

SUBCHAPTER 7. PERMITS FOR MINOR FACILITIES

252:100-7-1.1. Definitions

The following words and terms when used in this Subchapter shall have the following meaning unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

"Actual emissions" means the total amount of regulated air pollutants emitted from a given facility during a particular calendar year, determined using methods contained in 252:100-5-2.1(d).

"Best Available Control Technology" or "BACT" means the best control technology that is currently available as determined by the Division Director on a case by case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs.

"Commence" means, as applied to the construction or modification of a minor facility to which neither a NSPS or NESHAP applies, that the owner or operator has begun the construction or installation of the emitting equipment on a pad or in the final location at the facility.

"De minimis facility" means a facility that

(A) Is on the de minimis list contained in Appendix H or meets all of the following de minimis criteria:

(i) Has actual emissions of five (5) tons per year or less of each regulated air pollutant, except Total Suspended Particulates (TSP).

(ii) Is not a "major source" as defined in 252:100-8-2.

(iii) Is not a "major stationary source" as defined in 252:100-8-31 for facilities in attainment areas.

(iv) Is not a "major stationary source" as defined in 252:100-8-51 for facilities in nonattainment areas.

(v) Is not operated in conjunction with another facility or source that is subject to air quality permitting.

(B) Is not subject to the federal NSPS (40 CFR Part 60).

(C) Is not subject to the NESHAP (40 CFR Parts 61 and 63).

"Facility" means all of the pollutant-emitting activities that meet all the following conditions:

(A) Are under common control.

(B) Are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties.

(C) Have the same two-digit primary SIC Code (as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987).

"Hazardous Air Pollutant" or "HAP" means any hazardous air pollutant regulated under Section 112 of the federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 7412, and subject to NESHAP.

"Minor facility" means a facility which is not a Part 70 source.

"National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants" or "NESHAP" means those standards as published by the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) pursuant to Section 112 of the Federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 7412.

"New portable source" means a portable source that has never operated within the State of Oklahoma. This includes sources that are initially constructed and existing facilities that are relocating into Oklahoma from another state. **"New Source Performance Standards" or "NSPS"** means those standards found in 40 CFR Part 60.

"Portable source" means a source with design and intended use to allow disassembly or relocation.

"Relocate" means to move a source from one geographical location to another. The term does not include minimal moves within the facility boundaries.

"Regulated Air Pollutant" means:

(A) Any Volatile Organic Compound (VOC), as that term is defined in 252:100-1-3, 252:100-37-2, or 252:100-39-2.

(B) Any pollutant regulated under section 111 or 112 (except 112(r)) of the Federal Clean Air Act.

(C) Any pollutant for which a national primary ambient air quality standard has been promulgated under the Federal Clean Air Act.

(D) Any Toxic Air Contaminant as defined and regulated under 252:100-41-2.

(E) Any other substance for which an air emission limitation or equipment standard is set by permit or rule.

PART 9. PERMITS-BY-RULE

252:100-7-60. Permit by rule

(a) **Applicability.** A minor facility may be constructed or operated under this rule and will be exempt from any other permitting requirements in this Chapter if it meets the requirements of 100-7-15(b)(1) and this Part.

(b) **General requirements.**

(1) To construct or operate a facility under a permit by rule, the owner or operator should submit a letter to the Division requesting registration under the appropriate permit by rule. The letter must contain written certification by the owner or operator that the facility will be constructed or operated in compliance with such permit by rule. A construction or operating permit application fee, as specified in 252:100-7-3, must accompany the letter.

(2) In accordance with the requirements of Subchapter 5, an emission inventory shall be submitted to the DEQ every year,

except that facilities emitting 5 tons per year or less of each regulated pollutant are required to submit an emission inventory once every 5 years. No other reporting requirements shall apply unless required by NSPS in Subchapter 4 or NESHAP in Subchapter 41.

(3) Compliance inspections will be conducted by the DEQ in response to complaints and on a random basis.

(4) Any change that would cause a facility to no longer qualify for a permit by rule will require the owner or operator to apply for an individual or, if applicable, general permit.

(c) **Registration.** After receiving the appropriate application fee and certification, the DEQ will acknowledge in writing that the facility is registered to construct or operate under the specified permit by rule. No facility may be constructed or operated under a permit by rule until DEQ issues written acknowledgement of the registration.

