

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**40 CFR Part 9 and 63**

[AD-FRL-5336-2]

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants; Final Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions From Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).**ACTION:** Final rule and test method.

SUMMARY: This final rule promulgates standards that limit the emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from existing and new wood furniture manufacturing operations located at major sources. These final standards implement Section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), as amended, which require the Administrator to regulate emissions of HAP listed in Section 112(b) of the CAA. The intent of the standards is to protect the public by requiring new and existing major sources to control emissions to the level attainable by implementing the maximum achievable control technology (MACT), taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emission reductions, any nonair quality and other air quality-related health and environmental impacts, and energy requirements.

Many wood furniture manufacturing facilities are major sources of HAP emissions. Individual facilities can emit more than 23 megagrams per year (Mg/yr) (25 tons per year [tons/yr]) of organic HAP, including toluene, xylene, methanol, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, glycol ethers, and formaldehyde. All of these pollutants can cause reversible or irreversible toxic effects following exposure. The potential toxic effects include eye, nose, throat, and skin irritation and blood cell, heart, liver, and kidney damage, as well as reproductive effects. These adverse health effects are associated with a wide range of ambient concentrations and exposure times and are influenced by source-specific characteristics such as emission rates and local meteorological conditions. Health impacts are also dependent on multiple factors that affect human variability such as genetics, age, health status, (e.g., the presence of pre-existing disease), and lifestyle.

The EPA is also finalizing Method 311 with the standards. Method 311 will be

used to assist in demonstrating compliance with the emission limitations.

DATES: This regulation is effective December 7, 1995.

Judicial Review. Under Section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, judicial review of national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) is available only by filing a petition for review in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit within 60 days of today's publication of this final rule. Under Section 307(b)(2) of the CAA, the requirements that are the subject of today's notice may not be challenged later in civil or criminal proceedings brought by the EPA to enforce these requirements.

ADDRESSES:

Docket: Docket No. A-93-10, containing information considered by the EPA in developing the promulgated NESHAP for wood furniture manufacturing operations, is available for public inspection and copying between 8 a.m. and 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except for Federal holidays, at the EPA Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center, Room M1500, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone (202) 260-7548. A reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

Background Information Document: A background information document (BID) for the promulgated NESHAP may be obtained from the docket; the U.S. EPA Library (MD-35), Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, telephone number (919) 541-2777; or from National Technical Information Services, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161, telephone (703) 487-4650. Please refer to "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations-Background Information for Final Standards" (EPA-453/R-95-018B). The BID contains a summary of changes made to the standards since proposal, public comments made on the proposed wood furniture manufacturing standard, and the EPA responses to the comments.

Electronic versions of the promulgation BID as well as this final rule are available for download from the EPA Technology Transfer Network (TTN), a network of electronic bulletin boards developed and operated by the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. The TTN provides information and technology exchange in

various areas of air pollution control. The service is free, except for the cost of a phone call. Dial (919) 541-5742 for data transfer of up to 14,400 bits per second. If more information on TTN is needed, contact the systems operator at (919) 541-5384.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Paul Almodovar of the Coatings and Consumer Products Group, Emission Standards Division (MD-13), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, telephone (919) 541-0283.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The information presented in this preamble is organized as follows:

- I. The Standards
- II. Summary of Impacts
- III. Significant Changes to the Proposed Standards
 - A. Public Participation
 - B. Comments on the Proposed Standards
 - C. Significant Changes
 - D. Other Issues
- IV. Administrative Requirements
 - A. Docket
 - B. Paperwork Reduction Act
 - C. Executive Order 12866
 - D. Regulatory Flexibility Act
 - E. Unfunded Mandates Act

I. The Standards

The affected source for the promulgated standards is each facility that is engaged, either in part or in whole, in the manufacture of wood furniture or wood furniture components and that is located at a plant site that is a major source. The promulgated standards include emission limits on the finishing materials and contact adhesives used by the wood furniture industry and work practice standards to reduce emissions from all sources of HAP emissions. To allow owners and operators flexibility in meeting the emission limits, the promulgated standards include multiple options for complying with the limits. A summary of the emission limits and compliance options is presented in Table 1. A summary of the work practice standards is presented in Table 2.

The promulgated standards include methods for affected sources to demonstrate both initial and continuous compliance with both the emission limits and work practice standards. The majority of affected sources will demonstrate compliance through recordkeeping. Affected sources that use a control device to meet the emission limits must monitor the performance of the control device.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF EMISSION LIMITS

Emission point	Existing source	New source
Finishing operations:		
(a) Achieve a weighted average VHAP content across all coatings (maximum kg VHAP/kg solids [lb VHAP/lb solids], as applied);	^a 1.0	^a 0.8
(b) Use compliant finishing materials (maximum kg VHAP/kg solids [lb VHAP/lb solids], as applied);		
—Stains	^a 1.0	^a 1.0
—washcoats	^{a b} 1.0	^{a b} 0.8
—sealers	^a 1.0	^a 0.8
—topcoats	^a 1.0	^a 0.8
—basecoats	^{a b} 1.0	^{a b} 0.8
—enamels	^{a b} 1.0	^{a b} 0.8
—thinners (maximum % HAP allowable); or	10.0	10.0
(c) As an alternative, use control device; or	^c 1.0	^c 0.8
(d) Use any combination of (a), (b), and (c)	1.0	0.8
Cleaning operations:		
Strippable spray booth material (maximum VOC content, kg VOC/kg solids [lb VOC/lb solids])	0.8	0.8
Contact adhesives:		
(a) Use compliant contact adhesives (maximum kg VHAP/kg solids [lb VHAP/lb solids], as applied) based on following criteria:		
i. For aerosol adhesives, and for contact adhesives applied to nonporous substrates	^d NA	^d NA
ii. For foam adhesives used in products that meet flammability requirements	1.8	0.2
iii. For all other contact adhesives (including foam adhesives used in products that do not meet flammability requirements); or	1.0	0.2
(b) Use a control device	^e 1.0	^e 0.2

^a The limits refer to the VHAP content of the coating, as applied.

^b Washcoats, basecoats, and enamels must comply with the limits presented in this table if they are purchased premade, that is, if they are not formulated onsite by thinning other finishing materials. If they are formulated onsite, they must be formulated using compliant finishing materials, i.e., those that meet the limits specified in this table, and thinners containing no more than 3.0 percent HAP by weight.

^c The control device must operate at an efficiency that is equivalent to no greater than 1.0 kilogram (or 0.8 kilogram) of VHAP being emitted from the affected emission source per kilogram of solids used.

^d There is no limit on the VHAP content of these adhesives.

^e The control device must operate at an efficiency that is equivalent to no greater than 1.0 kilogram (or 0.2 kilogram) of VHAP being emitted from the affected emission source per kilogram of solids used.

TABLE 2.—SUMMARY OF WORK PRACTICE STANDARDS^a

Emission source	Work practice
Finishing Operations	
Transfer equipment leaks	Develop written inspection and maintenance plan to address and prevent leaks. The plan must identify a minimum inspection frequency of 1/month.
Storage containers, including mixing equipment.	When such containers are used for HAP or HAP-containing materials, keep covered when not in use.
Application equipment	Discontinue use of air spray guns. ^b
Finishing materials	Demonstrate that usage of HAP of potential concern have not increased except as allowed by proposed standards; document in the formulation assessment plan.
Cleaning Operations	
Gun/line cleaning	—Collect cleaning solvent into a closed container. —Cover all containers associated with cleaning when not in use.
Spray booth cleaning	Do not use solvents except as allowed by the rule.
Washoff/general cleaning	—Do not use chemicals that are listed in Table 4 of the rule in concentrations subject to MSDS reporting, as required by OSHA. —Keep washoff tank covered when not in use. —Minimize dripping by tilting and/or rotating part to drain as much solvent as possible and allowing sufficient dry time. —Maintain a log of the quantity and type of solvent used for washoff and cleaning, as well as the quantity of waste solvent shipped offsite, and the fate of this waste (recycling or disposal). —Maintain a log of the number of pieces washed off, and the reason for the wash off.
Miscellaneous	
Operator training	All operators shall be trained on proper application, cleanup, and equipment use. The training program shall be written and retained onsite.
Implementation plan	Develop a plan to implement these work practice standards and maintain onsite.

