

You would be required to install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate all monitoring equipment according to the manufacturer's specifications and ensure that the CPMS meet the requirements in 40 CFR 63.3568 of the proposed rule. If you use control devices other than those identified in the proposed rule, you would submit the operating parameters to be monitored to the Administrator for approval. The authority to approve the parameters to be monitored is retained by EPA and is not delegated to States.

If you use a thermal oxidizer, you would continuously monitor the appropriate temperature and record it at least every 15 minutes. The temperature monitor is placed in the firebox or in the duct immediately downstream of the firebox before any substantial heat exchange occurs. The operating limit would be the average temperature measured during the performance test, and for each consecutive 3-hour period the average temperature would have to be at or above that limit.

If you use a catalytic oxidizer you may choose from two methods to determine operating limits. In the first method, you would continuously monitor the temperature immediately before and after the catalyst bed and record it at least every 15 minutes. The operating limits would be the average temperature difference across the catalyst bed during the performance test, and for each 3-hour period the average temperature and the average temperature difference would have to be at or above these limits. In the alternative method, you would continuously monitor the temperature immediately before the catalyst bed and record it at least every 15 minutes. The operating limit would be the average temperature just before the catalyst bed during the performance test, and for each 3-hour period the average temperature would have to be at or above this limit. As part of the alternative method, you must also develop and implement an inspection and maintenance plan for your catalytic oxidizer.

If you use a carbon adsorber and do not conduct liquid-liquid material balances to demonstrate compliance, you would monitor the carbon bed temperature after each regeneration and the total amount of steam or nitrogen used to desorb the bed for each regeneration. The operating limits would be the carbon bed temperature (not to be exceeded) and the amount of steam or nitrogen used for desorption (to be met as a minimum).

If you use a condenser, you would monitor the outlet gas temperature to

ensure that the air stream is being cooled to a low enough temperature. The operating limit would be the average condenser outlet gas temperature measured during the performance test, and for each consecutive 3-hour period the average temperature would have to be at or below that limit.

If you use a concentrator, you would monitor the desorption concentrate stream gas temperature and the pressure drop of the dilute stream across the concentrator. The operating limits would be the desorption concentrate gas stream temperature (to be met as a minimum) and the dilute stream pressure drop (not to be exceeded).

For each capture system that is not a PTE, you would establish operating limits for gas volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure for each enclosure or capture device. The operating limit would be the average volumetric flow rate or duct static pressure during the performance test, to be met as a minimum. For each capture system that is a PTE, the operating limit would require the average facial velocity of air through all natural draft openings to be at least 200 feet per minute or the pressure drop across the enclosure to be at least 0.007 inches water.

Work Practice Standards. If you use a capture system and control device for compliance, you would be required to develop and implement on an ongoing basis a work practice plan for minimizing organic HAP emissions from storage, mixing, material handling, and waste handling operations. That plan would include a description of all steps taken to minimize emissions from those sources (e.g., using closed storage containers, practices to minimize emissions during filling and transfer of contents from containers, using spill minimization techniques, etc.). You would have to make the plan available for inspection if the Administrator requests to see it.

Operations During Startup, Shutdown, or Malfunction. You would be required to develop and operate your capture system and control device according to a SSMP during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction of the capture system and control device.

H. What Are the Continuous Compliance Requirements?

Option 1: Compliance Based on the Compliant Material Option. If you demonstrate compliance with the proposed emission limits based on the compliant material option, you would demonstrate continuous compliance if, for each 12-month compliance period, the organic HAP content of each coating

used does not exceed the applicable emission limit and you use no thinner that contains organic HAP.

Option 2: Compliance Based on the Emission Rate Without Add-On Controls Option. If you demonstrate compliance with the proposed emission limits based on the emission rate without add-on controls option, you would demonstrate continuous compliance if, for each rolling 12-month compliance period, the ratio of organic HAP in all coatings and thinners in each coating type segment to coating solids in that coating type segment is less than or equal to the applicable emission limit. You would follow the same procedures for calculating the organic HAP to coating solids ratio that you used for the initial compliance period. If you use an alternative calculated overall HAP emission limit for all coating type segments within a subcategory, you would use the same procedures that you used for the initial compliance period. Whichever approach you use must be used consistently throughout each 12-month compliance period.

Option 3: Compliance Based on the Emission Rate With Add-On Controls Option. For each coating operation on which you use a capture system and control device, other than a solvent recovery system for which you conduct a liquid-liquid material balance, you would use the continuous parameter monitoring results for the month in determining the mass of organic HAP emissions. If the monitoring results indicate no deviations from the operating limits and there were no bypasses of the control device, you would assume the capture system and control device are achieving the same percent emissions reduction efficiency as they did during the most recent performance test in which compliance was demonstrated. You would then apply that percent reduction to the total mass of organic HAP in materials used in controlled coating operations to determine the monthly emission rate from those operations. If there were any deviations from the operating limits during the month or any bypasses of the control device, you would account for them in the calculation of the monthly emission rate by assuming the capture system and control device were achieving zero emissions reduction during the periods of deviation. Then, you would determine the annual average emission rate by calculating the ratio for the most recent 12-month period.

For each coating operation on which you use a solvent recovery system and conduct a liquid-liquid material balance each month, you would use the liquid-