252:100-7-60.1. Cotton gins

See 252:100-23-7.

252:100-7-60.2. Grain elevators

See 252:100-24-7.

252:100-7-60.3. Particulate matter emissions

See 252:100-19-13

252:100-7-60.4. VOC storage and loading facilities

See 252:100-37, Part 9

SUBCHAPTER 17. INCINERATORS

252:100-17-2.2. Definitions

The following words and terms when used in this Subchapter shall have the following meaning unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

"Capacity" means amount of specified wastes a unit is designed to burn. Capacity may be expressed as pounds per hour or tons per day.

"Excess air" means air entering a combustion chamber in excess of the amount theoretically required to complete combustion of materials in the combustion chamber.

"Fly ash" means particulate matter capable of being gasborne or airborne consisting essentially of fused ash and/or burned or unburned material.

"Primary combustion chamber" means the initial incinerator chamber where waste is charged, ignited and burned.

"Secondary burner" means a supplemental burner in the secondary chamber for the purpose of maintaining a minimum temperature and to insure the complete combustion of volatile gases and smoke.

SUBCHAPTER 31. CONTROL OF EMISSION OF SULFUR COMPOUNDS

252:100-31-2. Definitions

The following words or terms, when used in this Subchapter, shall have the following meaning, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

"Black liquor solids" means the dry weight of the solids, which enter the recovery furnace in the black liquor.

"Digester system" means each continuous digester or each batch digester used for the cooking of wood in white liquor, and associated flash tank(s), below tank(s), chip steamer(s), and condenser(s).

"Existing source" or "existing equipment" means any air contaminant source which is in being prior to July 1, 1972, except that for sources subject to OAC 252:100-31-7(a) and OAC 252:100-31-26(a)(1), the term means any source in being prior to December 31, 1974, and for sources subject to OAC 252:100-31-13, the term means any source in being on or before August 17, 1971.

"Lime kiln" means a unit used to calcine lime mud, which consists primarily of calcium carbonate, into quicklime, which is calcium oxide.

"Multiple-effect evaporator system" means the multiple-effect evaporators and associated condenser(s) and hotwell(s) used to concentrate the spent cooking liquid that is separated from the pulp (black liquor).

"New installation," "new source," or "new equipment" means an air contaminant source which is not in being on, or which is modified after, July 1, 1972, except that for all sources subject to OAC 252:100-31-7(a) and OAC 252:100-31-26(a)(1) and for petroleum refining sources subject to OAC 252:100-31-26(a)(2), the date is December 31, 1974, and for sources subject to OAC 252:100-3 the date is August 17, 1971.

"Petroleum and natural gas process" means processes used in the processing of crude petroleum and/or natural gas into refined products including, but not limited to, distillation columns, treating columns, catalytic cracking units, catalytic reforming units, sulfur removal equipment, petroleum coke units, flares, heat exchangers, reboilers, jet ejectors, compressors, recompressors and other auxiliary equipment pertinent to the process.

"Pulp mill" means the process equipment used in production of pulp from wood chips or bolts which may include but are not limited to, debarker, chipper, digester, blow tank, washers, condensers, evaporators, recovery furnace, lime kiln, smelt-

dissolving tank, mixers, heat exchangers, gas scrubbers, and other auxiliaries pertinent to the process.

"Recovery furnace" means either a straight kraft recovery furnace or a cross recovery furnace, and includes the direct-contact evaporator for a direct contact furnace.

"Smelt dissolving tank" means a vessel used for dissolving the smelt collected from the recovery furnace.

"Sulfur recovery plant" means a process device that recovers elemental sulfur from acid gas.

"Sweetening plant" means a process device that separates the H₂S and CO₂ contents from the gas stream.

"Three-hour average" or "3-hour average" means the arithmetic average of sampling results or continuous emission monitoring data from three contiguous one-hour periods.

"Total reduced sulfur" or "TRS" is the sum of the compounds hydrogen sulfide, methyl mercaptan, dimethyl sulfide, and dimethyl disulfide.

