

based on data collected during the initial performance test or during qualifying previous performance tests using the required test methods. If you use values from previous performance tests to establish the operating parameter ranges, you would have to certify that the biofilter and associated process unit(s) have not been modified subsequent to the date the previous data were collected. If previous performance test data are not available (as would be the case for a new biofilter installation) you would be allowed up to 180 days after the compliance date to gather the necessary information and establish your biofilter operating parameter ranges.

If you choose to operate a CEMS for monitoring THC concentration instead of operating a CPMS, you must install, operate, and maintain the CEMS according to Performance Specification 8 in 40 CFR part 60, appendix B. You would also be required to comply with the CEMS data quality assurance requirements in Procedure 1 of appendix F of 40 CFR part 60. You would be required to conduct a performance evaluation of the CEMS according to 40 CFR 63.8 and Performance Specification 8. The CEMS would have to complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period. Using the data collected with the CEMS, you would calculate and record the 3-hour block average THC concentration. You would have to continuously monitor and maintain the 3-hour block average THC concentration at or below the maximum established during the performance test. You may use a CEMS capable of subtracting methane from the measured THC concentration if you wish to do so.

If you comply with today's proposed rule using an add-on control system, you could request a routine control device maintenance exemption from the Administrator. Your request for a routine control device maintenance exemption would have to document the need for routine maintenance on the control device and the time required to accomplish the maintenance, describe the maintenance activities and the frequency of these activities, explain why the maintenance could not be accomplished during process shutdowns, describe how you plan to minimize emissions to the greatest extent possible during these maintenance activities, and provide any other documentation required by the Administrator. If your request for the routine control device maintenance exemption is approved by the

Administrator, it would have to be incorporated into your title V permit. The compliance options and operating requirements would not apply during times when control device maintenance covered under your approved routine control device maintenance exemption is performed. The routine control device maintenance exemption may not exceed 3 percent of annual operating uptime for each green rotary dryer, tube dryer, strand dryer, or pressurized refiner controlled. The routine control device maintenance exemption is limited to 0.5 percent of the annual operating uptime for each softwood veneer dryer, reconstituted wood product press, reconstituted wood product board cooler, hardboard oven, press predryer, or fiberboard mat dryer controlled. If your control device is used to control a combination of equipment with different downtime allowances (e.g., a tube dryer and a press), then the highest (i.e., 3 percent) downtime allowance applies.

#### 3. Emissions Averaging Compliance Option

To demonstrate continuous compliance with the emissions averaging provisions, you would have to continuously comply with the applicable operating requirements for add-on control systems (described in the previous subsection). You also would have to maintain records of your operating hours for each process unit included in the EAP. For each semiannual compliance period, you would have to demonstrate that the AMR equals or exceeds the RMR using your initial (or most recent) total HAP measurements for debit-generating units, initial (or most recent) performance test results for credit-generating units, and the operating hours recorded for the semiannual compliance period.

#### 4. Work Practice Requirements

To demonstrate continuous compliance with the work practice requirements for dry rotary dryers and veneer redryers, you would be required to operate all dry rotary dryers and veneer redryers so that they continuously meet the definitions of these process units in today's proposed rule. For dry rotary dryers, you would have to continuously monitor and maintain the inlet furnish moisture content at or below 30 percent and the inlet dryer operating temperature at or below 600 °F. You would also have to manually measure the moisture content of a representative sample of the inlet wood furnish once per day to verify the readings from the moisture meter. For

veneer redryers, you would have to continuously monitor and maintain the inlet veneer moisture content at or below 25 percent.

To demonstrate continuous compliance with the work practice requirements for softwood veneer dryers, you would have to follow the procedures in your operating plan for minimizing fugitive emissions from the green end and heated zones of the veneer dryer and maintain records documenting that you have followed your plan. For hardwood veneer dryers, you would have to continue to process less than 30 percent softwood veneer by volume and maintain records on veneer dryer production.

### III. Rationale for Proposed Rule

#### A. How Did We Select the Source Category and Any Subcategories?

The PCWP source category includes the manufacture of many types of wood products, including (but not limited to) plywood, veneer, particleboard, oriented strandboard, hardboard, fiberboard, medium density fiberboard, laminated strand lumber, laminated veneer lumber, wood I-joists, kiln-dried lumber, and glue-laminated beams. During our review of the available information on this source category, we found that the processes used to produce the different types of wood products were more similar than dissimilar with respect to the types of equipment used and the HAP emitted. Published definitions of the various wood products often group several types of products together or overlap with definitions developed for other similar wood products. As the wood products industry continues its relatively high rate of growth, new and different wood products are coming into the marketplace, some of which are hybrids of existing wood products or modified versions of existing wood products. Because the differences between many of the product lines are already somewhat blurred and the equipment that is used to manufacture wood products cuts across industry sectors, we determined that establishing subcategories based on product type was unwarranted and could seriously hamper applicability determinations. Therefore, today's proposed rule does not establish any subcategories under the PCWP source category.

#### B. How Did We Define the Affected Source?

In today's proposed rule, the affected source is the collection of process units associated with the manufacturing of PCWP at a plant site. The affected