^a The work practice standards apply to both existing and new major sources.

^b Air guns will be allowed only in the following instances:

—when they are used in conjunction with coatings that emit less than 1.0 kg VOC per kg of solids used;

- touchup and repair under limited conditions;
- when spray is automated;
- when add-on controls are employed;
- if the cumulative application is less than 5 percent of the total gallons of coating applied; or
- if the permitting agency determines that it is economically or technically infeasible to use other application technologies.

Existing affected sources that emit less than 50 tons of HAP in 1996 must comply with the promulgated standards by December 7, 1998. Existing affected sources that emit 50 tons or more of HAP in 1996 must comply with the promulgated standards by November 21, 1997. Existing area sources that become major sources are required to comply within one year after becoming a major source.

New affected sources must comply with the promulgated standards by December 7, 1995 or upon startup, whichever is later. New area sources that become major sources are required to comply with the promulgated standards immediately upon becoming a major source.

II. Summary of Impacts

These standards will reduce nationwide emissions of HAP from wood furniture manufacturing operations by approximately 29,759 Mg/yr (32,795 tons/yr). While the emission limits do not require the use of lower-VOC materials, the work practice standards should reduce the use of VOC containing materials and, therefore, VOC emissions. No significant adverse secondary air, water, solid waste, or energy impacts are anticipated from the promulgation of these standards.

The implementation of this regulation is expected to result in nationwide annualized costs for existing wood furniture manufacturing operations of \$15.3 million with a cost effectiveness of \$513/Mg (\$466/ton). Industry-wide capital costs resulting from the promulgated standards is expected to be approximately \$7.0 million.

III. Significant Changes to the Proposed Standards

A. Public Participation

The standards were proposed in the Federal Register on December 6, 1994 (59 FR 62652). The preamble to the proposed standards discussed the availability of the regulatory text. Public comments were solicited at the time of proposal, and copies of the regulatory text were distributed to interested parties. Electronic versions of the proposed preamble and regulation were made available to interested parties via the TTN (see ADDRESSES section of this preamble).

The preamble to the proposed standards provided the public the opportunity to request a public hearing.

However, a public hearing was not requested. The public comment period for the proposed standards was originally December 6, 1994 to February 21, 1995. Upon request from interested parties the comment period on the proposed standards was extended to March 21, 1995, and the comment period on Method 311 was extended to April 21, 1995. In all, 50 comment letters were received. The comments have been carefully considered, and changes have been made to the proposed standards when determined by the Administrator to be appropriate.

B. Comments on the Proposed Standards

Comments on the proposed standards were received from 50 commenters, composed mainly of States, trade organizations, coating manufacturers, and wood furniture manufacturers. A detailed discussion of these comments and responses can be found in the promulgation BID, which is referred to in the ADDRESSES section of this preamble. The summary of comments and responses in the BID serve as the basis for the revisions that have been made to the standards between proposal and promulgation. Most of the comment letters contained multiple comments. The comments have been divided into the following areas:

1. Applicability;
2. Definitions;
3. Selection of MACT;
4. Emission limits;
5. Work practice requirements;
6. Reporting and recordkeeping requirements;
7. Monitoring requirements;
8. Format of the standard;
9. Compliance provisions and dates;
10. Test Methods; and
11. Miscellaneous.

C. Significant Changes

Several changes have been made since the proposal of these standards. Some of the changes are substantive, while many changes were made to clarify portions of the rule that were unclear to the commenters. A summary of the major changes is presented below.

1. Addition of Category for Incidental Furniture Manufacturers

The EPA received several comments from facilities that manufacture small quantities of furniture at their facility, primarily for onsite use. For example, a

large laboratory facility may have a small shop onsite for manufacturing specialized pieces of laboratory furniture. Many army and navy bases have small woodworking shops onsite. The cutoff for finishing material usage included in the proposed standards did not exclude these sources from the standards, because they are major sources due to emissions from other operations. The majority of these commenters indicated that they were concerned about all of the work practice standards and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements associated with the proposed standards. They indicated that the environmental benefit of regulating their facilities under this subpart would be minimal.

The promulgated standards include a category of manufacturers known as incidental furniture manufacturers. An incidental furniture manufacturer is defined in the promulgated standards as "a major source that is primarily engaged in the manufacture of products other than wood furniture or wood furniture components and that uses no more than 100 gallons per month of finishing material or adhesives in the manufacture of wood furniture or wood furniture components." Because the promulgated standard regulates the amount of coating these facilities can use and still be considered incidental furniture manufacturers, emissions from wood furniture manufacturing operations at these facilities will be minimal. The EPA agrees with the commenters that the environmental benefit associated with regulating these facilities would be minimal. Therefore, in the promulgated standards, these facilities are exempted from the standard. However, these facilities will have to maintain records of coating and adhesive usage to demonstrate they are incidental wood furniture manufacturers.

2. Additional Mechanism for Exempting Smaller Sources From the Standards

The proposed standards established applicability cutoffs based on total material usage. Sources using no more than 250 gallons per month, or 3,000 gallons per rolling 12-month period, of finishing materials, adhesives, cleaning solvents, and washoff solvents, including materials used for operations other than wood furniture manufacturing, were automatically exempted from the regulation as long as

they maintained records demonstrating they were below the cutoffs.

In the final rule, these provisions are modified to ensure that they can serve the purpose of exempting a facility from the standard by limiting its potential to emit HAP to area source levels. A facility that otherwise would be a major source can, at the option of the owner or operator, become an area source exempt from other provisions of the rule by meeting the usage limits and associated criteria. The usage limits ensure that the facility's potential and actual emissions of HAP are below the major source thresholds of 10 tons of a single HAP or 25 tons of a combination of HAP. (The EPA expects that the usage limits will keep actual emissions from most facilities substantially below the major thresholds.)

To qualify as an area source under these provisions, at least 90 percent of annual HAP emissions from the plant site must come from finishing materials, adhesives, cleaning solvents, and washoff solvents. If the plant site has sources of HAP emissions other than these materials, the owner or operator must keep any records necessary to demonstrate that the facility meets the 90 percent criterion.

A facility may exceed the users limits and still remain an area source exempt from the standard if, before exceeding the limit, the facility obtains other limits that keep its potential to emit HAP below the major threshold. Otherwise, a facility that exceeds the usage limits becomes a major source and thereafter must comply with the standard starting with the applicable compliance date in the rule. These provisions prevent facilities from vacillating between area-source and major-source status while evading major source requirements. Also, these provisions make it possible from a legal standpoint to consider the usage cutoff levels as limiting a source's potential to emit HAP.

The EPA also requested comment on other mechanisms that could be used to exempt smaller sources from the regulation. Unless such a mechanism is provided in the standards or by State and local permitting authorities, many of these smaller facilities will have to enter the Title V permitting process in order to obtain a Federally enforceable limitation on their potential to emit. This would impose a substantial burden on many smaller facilities and on the State and local permitting agencies.