SUBCHAPTER 35. CONTROL OF EMISSION OF CARBON MONOXIDE

252:100-35-1.1 Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in this Subchapter, shall have the following meaning, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

"basic oxygen furnace" means a furnace in which the melting and refining of iron are accomplished by the addition at high velocities of large amounts of high purity oxygen to the atmosphere above the surface of the metal bath. The metal is held in a tiltable vessel with a basic refractory lining. Such a furnace includes the furnace proper, oxygen lance, scrap and flux charging units, iron transfer units, gas collecting and cleaning equipment, stacks and any other auxiliaries pertinent to the process. [

"blast furnace" means furnace and equipment used in connection with the smelting process of reducing metallic ores to molten metal in which primarily oxygen is removed from the ore and gas is produced as a by-product. The furnace and equipment consists of, but is not limited to, the furnace proper, charging equipment, stoves, bleeders, gas dust-cleaning devices, after-burner, and other auxiliaries pertinent to the process.

"existing source" means any gray iron cupola, blast furnace, basic oxygen furnace, petroleum catalytic cracking unit or petroleum catalytic reforming unit, in being on July 1, 1972, and not modified thereafter so as to increase the emission of carbon monoxide.

"gray iron cupola" means shaft-type furnace used for the melting of metals usually consisting of, but not limited to, the furnace proper, tuyeres, fans or blowers, tapping spout, charging equipment, gas-cleaning devices and other auxiliaries. Shaft furnaces used for processing non-metallic materials are not included under this definition but are included in the definition of process equipment.

"new source" means any gray iron cupola, blast furnace, basic oxygen furnace, petroleum catalytic cracking unit or petroleum catalytic reforming unit, in being after July 1, 1972.

SUBCHAPTER 37. CONTROL OF EMISSION OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCs)

252:100-37-2. Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in this Subchapter, shall have the following meaning, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise .

"Acrylic" means a chemical coating containing polymers or copolymers of acrylic or substitute acrylic acid in combination with resinous modifiers . The primary mode of cure is solvent evaporation.

"Alkyd primer" means a chemical coating composed primarily of alkyd applied to a surface to provide a firm bond between the substrate and any additional coating.

"Condensate" means hydrocarbon liquid separated from natural gas which condenses due to changes in the temperature and/or pressure and remains liquid at normal operating conditions.

"Custom product finish" means a proprietary chemical coating designed for a specific customer and use.

"Drilling or production facility" means all drilling and servicing equipment, wells, flow lines, separators, equipment, gathering lines, and auxiliary non-transportation-related equipment used in the production of petroleum but does not include natural gasoline plants.

"Effluent water separator" means any container in which any VOC floating on, entrained in, or contained in water entering the container is physically separated and removed from the water prior to discharge of the water from the container.

"Epoxy" means a chemical coating containing epoxy groups and suitable chemical cross-linking agents. The primary mode of cure involves a chemical reaction between the epoxy and the cross-linking agent.

"External floating roof" means a storage vessel cover in an open top tank consisting of a double deck or pontoon single deck which rests upon and is supported by the petroleum liquid being contained and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and tank wall.

"Lease custody transfer" means the transfer of produced crude oil and/or condensate, after processing and/or treating in the producing operations, from storage vessels or automatic transfer facilities to pipelines or any other form of transportation.

"Maintenance finish" means a chemical coating that protects a given substrate from adverse chemical or physical conditions.

"Nitrocellulose lacquer (NC lacquer)" means a chemical coating containing nitrocellulose and suitable resinous modifiers . The primary mode of cure is solvent evaporation.

"Submerged fill pipe" means any fill pipe or discharge nozzle that meets any one of the following conditions .

(A) The bottom of the discharge pipe or nozzle is below the surface of the liquid in the receiving vessel for at least 95 percent of the volume filled .

(B) The bottom of the discharge pipe or nozzle is less than 6 inches from the bottom of the receiving vessel .

(C) The bottom of the discharge pipe or nozzle is less than 2 pipe or nozzle diameters from the bottom of the receiving vessel.

"Vinyl" means a chemical coating containing plasticized or unplasticized polymers and co-polymers of vinyl acetate, vinyl chloride, polyvinyl alcohols or their condensation products . The primary mode of cure is solvent evaporation.

"Volatile organic compound (VOC)" means any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions. Any organic compound listed in 40 CFR 51.100(s)(1) will be presumed to have negligible photochemical reactivity and will not be considered to be a VOC.

252:100-37-25. Coating of parts and products

(a) **Standards.** No owner or operator of any coating line or coating operation with VOC emissions shall use coatings that as applied contain VOCs in excess of the amounts listed below. (Limits are expressed in pounds of VOC per gallon of coating, excluding the volume of any water and exempt organic compounds.)

