

periodic adjustment of the air-to-fuel ratio is not needed to assure compliance of a catalytic oxidizer. We have written the final rule to exclude the requirement for periodically adjusting the air-to-fuel ratio in the inspection and maintenance plan.

Several commenters stated that the catalyst test procedures should be worked out between the facility and the catalyst test provider, not the manufacturer or supplier as specified in the inspection and maintenance plan requirements. We agree that the catalyst test providers should be consulted. The catalyst test provider will test the catalyst after the performance test to determine any catalyst degradation that may have occurred in the period after the performance testing. Although this is not required for compliance, it may be beneficial to test the catalyst at the time of the performance test to determine a baseline for future catalyst testing.

I. Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction (SSM)

One commenter stated that bypass lines are often used in situations that are not considered malfunctions. In certain situations, operation of the control device is not always necessary to meet the emission limit. This situation can occur on a coating line that is used for coating operations covered by different compliance options conducted at different times. If the coatings used on one product comply with the applicable emission limit (e.g. compliant coatings option), the source may prefer to bypass the control device to lower annual expenses associated with operating the air pollution control system. This situation is not a malfunction and would not be addressed in the source's SSM plan.

The final rule explicitly states that requirements for the use of bypass lines apply during periods that "controlled" coating operations are being conducted. The language assures continuous compliance with the applicable emission limit at those sources electing to use Option 3 to comply with the emission limit using a capture and control device system that is equipped with a bypass line.

J. Recordkeeping and Reporting

Several commenters requested fewer recordkeeping and calculation requirements for coatings that have no HAP content. We agree that it is not necessary from the perspective of implementing and enforcing the final rule to require an owner or operator to perform all of the compliance calculation, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements specified in the

final rule where the result will always be zero organic HAP per liter or gallon of coating solids.

For such zero-HAP materials, we have included a provision in § 63.4741(a)(1)(i) and (a)(4) of the final rule specifying that if the mass fraction of organic HAP in a coating is zero, as determined according to § 63.4741(a), then the source is not required to determine the volume fraction of coating solids and density or to calculate the organic HAP content. The following notification, reporting, and recordkeeping sections of the final rule were written to fully incorporate this provision: §§ 63.4710(c)(8)(i), 63.4720(a)(5)(ii), and 63.4730(c), (c)(2), (f), and (g).

III. What Are the Final Standards?

A. What Is the Source Category?

The final rule applies to you if you own or operate a commercial wood building products surface coating source that uses at least 4,170 liters (1,100 gallons) of coatings per year and is a major source, is located at a major source, or is part of a major source of HAP emissions, whether or not you manufacture the wood building product substrate. Surface coating operations alone are not required to be major sources of HAP emissions in order for the rule to apply. As long as some part of the total source causes it to be a major source (e.g., the wood substrate manufacturing process), the surface coating operations would be subject to the final rule.

We have defined a wood building products surface coating source as any source engaged in the finishing or laminating of a wood building product. A wood building product is any product that contains more than 50 percent by weight wood or wood fiber, excluding the weight of glass components, and is used in the construction, either interior or exterior, of a residential, commercial, or institutional building. As explained later, we have established five subcategories in the wood building products surface coating source category: (1) Exterior siding and primed doorskins; (2) flooring; (3) interior wall paneling and tileboard; (4) other interior panels; and (5) doors, windows, and miscellaneous (see Table 1 of this preamble).

The final NESHAP requirements do not apply to the manufacture or application of surface coatings to prefabricated/premanufactured or mobile/modular homes. You are also not subject to the final rule if your wood building products surface coating operations are located at an area source.

An area source of HAP is any source that has the potential to emit HAP but is not a major source. You may establish area source status by limiting the source's potential to emit HAP through appropriate mechanisms available through the permitting authority.

The source category does not include research or laboratory facilities; janitorial, building, and facility construction or maintenance operations; or hobby shops that are operated for personal rather than for commercial purposes. The source category does not include noncommercial coating operations or coating applications using handheld nonrefillable aerosol containers.

If an affected source has surface coating operations subject to the requirements of another NESHAP that account for at least 95 percent of the total (annual) coating usage for the source, the requirements, including all applicable emission limitations, operating limits, and work practices, of the predominant NESHAP can be applied to all coating operations that are subject to a NESHAP.

B. What Is the Affected Source?

We define an affected source as a stationary source, a group of stationary sources, or part of a stationary source to which a specific emission standard applies. The final rule defines the affected source as the collection of all operations associated with the surface coating of wood building products. These operations include preparation of a coating for application (e.g., mixing with thinners); surface preparation of the wood building products; coating application, curing, and drying equipment; equipment cleaning; and storage, transfer, and handling of coatings, thinners, cleaning materials, and waste materials.

C. What Are the Emission Limits, Operating Limits, and Work Practice Standards?

Emission Limits. The final rule limits organic HAP emissions from each new or reconstructed affected source using the emission limits in Table 2 of this preamble. The emission limits for each existing affected source are given in Table 3 of this preamble. Affected sources may comply with the emission limits using either English or metric units. These limits are based on five subcategories that group similar operations and types of coatings. The final rule allows several compliance options to achieve the emission limits. You could comply by applying materials (coatings, thinners, and cleaning materials) that meet the