In response to the EPA request for comment, several commenters indicated that a reasonable mechanism to exempt these sources would be to establish an applicability cutoff based on total emissions of HAP materials, instead of

material usage in gallons. The EPA has included such a mechanism in the promulgated standards, again structured as an optional way for facilities to limit their potential to emit. Facilities that otherwise would be major sources are considered area sources if they meet the limits and criteria in the rule. To qualify, a facility must use materials containing no more than 4.5 Mg (5 tons) of any one HAP per rolling 12-month period or no more than 11.4 Mg (12.5 tons) of any combination of HAP per rolling 12-month period, including materials from source categories other than wood furniture. Also, at least 90 percent of their plantwide emissions per rolling 12-month period need to be associated with the manufacture of wood furniture or wood furniture components. These sources need to maintain records that demonstrate that annual emissions do not exceed these levels, including monthly usage records for all finishing, gluing, cleaning, and washoff materials; certified product data sheets for these materials; and any other records necessary to document emissions from source categories other than wood furniture.

3. Inclusion of Custom Cabinet Manufacturers Operating Under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code 5712

Under the proposed standards, sources under any of nine SIC codes were considered wood furniture manufacturers. The SIC codes included 2434, which includes manufacturers of kitchen cabinets. However, one commenter pointed out that manufacturers of custom kitchen cabinets are included in SIC Code 5712. The commenter felt that the operations at these sources were not significantly different than those operating under SIC Code 2434 and that these sources should also be subject to the standards. The EPA agrees with the commenter, and the promulgated standards include custom kitchen cabinet manufacturers operating under SIC Code 5712.

4. Inclusion of Definitions for Wood Furniture and Wood Furniture Component

Two commenters requested that the EPA include definitions for "wood furniture" and "wood furniture component" in the rule. The EPA agrees that these definitions will help clarify which sources are subject to the rule and has included these definitions in the final rule.

5. Change in Title of the Formulation Assessment Plan

Because the formulation assessment plan only applies to VHAP of potential concern that are present in finishing materials, one commenter suggested that the title be changed to formulation assessment plan for finishing operations. The EPA agrees that this clarifies the scope of the formulation assessment plan and in the final rule the title is changed to Formulation Assessment plan for Finishing Operations.

6. Timeframe for Submitting Initial Notification

Several commenters requested that the date for submission of the initial notification be extended. One commenter requested that the date for submittal of the initial notification be extended to 270 days and two commenters requested that the date be extended to 180 days. The EPA agrees with the commenters and has extended the date for submittal of the initial notification to 270 days after the effective date of the final rule.

7. Compliance Options

The proposed rule allowed facilities to use one of four methods to demonstrate compliance with the standard: compliant coatings, averaging, an add-on control device, or a combination of compliant coatings and an add-on control device. The proposed rule did not allow facilities to use a combination of an add-on control device and averaging. One commenter pointed out that this should also be a compliance option. In some facilities, emissions from only one or two finishing lines will be directed to the control device. The emission reductions from these lines will typically be much greater than the reductions required for a facility using compliant coatings. These facilities would like to be allowed to average these "overcontrolled" finishing lines with uncontrolled lines. The EPA believes this is consistent with the regulatory negotiation agreement and with the CAA, both of which state that a facility should be able to use any compliance method that they can demonstrate achieves an equivalent level of reductions. Therefore, the EPA has included this compliance option in the final rule.

8. Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency

Since the wood furniture NESHAP was proposed, the EPA has released additional guidance on determining capture efficiency. This guidance allows facilities to use any method of

determining the capture efficiency of a control system as long as the data generated from the method meets one of two sets of criteria. These criteria are known as the data quality objective (DQO) approach and the lower confidence limit (LCL) approach. As one commenter requested, this new guidance has been included in the final rule.

9. Clarification of Compliance Dates

Under the proposed rule, the compliance date for sources emitting less than 50 tons of HAP per year is three years after the effective date of the rule. For sources emitting more than 50 tons of HAP per year, the compliance date is November 21, 1997. As one commenter pointed out, however, the proposed rule did not include guidance as to which year's emissions should be used to determine the compliance date for a facility. In the final rule, 1996 is identified as the baseline year for determining a facility's compliance date. If a facility's emissions in 1996 are less than 50 tons of HAP then the compliance date for that facility is December 7, 1998. If the facility's emissions are 50 tons of HAP or more in 1996 then the compliance date for the facility is November 21, 1997.

10. Clarification of Definitions and Emission Limits for Adhesives

Several commenters requested clarification of some of the definitions related to adhesives and also clarification as to which adhesives are subject to the emission limits. One commenter indicated they did not believe adhesives should be considered coatings. The EPA agrees and has changed the definition of coating so that it no longer includes adhesives. The definition of adhesive was also changed to clarify that adhesives should not be considered coatings or finishing materials under this subpart.

Several commenters also indicated that the rule should more accurately reflect that contact adhesives are the only types of adhesives that are subject to an emission limit under this subpart. Several changes have been made in the definitions, § 63.801, and in the summary of emission limits, § 63.802, that should clarify this issue.

D. Other Issues

During the EPA work group review of the final rule, two of the EPA offices represented on the work group indicated they had issues that they believed needed to be addressed in the preamble. Both EPA offices recognized that this rule was developed under a regulatory negotiation approach, and

they both indicated that they did not want these issues to impact negatively on the consensus achieved during the regulatory negotiation. These issues are addressed in the following paragraphs.

The EPA Office of Research and Development (ORD) expressed concern about the differential use of toxicity information in the regulation. In particular, the ORD was concerned about the prohibition of Class A and B₁/B₂ carcinogens in cleaning and washoff solvents. The ORD was concerned that this prohibition implies that these pollutants are "worse" than other HAP, which may cause serious chronic health effects and/or life-threatening acute effects. Concern was also expressed that the regulation draws a line between pollutants with "B" and "C" designations, when the scientific evidence may not support such a clear distinction. Because this regulation was developed through a negotiation process, ORD agreed to include this provision in the final regulation. However, it is important to emphasize that the decision to include such a provision in this specific rulemaking does not represent a generic policy decision on the use of weight-of-evidence designations.

The second issue, which was raised by the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT), was also addressed in the preamble to the proposed rule. The preamble to the proposed rule stressed that urea-formaldehyde resins, which are used extensively in gluing operations in the wood furniture and are a source of formaldehyde emissions, are not subject to an emission limit under this regulation. During the development of the regulation, the EPA, working closely with urea-formaldehyde resin manufacturers and the wood furniture industry, decided that it would be more appropriate to regulate emissions from these adhesives under the NESHAP for plywood and particleboard manufacturing. The OPPT has agreed with this approach, but they indicated that the preamble to the final rule should reiterate the EPA intention to regulate these adhesives under a future rulemaking. Therefore, while the EPA is not regulating emissions from urea-formaldehyde resins at wood furniture manufacturing facilities under this rulemaking, emissions from these resins will be regulated under the NESHAP for plywood and particleboard manufacturing.

IV. Administrative Requirements

A. Docket

The docket is an organized and complete file of all the information

considered by the EPA in the development of this rule. The docket is a dynamic file; material is added throughout the rulemaking process. The docketing system is intended to allow members of the public to readily identify and locate documents so that they can effectively participate in the rulemaking process. Along with the statement of the basis and purpose of the proposed and promulgated standards and the EPA responses to significant comments, the contents of the docket will serve as the record in case of judicial review [Section 307(d)(7)(A)].

B. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has approved the information collection requirements contained in this rule under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* and has assigned OMB control number 2060-0324.

The information required to be collected by this rule is necessary to identify the regulated entities who are subject to the rule and to ensure their compliance with the rule. The recordkeeping and reporting requirements are mandatory and are being established under authority of Section 114 of the CAA. All information submitted to the EPA for which a claim of confidentiality is made will be safeguarded according to the EPA policies set forth in Title 40, Part 2, subpart B—Confidentiality of Business Information.

The total annual reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection averaged over the first three years is estimated to be 140,603 hours per year. The average burden, per respondent, is 187 hours per year. The rule requires an initial one-time notification from each respondent and subsequent reports/ notification would have to be submitted semiannually. There would be an estimated 750 respondents to the collection requirements. This estimate includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purposes of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; search data sources; complete and review the collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information.