- (1) Alkyd primer - 4.8
- (2) Vinyls - 6.0
- (3) NC lacquers - 6.4
- (4) Acrylics - 6.0
- (5) Epoxies - 4.8
- (6) Maintenance finishes - 4.8
- (7) Custom products finishes - 6.5

(b) **Plant-wide emission plan.**

(1) **Development of a plant-wide emission plan.** An owner or operator may develop a plant-wide emission plan instead of having each coating line comply with the VOC content limitations in 252:100-37-25(a), if the following conditions are met.

(A) The owner or operator demonstrates by the methods in 252:100-5-2.1(d) that sufficient reductions in emissions of VOCs may be obtained by controlling other sources within the plant

to the extent necessary to compensate for all excess emissions that result from one or more coating lines not achieving the limitation. Such demonstration shall be made in writing and shall include:

(i) a complete description of the coating line or lines that can not comply with the VOC content limitation in 252:100-37-25(a);

(ii) quantification of emissions, in terms of pounds per day of VOCs, which are in excess of the VOC content limitation for each coating line described under 252:100-37-25(b)(1)(A)(i);

(iii) a complete description of how emissions will be decreased at specific sources to compensate for excess emissions from each coating line described under 252:100-37-25(b)(1)(A)(i) and the date on which such reductions will be achieved;

(iv) quantification of emissions, in terms of pounds per day of VOCs, for each source described under 252:100-37-25(b)(1)(A)(iii), both before and after the improvement or installation of any applicable control system, or operational changes to such a facility or facilities to reduce emissions ; and,

(v) a description of the procedures and methods used to determine the emissions of VOCs.

(B) The plant-wide emission reduction plan does not include decreases in emissions resulting from requirements of other applicable air pollution rules.

(2) **Compliance with a plant-wide emission plan.** The implementation of a plant-wide emission reduction plan instead of compliance with the VOC content limitation prescribed in 252:100-37-25(a) must be approved in writing by the Division Director. Upon approval, any emissions in excess of those established for each facility under the plan shall be a violation of this Subchapter.

(c) **Exemption.** Owners or operators of sources that emit less than 100 pounds of VOC per 24-hour day are exempt from the requirements of this Section.

(d) **Alternate standard.** The use of coatings with VOC contents in excess of those permitted by 252:100-37-25(a) or 252:100-37-25(b) is allowable if both of the following conditions are met:.

(1) VOC emissions are reduced to the quantity that would occur if the coating used complied with the VOC content allowed in 252:100-37-25(a) by:

(A) incineration;

(B) absorption/adsorption; or,

(C) any other process of equivalent reliability and effectiveness.

(2) No air pollution, as defined by the Clean Air Act, results.

SUBCHAPTER 39. EMISSION OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCs) IN NONATTAINMENT AREAS AND FORMER NONATTAINMENT AREAS

252:100-39-30. Petroleum liquid storage in vessels with external floating roofs

(a) **Definitions.** The following words and terms, when used in this Section, shall have the following meaning, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise .

"Condensate" means hydrocarbon liquid separated from natural gas which condenses due to changes in the temperature and/or pressure and remains liquid at standard conditions.

~~**"Crude oil"** means a naturally occurring hydrocarbon mixture which is a liquid at standard conditions. It may contain sulfur, nitrogen and/or oxygen derivatives of hydrocarbon.~~

"Drilling or production facility" means all drilling and servicing equipment, wells, flow lines, separators, equipment, gathering lines, and auxiliary non-transportation-related equipment used in the production of petroleum but does not include natural gasoline plants.

"External floating roof" means a storage vessel cover in an open top tank consisting of a double deck or pontoon single deck which rests upon and is supported by the petroleum liquid being contained and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and tank wall.

"Lease custody transfer" means the transfer of produced crude oil and/or condensate, after processing and/or treating in the producing operations, from storage vessels or automatic transfer facilities to pipelines or any other form of transportation.

"Liquid-mounted seal" means primary seal mounted in continuous contact with the liquid between the vessel wall and the floating roof.

"Petroleum liquid" means crude oil, condensate, and any finished or intermediate liquid products manufactured or extracted in a petroleum refinery.

"Vapor-mounted seal" means a primary seal mounted so there is an annular vapor space underneath the seal. The annular vapor space is bounded by the bottom of the primary seal, the vessel wall, the liquid surface, and the floating roof.

