

years' records may be kept off-site. Records pertaining to the design and operation of control and monitoring equipment must be kept for the life of the equipment.

Depending on the compliance option that you choose, you may need to keep records of the following:

- Organic HAP content, volatile matter content, coating solids content, and quantity of the coatings and other materials applied; and
- All documentation supporting initial notifications and notifications of compliance status.

If you demonstrate compliance by using a capture system and control device, you would also need to keep records of the following:

- The occurrence and duration of each startup, shutdown, or malfunction of the emission capture system and control device;
- All maintenance performed on the capture system and control device;
- Actions taken during startup, shutdown, and malfunction that are different from the procedures specified in the affected source's SSMP;
- All information necessary to demonstrate conformance with the affected source's SSMP when the plan procedures are followed;
- All information necessary to demonstrate conformance with the affected source's plan for minimizing emissions from mixing, storage, and waste handling operations;
- Each period during which a CPMS is malfunctioning or inoperative (including out of control periods);
- All required measurements needed to demonstrate compliance with the standards; and
- All results of performance tests.

The proposed rule would require you to collect and keep records according to your monitoring plan. Failure to collect and keep the specified minimum data would be a deviation that is separate from any emission limits, operating limits, or work practice standards.

Deviations, as determined from those records, would need to be recorded and also reported. A deviation is any instance when any requirement or obligation established by the proposed rule including, but not limited to, the emission limits, operating limits, and work practice standards, are not met.

If you use a capture system and control device to reduce organic HAP emissions, you would have to make your SSMP available for inspection if the Administrator requests to see it. The plan would stay in your records for the life of the affected source or until the affected source is no longer subject to the proposed standards. If you revise the

plan, you would need to keep the previous superseded versions on record for 5 years following the revision.

Periodic Reports. Each year is divided into two semiannual reporting periods. If no deviations occur during a semiannual reporting period, you would submit a semiannual report stating that the affected source has been in continuous compliance. If deviations occur, you would need to include them in the report as follows:

- Report each deviation from the emission limit.
- Report each deviation from the work practice standards if you use an emission capture system and control device.
- If you use an emission capture system and control device, report each deviation from an operating limit and each time a bypass line diverts emissions from the control device to the atmosphere.
- Report other specific information on the periods of time and details of deviations that occurred.

You would also have to include an explanation in each semiannual report if a change occurs that might affect the compliance status of the affected source or you change to another option for meeting the applicable emission limit.

Other Reports. You would be required to submit reports for periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction of the capture system and control device. If the procedures you follow during any startup, shutdown, or malfunction are inconsistent with your plan, you would report those procedures with your semiannual reports in addition to immediate reports required by the General Provisions in section 63.10(d)(5)(ii).

III. Rationale for Selecting the Proposed Standards

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

Metal can surface coating operations is on the CAA list of source categories to be regulated because it contains major sources that emit or have the potential to emit at least 9.07 Mg (10 tons) of any one HAP or at least 22.7 Mg (25 tons) of any combination of HAP annually. The proposed rule would control HAP emissions from both new or reconstructed and existing major sources. Area sources are not being regulated under the proposed rule.

We intend the source category to include facilities for which the surface coating of metal cans is either their principal activity or is an integral part of a production process which is the principal activity. While some facilities

are entirely dedicated to surface coating, most metal can surface coating operations are located at plant sites for which can manufacturing is the principal activity. Both stand-alone and co-located surface coating operations are included in the source category, and the definition of the source category is intended to reflect that inclusion. The project database was used to identify those "major source" or "synthetic minor source" facilities that reported using at least 5,700 liter/yr (1,500 gal/yr) of coatings in metal can surface coating operations.

The source category does not include research or laboratory facilities or janitorial, building, and facility maintenance operations.

Subcategory Selection. The statute gives us discretion to determine if and how to subcategorize. A subcategory is a group of similar sources within a given source category. As part of the regulatory development process, we evaluate the similarities and differences among industry segments or groups of facilities comprising a source category. In establishing subcategories, we consider factors such as process operations (type of process, raw materials, chemistry/formulation data, associated equipment, and final products), emission characteristics (amount and type of HAP), control device applicability, and opportunities for pollution prevention. We may also consider existing regulations or guidance from States and other regulatory agencies in determining subcategories.

After reviewing survey responses from the industry, facility site visit reports, and information received from stakeholder meetings we found that the metal can surface coating industry may be grouped into four product groups or subcategories with different coating processes and performance requirements. The four subcategories are (1) One- and two-piece D&I can body coating, (2) sheetcoating, (3) three-piece can body assembly coating, and (4) end lining. We also found significant differences in coating requirements for cans manufactured for different end uses within several of these subcategories that warranted further segmentation into coating types within the subcategories. Descriptions of each subcategory and coating type segment are given in the following paragraphs.

One- and Two-Piece Draw and Iron Can Body Coating. Aluminum or steel D&I cans are made from metal coil by stamping out shallow metal cups which are then placed on a cylinder and forced through a series of rings of decreasing annular space to further draw out the