Send comments on the EPA need for this information, the accuracy of the

provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including through the use of automated collection techniques to the Director, OPPE Regulatory Information Division; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2136); 401 M St. SW.; Washington, DC 20460; and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th St. NW; Washington, DC 20503; marked "Attention: Desk Officer for EPA." Include the OMB control number in any correspondence.

C. Administrative Designation and Regulatory Analysis

Under Executive Order 12866 [58 FR 51735 (October 4, 1993)], the EPA is required to judge whether a regulation is "significant" and therefore subject to OMB review and the requirements of this Executive Order to prepare a regulatory impact analysis (RIA). The Order defines "significant regulatory action" as one that is likely to result in a rule that may: (1) Have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or Tribal governments or communities; (2) create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency; (3) materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs, or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or (4) raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in the Executive Order.

Pursuant to the terms of the Executive Order 12866, OMB has notified the EPA that it considers this a "significant regulatory action" within the meaning of the Executive Order. The EPA has submitted this action to OMB for review. Changes made in response to OMB suggestions or recommendations will be documented in the public record.

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) requires the EPA to consider potential impacts of proposed regulations on small business "entities." If a preliminary analysis indicates that a proposed regulation would have a significant economic impact on 20 percent or more of small entities, then a regulatory flexibility analysis must be performed. The EPA analysis of these impacts was presented in the preamble

to the proposed rule (59 FR 62652), and a copy of the Economic Impact Regulatory Flexibility Analysis is included in the docket. The final rule includes no changes that will be deleterious to small businesses.

E. Unfunded Mandates Act

Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA), Public Law 104-4, establishes requirements for Federal agencies to assess the effects of their regulatory actions on State, local, and Tribal governments and the private sector. Under Section 202 of the UMRA, the EPA generally must prepare a written statement including a cost-benefit analysis for proposed and final rules with "Federal mandates" that may result in expenditures to State, local, and Tribal governments, in the aggregate, or to the private sector, of \$100 million or more in any one year. Before promulgating an EPA rule for which a written statement is required, Section 205 of the UMRA generally requires the EPA to identify and consider a reasonable number of regulatory alternatives and adopt the least costly, most cost-effective or least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule. The provisions of Section 205 do not apply when they are inconsistent with applicable law. Moreover, Section 205 allows the EPA to adopt an alternative other than the least costly, most cost-effective or least burdensome alternative if the Administrator publishes with the final rule an explanation why that alternative was not adopted. Before the EPA establishes any regulatory requirements that may significantly or uniquely affect small governments, including Tribal governments, it must have developed under Section 203 of the UMRA a small government agency plan. The plan must provide for notifying potentially affected small governments, enabling officials of affected small governments to have meaningful and timely input in the development of EPA regulatory proposals with significant Federal intergovernmental mandates and informing, educating, and advising small governments on compliance with the regulatory requirements.

The EPA has determined that the action promulgated today does not include a Federal mandate that may result in estimated costs of \$100 million or more to either State, local, or Tribal governments in the aggregate, or to the private sector. Therefore, the requirements of the Unfunded Mandates Act do not apply to this action.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Parts 9 and 63

Environmental Protection, Air Pollution Control, Hazardous Substances, Wood Furniture Manufacturing, Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements.

Dated: November 14, 1995.

Carol M. Browner,
Administrator.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, Title 40, Chapter I, of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as set forth below:

PART 9—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 9 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 135 *et seq.*, 135-136y; 15 U.S.C. 2001, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2601-2671; 21 U.S.C. 331j; 346a, 348; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*, 1311, 1313d, 1314, 1321, 1326, 1330, 1344, 1345 (d) and (e), 1361; E.O. 11735, 38 FR 21234, 3 CFR, 1971-1975, Comp. p. 973; 42 U.S.C. 241, 242b, 243, 246, 300f, 300g, 300g-1, 300g-2, 300g-3, 300g-4, 300g-5, 300g-6, 300j-1, 300j-2, 300j-3, 300j-4, 300j-9, 1857 *et seq.*, 6901-G992k, 7401-7671q, 7542, 9601-9657, 11023, 11048.

2. Section 9.1 is amended by adding in numerical order a new entry to the table under the indicated heading to read as follows:

§ 9.1 OMB approvals under the Paperwork Reduction Act.

* * * * *	
40 CFR citation	OMB control No.
National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories: 63-806-63-807	2060-0324
* * * * *	

PART 63—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 63 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

2. Part 63 is amended by adding subpart JJ to read as follows:

Subpart JJ—National Emission Standards for Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations

- Sec.
- 63.800 Applicability.
- 63.801 Definitions.
- 63.802 Emission limits.
- 63.803 Work practice standards.
- 63.804 Compliance procedures and monitoring requirements.
- 63.805 Performance test methods.
- 63.806 Recordkeeping requirements.
- 63.807 Reporting requirements.
- 63.808 Delegation of authority.
- 63.809-63.819 [Reserved].

Tables to Subpart JJ

Subpart JJ—National Emission Standards for Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations**§ 63.800 Applicability.**

(a) The affected source to which this subpart applies is each facility that is engaged, either in part or in whole, in the manufacture of wood furniture or wood furniture components and that is located at a plant site that is a major source as defined in 40 CFR part 63.2. The owner or operator of a source that meets the criteria for an incidental furniture manufacturer shall maintain purchase or usage records demonstrating the source meets the criteria specified in § 63.801 of this subpart, but the source shall not be subject to any other provisions of this subpart.

(b) A source that complies with the limits and criteria specified in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) of this section is an area source for the purposes of this subpart and is not subject to any other provision of this rule, provided that: In the case of paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2), finishing materials, adhesives, cleaning solvents and washoff solvents account for at least 90 percent of annual HAP emissions at the plant site, and if the plant site has HAP emissions that do not originate from the listed materials, the owner or operator keeps any records necessary to demonstrate that the 90 percent criterion is met. A source that initially relies on the limits and criteria specified in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) to become an area source, but subsequently exceeds the relevant limit (without first obtaining and complying with other limits that keep its potential to emit hazardous air pollutants below major source levels), becomes a major source and must comply thereafter with all applicable provisions of this subpart starting on the applicable compliance date in § 63.800. Nothing in this paragraph (b) is intended to preclude a source from limiting its potential to emit through other appropriate mechanisms that may be available through the permitting authority.

(1) The owner or operator of the source uses no more than 250 gallons per month, for every month, of coating, gluing, cleaning, and washoff materials at the source, including materials used for source categories other than wood furniture (surface coating), but excluding materials used in routine janitorial or facility grounds maintenance, personal uses by employees or other persons, the use of products for the purpose of maintaining

motor vehicles operated by the facility, or the use of toxic chemicals contained in intake water (used for processing or noncontact cooling) or intake air (used either as compressed air or for combustion). The owner or operator shall maintain records of the total gallons of coating, gluing, cleaning, and washoff materials used each month, and upon request submit such records to the Administrator. These records shall be maintained for five years.

(2) The owner or operator of the source uses no more than 3,000 gallons per rolling 12-month period, for every 12-month period, of coating, gluing, cleaning, and washoff materials at the source, including materials used for source categories other than wood furniture (surface coating), but excluding materials used in routine janitorial or facility grounds maintenance, personal uses by employees or other persons, the use of products for the purpose of maintaining motor vehicles operated by the facility, or the use of toxic chemicals contained in intake water (used for processing or noncontact cooling) or intake air (used either as compressed air or for combustion). A rolling 12-month period includes the previous 12 months of operation. The owner or operator of the source shall maintain records of the total gallons of coating, gluing, cleaning, and washoff materials used each month and the total gallons used each previous month, and upon request submit such records to the Administrator. Because records are needed over the previous set of 12 months, the owner or operator shall keep monthly records beginning no less than one year before the compliance date specified in § 63.800(e). Records shall be maintained for five years.