"Waxy, high pour point crude oil" means a crude oil with a pour point of 50 F or higher as determined by the American Society of Testing and Materials Standard D97-66, "Test for Pour Point of Petroleum Oils."

(b) **Applicability.**

(1) This Section applies to petroleum liquid storage vessels equipped with external floating roofs, having capacities greater than 40,000 gal (150,000l).

(2) This Section does not apply to petroleum liquid storage vessels that:

(A) are used to store waxy, high pour point crude oil;

(B) have capacities less than 422,675 gal (1,600 m³) and are used to store produced crude oil and condensate prior to lease custody transfer;

(C) contain a petroleum liquid with a true vapor pressure less than 1.5 psia (10.5 kPa) ;

(D) contain a petroleum liquid with a true vapor pressure less than 4.0 psia (27.6 kPa) if the vessels are of welded construction and have a metallic-type shoe seal, a liquid-mounted foam seal, a liquid-mounted liquid filled type seal, or other closure device of demonstrated equivalence approved by the Division Director; or,

(E) are of welded construction, are equipped with a metallic-type shoe primary seal and have a secondary seal from the top of the shoe seal to the vessel wall (shoe-mounted secondary seal).

(3) Storage vessels that are subject to the equipment standards for external floating roofs in 40 CFR 60 Subparts Ka or Kb are exempt from the requirements of 252:100-39-30.

(4) Storage vessels that are subject to the equipment standards for external floating roofs in 40 CFR 63 Subparts CC (63.646) or G shall be exempt from the requirements of 252:100-39-30 upon the date compliance with the standards in Subparts CC and G is required.

(c) **Equipment and operating requirements.**

(1) **Standards.** Each storage vessel used to store a petroleum liquid shall meet the following conditions.

(A) The vessel has been fitted with :

(i) a continuous secondary seal extending from the floating roof to the vessel wall (rim-mounted secondary seal); or,

(ii) a closure device or other device which controls VOC emissions with an effectiveness equal to or greater than a seal required in 252:100-39-30(c)(1)(A)(i) and approved by the Division Director.

(B) All seal closure devices meet the following requirements .

(i) There are no visible holes, tears, or other openings in the seal(s) or seal fabric .

(ii) The seal(s) are intact and uniformly in place around the circumference of the floating roof between the floating roof and the vessel wall .

(iii) The accumulated area of gaps exceeding 1/8 in. (0.32 cm) in width between the secondary seal and the vessel wall when the secondary seal is used in combination with a vapor mounted primary seal shall not exceed 1.0 in.²/ft of vessel diameter (21.2 cm²/m of vessel diameter) . This shall be determined by physically measuring the length and width of all gaps around the entire circumference of the secondary seal in each place where a 1/8 in. (0.32 cm) uniform diameter probe passes freely between the seal and the vessel wall and summing the areas of the individual gaps.

(C) All openings in the external floating roof, except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, and leg sleeves, are:

(i) equipped with covers, seals, or lids in the closed position except when the openings are in actual use; and,

(ii) equipped with projections into the vessel which remain below the liquid surface at all times .

(D) Automatic bleeder vents are closed at all times except when the roof is floated off or landed on the roof leg supports .

(E) Rim vents are set to open when the roof is being floated off the leg supports or at the manufacturer's recommended settings .

(F) Emergency roof drains are provided with slotted membrane fabric covers or equivalent covers which cover at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.

(2) **Monitoring.** The owner or operator of a petroleum liquid storage vessel with an external floating roof subject to this Section shall:

(A) perform routine inspections semi-annually in order to ensure compliance with 252:100-39-30(c)(1)(B)(i), i.e., no visible holes, tears, or other openings in the seals or seal fabric;

(B) measure the secondary seal gap annually in accordance with 252:100-39-30(c)(1)(B)(iii), when the floating roof is equipped with a vapor-mounted primary seal; and,

(C) maintain records of the types of volatile petroleum liquids stored, the true vapor pressure of the liquid as stored, and the results of the inspections performed in 252:100-39-30(c)(2)(A) and 252:100-39-30(c)(2)(B).

(3) **Recordkeeping.**

(A) Copies of all records under 252:100-39-30(c)(2) shall be retained by the owner or operator for a minimum of two years after the date on which the record was made.

