source, whichever is later. If a promulgated standard in a referencing subpart is more stringent than the proposed standard, the owner or operator may choose to demonstrate compliance initially with either the proposed or the promulgated standard. If the owner or operator chooses to comply with the proposed standard initially, the owner or operator shall conduct a second performance test within 3 years and 180 days after the effective date of the standard, or after start-up of the source, whichever is later, to demonstrate compliance with the promulgated standard.

(2) The Administrator may require an owner or operator to conduct performance tests and compliance assessments at the regulated source at any time when the action is authorized by section 114 of the Act.

(3) Unless already permitted by the applicable title V permit, if an owner or operator elects to use a recovery device to replace an existing control device at a later date, or elects to use a different flare, nonflare control device or recovery device to replace an existing flare, nonflare control device or final recovery device at a later date, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator, either by amendment of the regulated source's title V permit or, if title V is not applicable, by submission of the notice specified in §63.999(c)(7) before implementing the change. Upon implementing the change, a compliance demonstration or performance test shall be performed according to the provisions of paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (v) of this section, as applicable, within 180 days. The compliance assessment report shall be submitted to the Administrator within 60 days of completing the determination, as provided in §63.999(a)(1)(ii).

- (i) For flares used to replace an existing control device, a flare compliance demonstration shall be performed using the methods specified in §63.987(b);
- (ii) For flares used to replace an existing final recovery device that is used on an applicable process vent, the owner or operator shall comply with the applicable provisions in a referencing subpart and in this subpart;
- (iii) For incinerators, boilers, or process heaters used to replace an existing control device, a performance test shall be performed, using the methods specified in §63.997;
- (iv) For absorbers, condensers, or carbon adsorbers used to replace an existing control device on a process vent or a transfer rack, a performance test shall be performed, using the methods specified in §63.997;
- (v) For absorbers, condensers, or carbon adsorbers used to replace an existing final recovery device on a process vent, the owner or operator shall comply with the applicable provisions of a referencing subpart and this subpart;
- (d) *Performance testing facilities.* If required to do performance testing, the owner or operator of each new regulated source and, at the request of the Administrator, the owner or operator of each existing regulated source, shall provide performance testing facilities as specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section.
- (1) Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such source. This includes, as applicable, the requirements specified in (d)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section.
- (i) Constructing the air pollution control system such that volumetric flow rates and pollutant emission rates can be accurately determined by applicable test methods and procedures; and
- (ii) Providing a stack or duct free of cyclonic flow during performance tests, as demonstrated by applicable test methods and procedures;
- (2) Safe sampling platform(s);
- (3) Safe access to sampling platform(s);
- (4) Utilities for sampling and testing equipment; and
- (5) Any other facilities that the Administrator deems necessary for safe and adequate testing of a source.
- (e) *Performance test procedures.* Where §§63.985 through 63.995 require the owner or operator to conduct a performance test of a control device or a halogen reduction device, the owner or operator shall follow the requirements of paragraphs (e)(1)(i) through (v) of this section, as applicable.
- (1) *General procedures.* (i) *Continuous unit operations.* For continuous unit operations, performance tests shall be conducted at maximum representative operating conditions for the process, unless the Administrator specifies or approves alternate operating conditions. During the performance test, an owner or operator may operate the control or halogen reduction device at maximum or minimum representative operating conditions for monitored control or halogen reduction device parameters, whichever results in lower emission reduction. Operations during periods of start-up, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a performance test.
- (ii) [Reserved]
- (iii) *Combination of both continuous and batch unit operations.* For a combination of both continuous and batch unit operations, performance tests shall be conducted at maximum representative operating conditions. For the purpose of conducting a performance test on a combined vent stream, maximum representative operating conditions shall be when batch emission episodes are occurring that result in the highest organic HAP emission rate (for the combined vent stream) that is achievable during the 6-month period that begins 3 months before and ends 3 months after the compliance assessment (e.g.

TRE calculation, performance test) without causing any of the situations described in paragraphs (e)(1)(iii)(A) through (C) of this section.

(A) Causing damage to equipment;

(B) Necessitating that the owner or operator make product that does not meet an existing specification for sale to a customer; or

(C) Necessitating that the owner or operator make product in excess of demand.

(iv) *Alternatives to performance test requirements.* Performance tests shall be conducted and data shall be reduced in accordance with the test methods and procedures set forth in this subpart, in each relevant standard, and, if required, in applicable appendices of 40 CFR parts 51, 60, 61, and 63 unless the Administrator specifies one of the provisions in paragraphs (e)(1)(iv)(A) through (E) of this section.

(A) Specifies or approves, in specific cases, the use of a test method with minor changes in methodology; or

(B) Approves the use of an alternative test method, the results of which the Administrator has determined to be adequate for indicating whether a specific regulated source is in compliance. The alternate method or data shall be validated using the applicable procedures of Method 301 of appendix A of 40 CFR part 63; or

(C) Approves shorter sampling times and smaller sample volumes when necessitated by process variables or other factors; or

(D) Waives the requirement for the performance test as specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section because the owner or operator of a regulated source has demonstrated by other means to the Administrator's satisfaction that the regulated source is in compliance with the relevant standard; or