(3) The source uses materials containing no more than 4.5 Mg (5 tons) of any one HAP per rolling 12-month period or no more than 11.4 Mg (12.5 tons) of any combination of HAP per rolling 12-month period, including materials from source categories other than wood furniture; and at least 90 percent of the plantwide emissions per rolling 12-month period are associated with the manufacture of wood furniture or wood furniture components. The owner or operator shall maintain records that demonstrate that annual emissions do not exceed these levels, including monthly usage records for all finishing, gluing, cleaning, and washoff materials; certified product data sheets for these materials; and any other records necessary to document emissions from source categories other than wood furniture and upon request

submit such records to the Administrator. These records shall be maintained for five years.

(c) This subpart does not apply to research or laboratory facilities as defined in § 63.801.

(d) Owners or operators of affected sources shall also comply with the requirements of subpart A of this part (General Provisions), according to the applicability of subpart A to such sources, as identified in Table 1 of this subpart.

(e) The compliance date for existing affected sources that emit less than 50 tons per year of HAP in 1996 is December 7, 1998. The compliance date for existing affected sources that emit 50 tons or more of hazardous air pollutants in 1996 is November 21, 1997. The owner or operator of an existing area source that increases its emissions of (or its potential to emit) HAP such that the source becomes a major source that is subject to this subpart shall comply with this subpart one year after becoming a major source.

(f) New affected sources must comply with the provisions of this standard immediately upon startup or by December 7, 1995, whichever is later. New area sources that become major sources shall comply with the provisions of this standard immediately upon becoming a major source.

(g) Reconstructed affected sources are subject to the requirements for new affected sources. The costs associated with the purchase and installation of air pollution control equipment (e.g., incinerators, carbon adsorbers, etc.) are not considered in determining whether the facility has been reconstructed, unless the control equipment is required as part of the process (e.g., product recovery). Additionally, the costs of retrofitting and replacement of equipment that is installed specifically to comply with this subpart are not considered reconstruction costs. For example, an affected source may convert to waterborne coatings to meet the requirements of this subpart. At most facilities, this conversion will require the replacement of existing storage tanks, mix equipment, and transfer lines. The cost of replacing the equipment is not considered in determining whether the facility has been reconstructed.

§ 63.801 Definitions.

(a) All terms used in this subpart that are not defined below have the meaning given to them in the CAA and in subpart A (General Provisions) of this part.

Adhesive means any chemical substance that is applied for the purpose

of bonding two surfaces together other than by mechanical means. Under this subpart, adhesives shall not be considered coatings or finishing materials. Products used on humans and animals, adhesive tape, contact paper, or any other product with an adhesive incorporated onto or in an inert substrate shall not be considered adhesives under this subpart.

Administrator means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or his or her authorized representative.

Aerosol adhesive means an adhesive that is dispensed from a pressurized container as a suspension of fine solid or liquid particles in gas.

Affected source means a wood furniture manufacturing facility that is engaged, either in part or in whole, in the manufacture of wood furniture or wood furniture components and that is located at a plant site that is a major source as defined in 40 CFR part 63.2, excluding sources that meet the criteria established in § 63.800(a), (b) and (c) of this subpart.

Alternative method means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant that is not a reference or equivalent method but has been demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction to, in specific cases, produce results adequate for a determination of compliance.

As applied means the HAP and solids content of the coating or contact adhesive that is actually used for coating or gluing the substrate. It includes the contribution of materials used for in-house dilution of the coating or contact adhesive.

Basecoat means a coat of colored material, usually opaque, that is applied before graining inks, glazing coats, or other opaque finishing materials, and is usually topcoated for protection.

Baseline conditions means the conditions that exist prior to an affected source implementing controls, such as a control system.

Building enclosure means a building housing a process that meets the requirements of a temporary total enclosure. The EPA Method 204E is used to identify all emission points from the building enclosure and to determine which emission points must be tested. For additional information see *Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency*, January 1994. Docket No. A-93-10, Item No. IV-B-1.

Capture device means a hood, enclosed room, floor sweep, or other means of collecting solvent emissions or other pollutants into a duct so that the pollutant can be directed to a pollution

control device such as an incinerator or carbon adsorber.

Capture efficiency means the fraction of all organic vapors generated by a process that are directed to a control device.

Certified product data sheet (CPDS) means documentation furnished by coating or adhesive suppliers or an outside laboratory that provides the HAP content of a finishing material, contact adhesive, or solvent, by percent weight, measured using the EPA Method 311 (as promulgated in this subpart), or an equivalent or alternative method (or formulation data if the coating meets the criteria specified in § 63.805(a)); the solids content of a finishing material or contact adhesive by percent weight, determined using data from the EPA Method 24, or an alternative or equivalent method (or formulation data if the coating meets the criteria specified in § 63.805(a)); and the density, measured by EPA Method 24 or an alternative or equivalent method. Therefore, the reportable HAP content should represent the maximum aggregate emissions potential of the finishing material, adhesive, or solvent in concentrations greater than or equal to 1.0 percent by weight or 0.1 percent for HAP that are carcinogens, as defined by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR part 1910), as formulated. The purpose of the CPDS is to assist the affected source in demonstrating compliance with the emission limitations presented in § 63.802.

(Note: Because the optimum analytical conditions under EPA Method 311 vary by coating, the coating or adhesive supplier may also choose to include on the CPDS the optimum analytical conditions for analysis of the coating, adhesive, or solvent using EPA Method 311. Such information may include, but not be limited to, separation column, oven temperature, carrier gas, injection port temperature, extraction solvent, and internal standard.)

Cleaning operations means operations in which organic solvent is used to remove coating materials or adhesives from equipment used in wood furniture manufacturing operations.

Coating means a protective, decorative, or functional film applied in a thin layer to a surface. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, topcoats, varnishes, sealers, stains, washcoats, basecoats, enamels, inks, and temporary protective coatings.

Coating application station means the part of a coating operation where the coating is applied, e.g., a spray booth.

Coating operation means those activities in which a coating is applied

to a substrate and is subsequently air-dried, cured in an oven, or cured by radiation.

Coating solids (or solids) means the part of the coating which remains after the coating is dried or cured; solids content is determined using data from the EPA Method 24, or an equivalent or alternative method.

Compliant coating/contact adhesive means a finishing material, contact adhesive, or strippable booth coating that meets the emission limits specified in Table 3 of this subpart.

Contact adhesive means an adhesive that is applied to two substrates, dried, and mated under only enough pressure to result in good contact. The bond is immediate and sufficiently strong to hold pieces together without further clamping, pressure, or airing.

Continuous coater means a finishing system that continuously applies finishing materials onto furniture parts moving along a conveyor. Finishing materials that are not transferred to the part are recycled to a reservoir. Several types of application methods can be used with a continuous coater including spraying, curtain coating, roll coating, dip coating, and flow coating.

Continuous compliance means that the affected source is meeting the emission limitations and other requirements of the rule at all times and is fulfilling all monitoring and recordkeeping provisions of the rule in order to demonstrate compliance.

Control device means any equipment that reduces the quantity of a pollutant that is emitted to the air. The device may destroy or secure the pollutant for subsequent recovery. Includes, but is not limited to, incinerators, carbon adsorbers, and condensers.

Control device efficiency means the ratio of the pollutant released by a control device and the pollutant introduced to the control device.

Control system means the combination of capture and control devices used to reduce emissions to the atmosphere.