(B) Copies of all records under this Section shall be made available to the Division Director, upon request, at any reasonable time.

(d) **Compliance schedule.** Compliance with this Section shall be accomplished by affected facilities by May 23, 1982.

252:100-39-46. Coating of parts and products

(a) **Applicability.** This Section shall apply only to industries located in Tulsa County which manufacture and/or coat metal parts and products, such as large farm machinery, small farm machinery, small appliances, commercial machinery, industrial machinery and fabricated metal products. Architectural coating, aerospace coating, and automobile refinishing are not included.

(b) **Definitions.** The following words and terms, when used in this Section, shall have the following meaning, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

"Air or forced air dry coatings" means coatings that are dried by the use of air or forced warm air at temperatures up to 194 F.

"Architectural coating" means coating used for residential, commercial and/or industrial buildings and their appurtenances.

"Clear coat" means a coating that lacks color and opacity or is transparent and uses the undercoat as a reflectant base.

"Extreme performance coatings" mean coatings designed for harsh exposure or extreme environmental conditions (e.g., exposure to the weather all of the time, temperature above 200 F, detergents, abrasive and scouring agents, solvents, corrosive atmosphere or similar conditions).

"Facility" means all emission sources located on contiguous properties under common control which are affected by the surface coating provisions of 252:100-37 and 252:100-39.

"Powder" means a coating that is applied in a finely divided state by various methods, and becomes a continuous, solid film when the metal part or product is moved to an oven for curing.

"Transfer efficiency" means the weight (or volume) of coating solids adhering to the surface being coated divided by the total weight (or volume) of coating solids delivered to the applicator.

(c) **Existing source requirement.** No owner or operator shall discharge or cause the discharge into the atmosphere from an existing coating line or individual coating operation any VOC in excess of the amounts listed in 252:100-39-46(d) as calculated by EPA method 24, 40 CFR Part 60.

(d) **Standards.** The following table enumerates the limitations for surface coatings in pounds of VOC per gallon of coating as applied (water and exempt compounds). If more than one limit

listed in the table is applicable to a specific coating, then the least stringent limitation shall be applied.

.....Coating type.....Limitations	
.....lbs/gal.....kg/l
Air or Forced Air Dry.....	3.5.....	0.42
Clear Coat.....	4.3.....	0.52
Extreme Performance.....	3.5.....	0.42
Powder.....	0.4.....	0.05
Other.....	3.0.....	0.36

(e) **Emission factor.** For the purposes of calculating an emission factor (EF) in pounds VOC per gallon of coating solids for use in the development of a plant-wide emission plan as described in 252:100-39-46(j)(1), the following formula will be utilized:

$$EF = VD/1-(V+W) = VD/S$$

where: V = volume fraction of VOC in coating .
 D = density of VOC in the coating .
 W = volume fraction of water in coating .
 S = 1-(V+W) = volume fraction of solids in coating.

(f) **Compliance.** Compliance with the coating limits listed in 252:100-39-46(d) is to be calculated on a daily weighted average basis.

(g) **VOC-containing materials.** VOC-containing materials used for clean up shall be considered in the VOC content limits listed in 252:100-39-46(d) unless:

- (1) the VOC containing materials are maintained in a closed container when not in use;
- (2) closed containers are used for the disposal of cloth or paper or other materials used for surface preparation and cleanup;
- (3) the spray equipment is disassembled and cleaned in a VOC vat and the vat is closed when not in use; or,
- (4) the VOC containing materials used for the clean up of spray equipment are sprayed directly into closed containers.

(h) **Exemptions.** Facilities with a potential to emit 10 tons/year or less of VOC from coating operations are exempt from this Section. Once this limit is exceeded, the facility will always be subject to this Section.

(i) **Alternate standard.** Coatings with VOC contents in excess of those allowed by 252:100-39-46(d) may be used if both of the following conditions are met .

(1) Emissions are reduced to levels equivalent to those that would occur if the VOC content of the coatings met the limits contained in 252:100-39-46(d) and there is an overall control efficiency of at least:

- (A) 85 percent by incineration ;
- (B) 85 percent by absorption; or ,
- (C) 85 percent by any other equipment of equivalent reliability and effectiveness.

(2) No air pollution, as defined by the Clean Air Act, results.