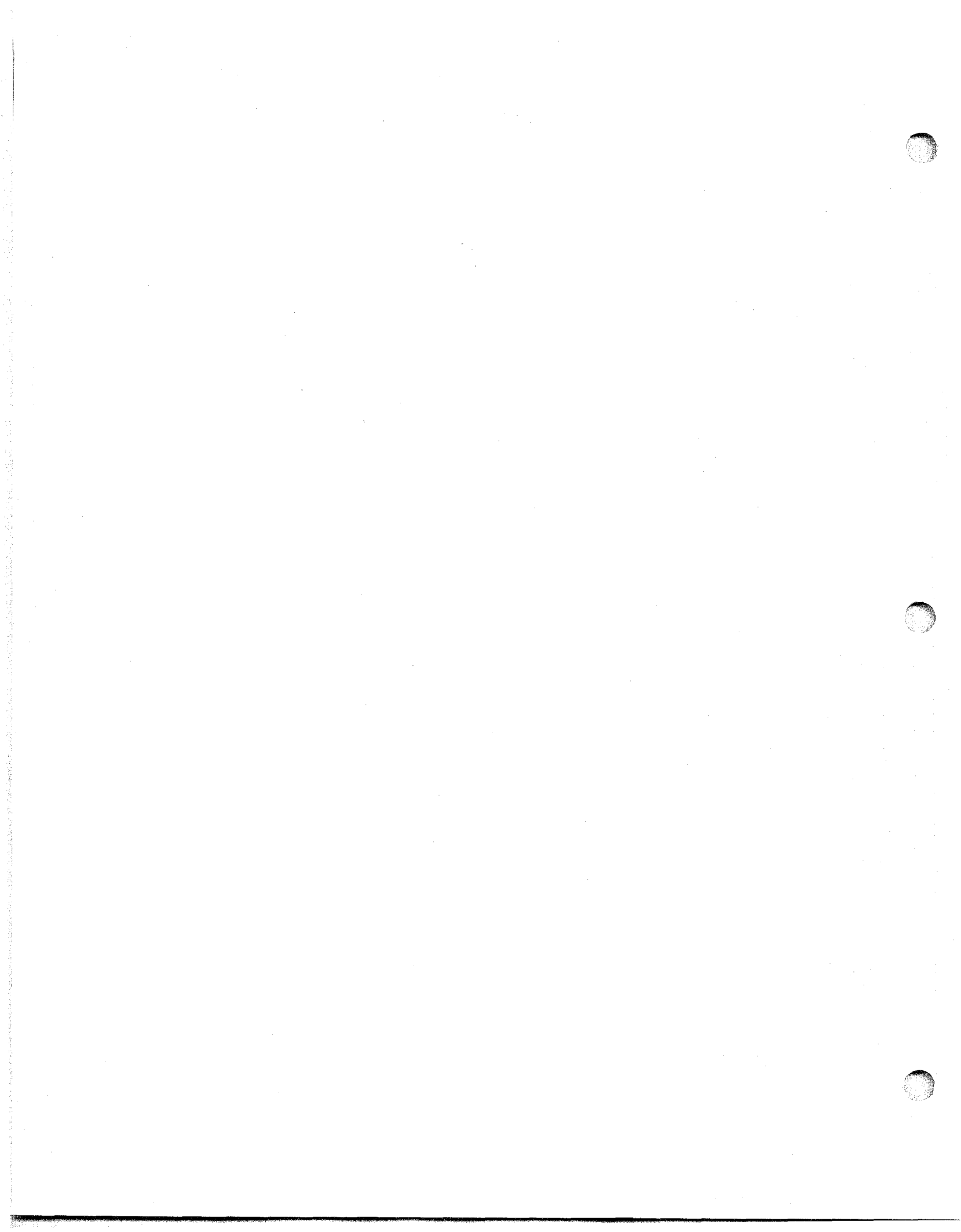
(E) Approves the use of an equivalent method.

(v) *Performance test runs.* Except as provided in paragraphs (e)(1)(v)(A) and (B) of this section, each performance test shall consist of three separate runs using the applicable test method. Each run shall be conducted for at least 1 hour and under the conditions specified in this section. For the purpose of determining compliance with an applicable standard, the arithmetic means of results of the three runs shall apply. In the event that a sample is accidentally lost or conditions occur in which one of the three runs must be discontinued because of forced shutdown, failure of an irreplaceable portion of the sample train, extreme meteorological conditions, or other circumstances, beyond the owner or operator's control, compliance may, upon the Administrator's approval, be determined using the arithmetic mean of the results of the two other runs.

(A) For control devices used to control emissions from transfer racks (except low throughput transfer racks that are capable of continuous vapor processing but do not handle continuous emissions or multiple loading arms of a transfer rack that load simultaneously), each run shall represent at least one complete tank truck or tank car loading period, during which regulated materials are loaded, and samples shall be collected using integrated sampling or grab samples taken at least four times per hour at approximately equal intervals of time, such as 15-minute intervals.

(B) For intermittent vapor processing systems used for controlling transfer rack emissions (except low throughput transfer racks that do not handle continuous emissions or multiple loading arms of a transfer rack that load simultaneously), each run shall represent at least one complete control device cycle, and samples shall be collected using integrated sampling or grab samples taken at least four times per hour at approximately equal intervals of time, such as 15-minute intervals.

(2) *Specific procedures.* Where §§63.985 through 63.995 require the owner or operator to conduct a performance test of a control device, or a halogen reduction device, an owner or operator shall conduct that performance test using the procedures in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section, as applicable. The regulated material concentration and percent reduction may be measured as either total organic regulated material or as TOC minus methane and ethane according to the procedures specified.



CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Pam Owen, hereby certify that a copy of this permit has been mailed by first class mail to Crane Composites, Inc., 8500 CW Post Road, Jonesboro, AR, 72401, on this 8th day of August, 2007.

Pam Owen
Pam Owen, AAIL, Air Division