Conventional air spray means a spray coating method in which the coating is atomized by mixing it with compressed air and applied at an air pressure greater than 10 pounds per square inch (gauge) at the point of atomization. Airless and air assisted airless spray technologies are not conventional air spray because the coating is not atomized by mixing it with compressed air. Electrostatic spray technology is also not considered conventional air spray because an electrostatic charge is employed to attract the coating to the workpiece.

Data quality objective (DQO) approach means a set of approval

criteria that must be met so that data from an alternative test method can be used in determining the capture efficiency of a control system. For additional information, see *Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency*, January 1994. (Docket No. A-93-10, Item No. IV-B-1).

Day means a period of 24 consecutive hours beginning at midnight local time, or beginning at a time consistent with a facility's operating schedule.

Disposed offsite means sending used organic solvent or coatings outside of the facility boundaries for disposal.

Emission means the release or discharge, whether directly or indirectly, of HAP into the ambient air.

Enamel means a coat of colored material, usually opaque, that is applied as a protective topcoat over a basecoat, primer, or previously applied enamel coats. In some cases, another finishing material may be applied as a topcoat over the enamel.

Equipment leak means emissions of volatile hazardous air pollutants from pumps, valves, flanges, or other equipment used to transfer or apply coatings, adhesives, or organic solvents.

Equivalent method means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant that has been demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction to have a consistent and quantitatively known relationship to the reference method, under specific conditions.

Finishing material means a coating used in the wood furniture industry. Such materials include, but are not limited to, stains, basecoats, washcoats, enamels, sealers, and topcoats.

Finishing operation means those operations in which a finishing material is applied to a substrate and is subsequently air-dried, cured in an oven, or cured by radiation.

Foam adhesive means a contact adhesive used for gluing foam to fabric, foam to foam, and fabric to wood.

Gluing operation means those operations in which adhesives are used to join components, for example, to apply a laminate to a wood substrate or foam to fabric.

Incidental wood furniture manufacturer means a major source that is primarily engaged in the manufacture of products other than wood furniture or wood furniture components and that uses no more than 100 gallons per month of finishing material or adhesives in the manufacture of wood furniture or wood furniture components.

Incinerator means, for the purposes of this industry, an enclosed combustion device that thermally oxidizes volatile organic compounds to CO and CO₂. This

term does not include devices that burn municipal or hazardous waste material.

Janitorial maintenance means the upkeep of equipment or building structures that is not directly related to the manufacturing process, for example, cleaning of restroom facilities.

Lower confidence limit (LCL) approach means a set of approval criteria that must be met so that data from an alternative test method can be used in determining the capture efficiency of a control system. For additional information, see *Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency*, January 1994. (Docket No. A-93-10, Item No. IV-B-1).

Material safety data sheet (MSDS) means the documentation required for hazardous chemicals by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR Part 1910) for a solvent, cleaning material, contact adhesive, coating, or other material that identifies select reportable hazardous ingredients of the material, safety and health considerations, and handling procedures.

Noncompliant coating/contact adhesive means a finishing material, contact adhesive, or strippable booth coating that has a VHAP content (VOC content for the strippable booth coating) greater than the emission limitation presented in Table 3 of this subpart.

Nonporous substrate means a surface that is impermeable to liquids. Examples include metal, rigid plastic, flexible vinyl, and rubber.

Normally closed container means a container that is closed unless an operator is actively engaged in activities such as emptying or filling the container.

Operating parameter value means a minimum or maximum value established for a control device or process parameter that, if achieved by itself or in combination with one or more other operating parameter values, determines that an owner or operator has complied with an applicable emission limit.

Organic solvent means a volatile organic liquid that is used for dissolving or dispersing constituents in a coating or contact adhesive, adjusting the viscosity of a coating or contact adhesive, or cleaning equipment. When used in a coating or contact adhesive, the organic solvent evaporates during drying and does not become a part of the dried film.

Overall control efficiency means the efficiency of a control system, calculated as the product of the capture and control device efficiencies, expressed as a percentage.

Permanent total enclosure means a permanently installed enclosure that completely surrounds a source of emissions such that all emissions are captured and contained for discharge through a control device. For additional information, see *Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency*, January 1994. (Docket No. A-93-10, Item No. IV-B-1).

Recycled onsite means the reuse of an organic solvent in a process other than cleaning or washoff.

Reference method means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant that is published in Appendix A of 40 CFR part 60.

Research or laboratory facility means any stationary source whose primary purpose is to conduct research and development to develop new processes and products where such source is operated under the close supervision of technically trained personnel and is not engaged in the manufacture of products for commercial sale in commerce, except in a de minimis manner.

Responsible official has the meaning given to it in 40 CFR part 70, State Operating Permit Programs (Title V permits).

Sealer means a finishing material used to seal the pores of a wood substrate before additional coats of finishing material are applied. Special purpose finishing materials that are used in some finishing systems to optimize aesthetics are not sealers.

Solvent means a liquid used in a coating or contact adhesive to dissolve or disperse constituents and/or to adjust viscosity. It evaporates during drying and does not become a part of the dried film.

Stain means any color coat having a solids content by weight of no more than 8.0 percent that is applied in single or multiple coats directly to the substrate. It includes, but is not limited to, nongrain raising stains, equalizer stains, prestains, sap stains, body stains, no-wipe stains, penetrating stains, and toners.

Storage containers means vessels or tanks, including mix equipment, used to hold finishing, gluing, cleaning, or washoff materials.

Strippable spray booth material means a coating that:

(1) Is applied to a spray booth wall to provide a protective film to receive overspray during finishing operations;

(2) That is subsequently peeled off and disposed; and

(3) By achieving (1) and (2), reduces or eliminates the need to use organic solvents to clean spray booth walls.

Substrate means the surface onto which a coating or contact adhesive is

applied (or into which a coating or contact adhesive is impregnated).

Temporary total enclosure means an enclosure that meets the requirements of § 63.805(e)(1) (i) through (iv) and is not permanent, but constructed only to measure the capture efficiency of pollutants emitted from a given source. Additionally, any exhaust point from the enclosure shall be at least four equivalent duct or hood diameters from each natural draft opening. For additional information, see *Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency*, January 1994. (Docket No. A-93-10, Item No. IV-B-1).

Thinner means a volatile liquid that is used to dilute coatings or contact adhesives (to reduce viscosity, color strength, and solids, or to modify drying conditions).

Topcoat means the last film-building finishing material that is applied in a finishing system.

Touchup and repair means the application of finishing materials to cover minor finishing imperfections.

VHAP means any volatile hazardous air pollutant listed in Table 2 to Subpart JJ.

VHAP of potential concern means any VHAP from the nonthreshold, high concern, or unrankable list in Table b of this subpart.

Volatile organic compound (VOC) means any organic compound which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, that is, any organic compound other than those which the Administrator designates as having negligible photochemical reactivity. A VOC may be measured by a reference method, an equivalent method, an alternative method, or by procedures specified under any rule. A reference method, an equivalent method, or an alternative method, however, may also measure nonreactive organic compounds. In such cases, the owner or operator may exclude the nonreactive organic compounds when determining compliance with a standard. For a list of compounds that the Administrator has designated as having negligible photochemical reactivity, refer to 40 CFR part 51.10.

Washcoat means a transparent special purpose finishing material having a solids content by weight of 12.0 percent by weight or less. Washcoats are applied over initial stains to protect, to control color, and to stiffen the wood fibers in order to aid sanding.

Washoff operations means those operations in which organic solvent is used to remove coating from wood furniture or a wood furniture component.

Wood furniture means any product made of wood, a wood product such as rattan or wicker, or an engineered wood product such as particleboard that is manufactured under any of the following standard industrial classification codes: 2434, 2511, 2512, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2531, 2541, 2599, or 5712.

Wood furniture component means any part that is used in the manufacture of wood furniture. Examples include, but are not limited to, drawer sides, cabinet doors, seat cushions, and laminated tops.