(j) **Emission plan.**

(1) **Development of a plant-wide emission plan.** An owner or operator may develop a plant-wide emission plan consistent with EPA's Emission Trading Policy as published in the December 4, 1986 Federal Register instead of having each coating line comply with the VOC content limitations contained in 252:100-39-46(d), if the following conditions are met.

(A) The owner or operator demonstrates by the methods prescribed in 252:100-5-2.1(d) that sufficient reductions in VOC emissions may be obtained by controlling other sources within the plant to the extent necessary to compensate for all excess emissions which result from one or more coating lines not achieving the prescribed limitation. Such demonstration shall be made in writing and shall include:

(i) a complete description of the coating line or lines that can not comply with the VOC content limitation in 252:100-39-46(d);

(ii) quantification of emissions, in terms of pounds per day of VOCs, which are in excess of the prescribed VOC content limitation for each coating line described in 252:100-39-46(j)(A)(i);

(iii) a complete description of how emissions will be decreased at specific sources to compensate for excess emissions from each coating line described in 252:100-39-46(j)(A)(i) and the date on which such reduction will be achieved;

(iv) a transfer efficiency based on a 60 percent baseline with emissions expressed in pounds of VOC per gallon of solids when transfer efficiency is used to compensate for excess emissions from spray painting operations ;

(v) a demonstration of credits for improvements in transfer efficiency with in plant testing that complies with EPA methods.

(vi) quantification of emissions, in terms of pounds per day of VOCs, for each source both before and after the improvement or installation of any applicable control system, or

any physical or operational changes to such a facility or facilities to reduce emissions and the date on which such reductions will be achieved; and,

(vii) a description of the procedures and methods used to determine the emissions of VOCs.

(B) The plant-wide emission reduction plan does not include decreases in emissions resulting from requirements of other applicable air pollution rules. The plant-wide emission reduction plan as described in the Emissions Trading Policy may include voluntary decreases in emissions accomplished through installation or improvement of a control system or through physical or operational changes to emission units, including permanently reduced production or closing a facility, located on the premises of a surface-coating operation.

(2) **Compliance with a plant-wide emission plan.** The implementation of a plant-wide emission reduction plan instead of compliance with the VOC content limitation prescribed in 252:100-39-46(d) has been expressly approved by the Executive Director and the EPA Administrator. Upon approval of a plan, any emissions in excess of those established for each facility under the plan shall be a violation of these rules.

(k) **Compliance, testing, and monitoring requirements.**

(1) The Division Director may require at the expense of the owner or operator a demonstration of compliance with the emission limits using EPA Methods 24, 24A, 1-4, 25, 25A, 25B in 40 CFR 60.444 or EPA Document 450/3-84-019. At a minimum, such test must show that the overall capture efficiency and destruction efficiency are equal to 85 percent (e.g., 90 percent capture efficiency multiplied by 95 percent destruction efficiency equals 85.5 percent system efficiency). The one hour bake option in Method 24 is required when doing compliance testing.

(2) Testing for plant-wide emission plans shall be conducted at the expense of the owner or operator to demonstrate compliance with the VOC content limits contained in 252:100-39-46(d).

(3) Monitoring shall be required of any owner or operator subject to this Section who uses add-on control equipment for compliance. Such monitoring shall include installation and maintenance of monitors to accurately measure and record operational parameters of all required control devices to ensure the proper functioning of those devices in accordance with design specifications, including:

(A) the exhaust temperature of direct flame incinerators and/or gas temperature immediately upstream and downstream of any catalyst bed;

(B) the total amount of VOCs recovered by carbon adsorption or other VOC recovery system during a calendar month; and,

(C) the dates and reasons for any maintenance and repair of the required control devices and the estimated quantity and duration of emissions during such activities;

(1) **Reporting and recordkeeping.**

(1) The owner or operator of a facility subject to this Section shall submit to the Division Director upon written request reports detailing specific VOC sources; the quantity of coatings used for a specific time period, VOC content of each coating; capture and control efficiencies; and any other information pertinent to the calculation of VOC emissions. The data necessary to supply the requested information shall be retained by the owner or operator for a minimum of two years.

(2) The owner or operator of a facility subject to this Section shall maintain records of any testing conducted at an affected facility in accordance with the provisions specified in 252:100-39-46(k), as well as all other records, for at least two years. These records shall be available to representatives of the DEQ upon request.

(m) **Compliance date.** The date of compliance with the requirements of this Section is December 31, 1990.