

TABLE 3.—EMISSION LIMITS FOR EXISTING AFFECTED SOURCES—Continued

If you apply surface coatings to metal cans or metal can parts in this subcategory . . .	for all coatings of this type . . .	then, you must meet the following organic HAP emission limit in kilogram HAP/liter solids (pound HAP/gal solids) ¹ :
4. End lining	a. aseptic end seal compounds	0.06 (0.54)
	b. non-aseptic end seal compounds	0.00 (0.00)

¹ If you apply surface coatings of more than one type within any one subcategory you may calculate an OSEL according to 40 CFR 63.3551(i).

TABLE 4.—EMISSION LIMITS FOR AFFECTED SOURCES USING THE CONTROL EFFICIENCY/OUTLET CONCENTRATION COMPLIANCE OPTION

If you use the control efficiency/outlet concentration option to comply with the emission limitations for any coating operation(s)	Then you must comply with one of the following by using an emissions control system to
1. In a new or reconstructed affected source	a. reduce emissions of total HAP, measured as total hydrocarbons (THC) (as carbon), ¹ by 97 percent; or b. limit emissions of total HAP, measured as THC (as carbon) ¹ to 20 parts per million by volume, dry (ppmvd) at the control device outlet and use a permanent total enclosure.
2. In an existing affected source	a. reduce emissions of total HAP, measured as THC (as carbon), ¹ by 95 percent; or b. limit emissions of total HAP, measured as THC (as carbon), ¹ to 20 ppmvd at the control device outlet and use a PTE.

¹ You may choose to subtract methane from THC as carbon measurements.

Operating Limits. If you reduce emissions by using a capture system and add-on control device (other than a solvent recovery system for which you conduct a liquid-liquid material balance), the proposed operating limits would apply to you. Those limits are site-specific parameter limits you determine during the initial performance test of the system. For capture systems that are not permanent total enclosures (PTE), you would establish average volumetric flow rates or duct static pressure limits for each capture device (or enclosure) in each capture system. For capture systems that are PTE, you would establish limits on average facial velocity or pressure drop across openings in the enclosure.

For thermal oxidizers, you would monitor the combustion temperature. For catalytic oxidizers, you would monitor the temperature immediately before and after the catalyst bed or you would monitor the temperature before the catalyst bed and implement a site-specific inspection and maintenance plan for the catalytic oxidizer. For carbon adsorbers for which you do not conduct a liquid-liquid material balance, you would monitor the carbon bed temperature and the amount of steam or nitrogen used to desorb the bed. For condensers, you would monitor the outlet gas temperature from the condenser. For concentrators, you would monitor the temperature of the desorption concentrate stream and the

pressure drop of the dilute stream across the concentrator.

All site-specific parameter limits that you establish must reflect operation of the capture system and control devices during a performance test that demonstrates achievement of the emission limits during representative operating conditions.

Work Practice Standards. In lieu of emission standards, section 112(h) of the CAA allows work practice standards or other requirements to be established when a pollutant cannot be emitted through a conveyance or capture system, or when measurement is not practicable because of technological and economic limitations. Many metal can surface coating facilities use work practice measures to reduce HAP emissions from mixing, cleaning, storage, and waste handling areas as part of their standard operating procedures. They use those measures to decrease solvent usage and minimize exposure to workers. However, we do not have data to accurately quantify the emissions reductions achievable by the work practice measures, and it is not feasible to measure emissions or enforce a numerical standard for emissions from those operations.

Based on information received from that industry during the development of NESHAP and information available from several similar coating industries for which NESHAP have already been promulgated (aerospace manufacturing and rework, magnetic tape

manufacturing, shipbuilding and ship repair, and wood furniture manufacturing), we identified a variety of work practice measures for cleaning, storage, mixing, and waste handling. If you reduce emissions by using a capture system and add-on control device, you would be required to develop and implement a work practice plan that would specify practices and procedures to ensure that, at a minimum, the elements specified below are implemented: (1) Storing all organic-HAP-containing liquids and waste materials in closed containers, (2) minimizing spills of all organic-HAP-containing materials, (3) using closed containers or pipes to transport all organic-HAP-containing materials, (4) keeping mixing vessels for organic-HAP-containing materials closed except when adding to, removing, or mixing the contents, and (5) minimizing organic HAP emissions during all cleaning operations.

If your affected source has an existing documented plan that incorporates steps taken to minimize emissions from the aforementioned sources, then your existing plan could be used to satisfy the requirement for a work practice plan.

Operations During Startup, Shutdown, or Malfunction. If you use a capture system and add-on control device for compliance, you would be required to develop and operate according to a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan (SSMP) during