Wood furniture manufacturing operations means the finishing, gluing, cleaning, and washoff operations associated with the production of wood furniture or wood furniture components.

(b) The nomenclature used in this subpart has the following meaning:

(1) A_k = the area of each natural draft opening (k) in a total enclosure, in square meters.

(2) C_c = the VHAP content of a finishing material (c), in kilograms of volatile hazardous air pollutants per kilogram of coating solids (kg VHAP/kg solids), as supplied. Also given in pounds of volatile hazardous air pollutants per pound of coating solids (lb VHAP/lb solids).

(3) C_{aj} = the concentration of VHAP in gas stream (j) exiting the control device, in parts per million by volume.

(4) C_{bi} = the concentration of VHAP in gas stream (i) entering the control device, in parts per million by volume.

(5) C_{di} = the concentration of VHAP in gas stream (i) entering the control device from the affected source, in parts per million by volume.

(6) C_{fk} = the concentration of VHAP in uncontrolled gas stream (k) emitted directly to the atmosphere from the affected source, in parts per million by volume.

(7) E = the emission limit achieved by an emission point or a set of emission points, in kg VHAP/kg solids (lb VHAP/lb solids).

(8) F = the control device efficiency, expressed as a fraction.

(9) FV = the average inward face velocity across all natural draft openings in a total enclosure, in meters per hour.

(10) G = the VHAP content of a contact adhesive, in kg VHAP/kg solids (lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied.

(11) M = the mass of solids in finishing material used monthly, kg solids/month (lb solids/month).

(12) N = the capture efficiency, expressed as a fraction.

(13) Q_{aj} = the volumetric flow rate of gas stream (j) exiting the control device, in dry standard cubic meters per hour.

(14) Q_{bi} = the volumetric flow rate of gas stream (i) entering the control device, in dry standard cubic meters per hour.

(15) Q_{di} = the volumetric flow rate of gas stream (i) entering the control device from the emission point, in dry standard cubic meters per hour.

(16) Q_{fk} = the volumetric flow rate of uncontrolled gas stream (k) emitted directly to the atmosphere from the emission point, in dry standard cubic meters per hour.

(17) $Q_{in\ i}$ = the volumetric flow rate of gas stream (i) entering the total enclosure through a forced makeup air duct, in standard cubic meters per hour (wet basis).

(18) $Q_{out\ j}$ = the volumetric flow rate of gas stream (j) exiting the total enclosure through an exhaust duct or hood, in standard cubic meters per hour (wet basis).

(19) R = the overall efficiency of the control system, expressed as a percentage.

(20) S = the VHAP content of a solvent, expressed as a weight fraction, added to finishing materials.

(21) W = the amount of solvent, in kilograms (pounds), added to finishing materials during the monthly averaging period.

(22) ac = after the control system is installed and operated.

(23) bc = before control.

§ 63.802 Emission limits.

(a) Each owner or operator of an existing affected source subject to this subpart shall:

(1) Limit VHAP emissions from finishing operations by meeting the emission limitations for existing sources presented in Table 3 of this subpart, using any of the compliance methods in § 63.804(a). To determine VHAP emissions from a finishing material containing formaldehyde or styrene, the owner or operator of the affected source shall use the methods presented in § 63.803(l)(2) for determining styrene and formaldehyde usage.

(2) Limit VHAP emissions from contact adhesives by achieving a VHAP limit for contact adhesives based on the following criteria:

(i) For foam adhesives (contact adhesives used for upholstery operations) used in products that meet the upholstered seating flammability requirements of California Technical Bulletin 116, 117, or 133, the Business and Institutional Furniture Manufacturers Association's (BIFMA's) X5.7, UFAC flammability testing, or any similar requirements from local, State, or Federal fire regulatory agencies, the VHAP content of the adhesive shall not

exceed 1.8 kg VHAP/kg solids (1.8 lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied; or

(ii) For all other contact adhesives (including foam adhesives used in products that do not meet the standards presented in paragraph (a)(2)(i) of this section, but excluding aerosol adhesives and excluding contact adhesives applied to nonporous substrates, the VHAP content of the adhesive shall not exceed 1.0 kg VHAP/kg solids (1.0 lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied.

(3) Limit HAP emissions from strippable spray booth coatings by using coatings that contain no more than 0.8 kg VOC/kg solids (0.8 lb VOC/lb solids), as applied.

(b) Each owner or operator of a new affected source subject to this subpart shall:

(1) Limit VHAP emissions from finishing operations by meeting the emission limitations for new sources presented in Table 3 of this subpart using any of the compliance methods in § 63.804(d). To determine VHAP emissions from a finishing material containing formaldehyde or styrene, the owner or operator of the affected source shall use the methods presented in § 63.803(l)(2) for determining styrene and formaldehyde usage.

(2) Limit VHAP emissions from contact adhesives by achieving a VHAP limit for contact adhesives, excluding aerosol adhesives and excluding contact adhesives applied to nonporous substrates, of no greater than 0.2 kg VHAP/kg solids (0.2 lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied, using either of the compliance methods in § 63.804(e).

(3) Limit HAP emissions from strippable spray booth coatings by using coatings that contain no more than 0.8 kg VOC/kg solids (0.8 lb VOC/lb solids), as applied.

§ 63.803 Work practice standards.

(a) *Work practice implementation plan.* Each owner or operator of an affected source subject to this subpart shall prepare and maintain a written work practice implementation plan that defines environmentally desirable work practices for each wood furniture manufacturing operation and addresses each of the work practice standards presented in paragraphs (b) through (l) of this section. The plan shall be developed no more than 60 days after the compliance date. The written work practice implementation plan shall be available for inspection by the Administrator upon request. If the Administrator determines that the work practice implementation plan does not adequately address each of the topics specified in paragraphs (b) through (l) of this section or that the plan does not

include sufficient mechanisms for ensuring that the work practice standards are being implemented, the Administrator may require the affected source to modify the plan. Revisions or modifications to the plan do not require a revision of the source's Title V permit.

(b) *Operator training course.* Each owner or operator of an affected source shall train all new and existing personnel, including contract personnel, who are involved in finishing, gluing, cleaning, and washoff operations, use of manufacturing equipment, or implementation of the requirements of this subpart. All new personnel, those hired after the compliance date of the standard, shall be trained upon hiring. All existing personnel, those hired before the compliance date of the standard, shall be trained within six months of the compliance date of the standard. All personnel shall be given refresher training annually. The affected source shall maintain a copy of the training program with the work practice implementation plan. The training program shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) A list of all current personnel by name and job description that are required to be trained;

(2) An outline of the subjects to be covered in the initial and refresher training for each position or group of personnel;

(3) Lesson plans for courses to be given at the initial and the annual refresher training that include, at a minimum, appropriate application techniques, appropriate cleaning and washoff procedures, appropriate equipment setup and adjustment to minimize finishing material usage and overspray, and appropriate management of cleanup wastes; and

(4) A description of the methods to be used at the completion of initial or refresher training to demonstrate and document successful completion.

(c) *Inspection and maintenance plan.* Each owner or operator of an affected source shall prepare and maintain with the work practice implementation plan a written leak inspection and maintenance plan that specifies:

(1) A minimum visual inspection frequency of once per month for all equipment used to transfer or apply coatings, adhesives, or organic solvents;

(2) An inspection schedule;

(3) Methods for documenting the date and results of each inspection and any repairs that were made;

(4) The timeframe between identifying the leak and making the repair, which adheres, at a minimum, to the following schedule:

(i) A first attempt at repair (e.g., tightening of packing glands) shall be made no later than five calendar days after the leak is detected; and

(ii) Final repairs shall be made within 15 calendar days after the leak is detected, unless the leaking equipment is to be replaced by a new purchase, in which case repairs shall be completed within three months.

