

emission limits, either individually or collectively. You could also use a capture system and add-on control device to meet the emission limits, or you could comply by using a combination of these approaches.

TABLE 2.—EMISSION LIMITS FOR NEW OR RECONSTRUCTED AFFECTED SOURCES

| | |
|---|--|
| For any affected source applying coating to . . . | The organic HAP emission limit you must meet, in grams (g) HAP/liter solids (pounds (lb) HAP/gallon solids), is: |
| Exterior siding and primed doorskins. | 0 (0.00) |
| Flooring | 0 (0.00) |
| Interior wall paneling or tileboard. | 5 (0.04) |
| Other interior panels | 0 (0.00) |
| Doors, windows, and miscellaneous. | 57 (0.48) |

TABLE 3.—EMISSION LIMITS FOR EXISTING AFFECTED SOURCES

| | |
|---|---|
| For any affected source applying coating to . . . | The organic HAP emission limit you must meet, in g HAP/liter solids (lb HAP/gallon coating solids), is: |
| Exterior siding and primed doorskins. | 7 (0.06) |
| Flooring | 94 (0.78) |
| Interior wall paneling or tileboard | 183 (1.53) |
| Other interior panels | 20 (0.17) |
| Doors, windows, and miscellaneous. | 231 (1.93) |

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 operating limits apply to you. These 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 must 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 must establish

limits on average facial velocity or pressure drop across openings in the enclosure.

For thermal oxidizers, you must monitor the combustion temperature. For catalytic oxidizers, you must monitor the temperature immediately before and after the catalyst bed, or you must 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 must monitor the carbon bed temperature and the amount of steam or nitrogen used to desorb the bed. For condensers, you must monitor the outlet gas temperature from the condenser. For concentrators, you must 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 limit during representative operating conditions.

Work Practice Standards. If you use an emission capture system and control device for compliance, you must develop and implement a work practice plan to minimize organic HAP emissions from mixing operations, storage tanks and other containers, and handling operations for coatings, thinners, cleaning materials, and waste materials. The work practice plan must include steps to ensure that, at a minimum, all organic HAP coatings, thinners, cleaning materials, and waste materials are stored in closed containers; spills of organic HAP coatings, thinners, cleaning materials, and waste materials are minimized; organic HAP coatings, thinners, cleaning materials, and waste materials are conveyed from one location to another in closed containers or pipes; mixing vessels that contain organic HAP coatings and other materials are closed except when adding to, removing, or mixing the contents; and emissions of organic HAP are minimized during cleaning of storage, mixing, and conveying equipment.

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.

If you use a capture system and control device for compliance, you must develop and operate according to a

startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan (SSMP) during periods of SSM of the capture system and control device.

The General Provisions (40 CFR part 63, subpart A) also apply to you as indicated in the final rule. The General Provisions codify certain procedures and criteria for all 40 CFR part 63 NESHAP. The General Provisions contain administrative procedures, preconstruction review procedures for new sources, and procedures for conducting compliance-related activities such as notifications, reporting and recordkeeping, performance testing, and monitoring. The final rule refers to individual sections of the General Provisions to emphasize key sections that are relevant. However, unless specifically overridden in the final rule, all of the applicable General Provisions requirements apply to you.

D. What Are the Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements?

New or reconstructed affected sources must be in compliance upon initial startup of the affected source or by May 28, 2003, whichever is later. Existing affected sources must be in compliance with the final standards no later than May 29, 2006.

Compliance with the emission limits is based on a rolling 12-month organic HAP emission rate that is determined each month. Each 12-month period is a compliance period. The initial compliance period, therefore, is the 12-month period beginning on the compliance date. If the compliance date occurs on any day other than the first day of a month, then the initial compliance period begins on the compliance date and extends through the end of that month plus the following 12 months. We have defined "month" as a calendar month or a pre-specified period of 28 to 35 days to allow for flexibility at sources where data are based on a business accounting period.

Being "in compliance" means that the owner or operator of the affected source meets the requirements to achieve the emission limitations during the initial compliance period. At the end of the initial compliance period, the owner or operator must use the data and records generated to determine whether or not the affected source is in compliance with the organic HAP emission limit and other applicable requirements for that period. If the affected source does not meet the applicable limits and other requirements, it is out of compliance for the entire initial compliance period.

Emission Limits. There are several options for complying with the emission limits, and the testing and initial compliance requirements vary