(d) *Cleaning and washoff solvent accounting system.* Each owner or operator of an affected source shall develop an organic solvent accounting form to record:

(1) The quantity and type of organic solvent used each month for washoff and cleaning, as defined in § 63.801 of this subpart;

(2) The number of pieces washed off, and the reason for the washoff; and

(3) The quantity of spent solvent generated from each washoff and cleaning operation each month, and whether it is recycled onsite or disposed offsite.

(e) *Chemical composition of cleaning and washoff solvents.* Each owner or operator of an affected source shall not use cleaning or washoff solvents that contain any of the pollutants listed in Table 4 to this subpart, in concentrations subject to MSDS reporting as required by OSHA.

(f) *Spray booth cleaning.* Each owner or operator of an affected source shall not use compounds containing more than 8.0 percent by weight of VOC for cleaning spray booth components other than conveyors, continuous coaters and their enclosures, or metal filters, unless the spray booth is being refurbished. If the spray booth is being refurbished, that is the spray booth coating or other protective material used to cover the booth is being replaced, the affected source shall use no more than 1.0 gallon of organic solvent per booth to prepare the surface of the booth prior to applying the booth coating.

(g) *Storage requirements.* Each owner or operator of an affected source shall use normally closed containers for storing finishing, gluing, cleaning, and washoff materials.

(h) *Application equipment requirements.* Each owner or operator of an affected source shall use conventional air spray guns to apply finishing materials only under any of the following circumstances:

(1) To apply finishing materials that have a VOC content no greater than 1.0 lb VOC/lb solids, as applied;

(2) For touchup and repair under the following conditions:

(i) The touchup and repair occurs after completion of the finishing operation; or

(ii) The touchup and repair occurs after the application of stain and before the application of any other type of finishing material, and the materials used for touchup and repair are applied from a container that has a volume of no more than 2.0 gallons.

(3) When spray is automated, that is, the spray gun is aimed and triggered automatically, not manually;

(4) When emissions from the finishing application station are directed to a control device;

(5) The conventional air gun is used to apply finishing materials and the cumulative total usage of that finishing material is no more than 5.0 percent of the total gallons of finishing material used during that semiannual period; or

(6) The conventional air gun is used to apply stain on a part for which it is technically or economically infeasible to use any other spray application technology.

The affected source shall demonstrate technical or economic infeasibility by submitting to the Administrator a videotape, a technical report, or other documentation that supports the affected source's claim of technical or economic infeasibility. The following criteria shall be used, either independently or in combination, to support the affected source's claim of technical or economic infeasibility:

(i) The production speed is too high or the part shape is too complex for one operator to coat the part and the application station is not large enough to accommodate an additional operator; or

(ii) The excessively large vertical spray area of the part makes it difficult to avoid sagging or runs in the stain.

(i) *Line cleaning.* Each owner or operator of an affected source shall pump or drain all organic solvent used for line cleaning into a normally closed container.

(j) *Gun cleaning.* Each owner or operator of an affected source shall collect all organic solvent used to clean spray guns into a normally closed container.

(k) *Washoff operations.* Each owner or operator of an affected source shall control emissions from washoff operations by:

(1) Using normally closed tanks for washoff; and

(2) Minimizing dripping by tilting or rotating the part to drain as much solvent as possible.

(l) *Formulation assessment plan for finishing operations.* Each owner or operator of an affected source shall prepare and maintain with the work practice implementation plan a formulation assessment plan that:

(1) Identifies VHAP from the list presented in Table 5 of this subpart that are being used in finishing operations by the affected source;

(2) Establishes a baseline level of usage by the affected source, for each VHAP identified in paragraph (l)(1) of this section. The baseline usage level shall be the highest annual usage from 1994, 1995, or 1996, for each VHAP identified in paragraph (l)(1) of this section. For formaldehyde, the baseline level of usage shall be based on the amount of free formaldehyde present in the finishing material when it is applied. For styrene, the baseline level of usage shall be an estimate of unreacted styrene, which shall be calculated by multiplying the amount of styrene monomer in the finishing material, when it is applied, by a factor of 0.16. Sources using a control device to reduce emissions may adjust their usage based on the overall control efficiency of the control system, which is determined using the equation in § 63.805 (d) or (e).

(3) Tracks the annual usage of each VHAP identified in (l)(1) by the affected source that is present in amounts subject to MSDS reporting as required by OSHA.

(4) If, after November 1998, the annual usage of the VHAP identified in paragraph (l)(1) exceeds its baseline level, then the owner or operator of the affected source shall provide a written notification to the permitting authority that describes the amount of the increase and explains the reasons for exceedance of the baseline level. The following explanations would relieve the owner or operator from further action, unless the affected source is not in compliance with any State regulations or requirements for that VHAP:

(i) The exceedance is no more than 15.0 percent above the baseline level;

(ii) Usage of the VHAP is below the de minimis level presented in Table 5 of this subpart for that VHAP (sources using a control device to reduce emissions may adjust their usage based on the overall control efficiency of the control system, which is determined using the procedures in § 63.805 (d) or (e);

(iii) The affected source is in compliance with its State's air toxic regulations or guidelines for the VHAP; or

(iv) The source of the pollutant is a finishing material with a VOC content of no more than 1.0 kg VOC/kg solids (1.0 lb VOC/lb solids), as applied.

(5) If none of the above explanations are the reason for the increase, the owner or operator shall confer with the

permitting authority to discuss the reason for the increase and whether there are practical and reasonable technology-based solutions for reducing the usage. The evaluation of whether a technology is reasonable and practical shall be based on cost, quality, and marketability of the product, whether the technology is being used successfully by other wood furniture manufacturing operations, or other criteria mutually agreed upon by the permitting authority and owner or operator. If there are no practical and reasonable solutions, the facility need take no further action. If there are solutions, the owner or operator shall develop a plan to reduce usage of the pollutant to the extent feasible. The plan shall address the approach to be used to reduce emissions, a timetable for implementing the plan, and a schedule for submitting notification of progress.

(6) If after November 1998, an affected source uses a VHAP of potential concern for which a baseline level has not been previously established, then the baseline level shall be established as the de minimis level, based on 70 year exposure levels and data provided in the proposed rulemaking pursuant to Section 112(g) of the CAA, for that pollutant. A list of VHAP of potential concern is provided in Table 6 of this subpart. If usage of the VHAP of potential concern exceeds the de minimis level, then the affected source shall provide an explanation to the permitting authority that documents the reason for exceedance of the de minimis level. If the explanation is not one of those listed in paragraphs (l)(4)(i) through (l)(4)(iv), the affected source shall follow the procedures established in (l)(5).

§ 63.804 Compliance procedures and monitoring requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of an existing affected source subject to § 63.802(a)(1) shall comply with those provisions using any of the methods presented in § 63.804 (a)(1) through (a)(4).

(1) Calculate the average VHAP content for all finishing materials used at the facility using Equation 1, and maintain a value of E no greater than 1.0;

$$E = \frac{(M_{c1}C_{c1} + M_{c2}C_{c2} + * * * + M_{cn}C_{cn} + S_1W_1 + S_2W_2 + * * * + S_nW_n)}{(M_{c1} + M_{c2} + * * * + M_{cn})} \quad \text{Equation 1}$$

(2) Use compliant finishing materials according to the following criteria:

(i) Demonstrate that each stain, sealer, and topcoat has a VHAP content of no more than 1.0 kg VHAP/kg solids (1.0 lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied, and each thinner contains no more than 10.0

percent VHAP by weight by maintaining certified product data sheets for each coating and thinner;

(ii) Demonstrate that each washcoat, basecoat, and enamel that is purchased pre-made, that is, it is not formulated onsite by thinning another finishing material, has a VHAP content of no more than 1.0 kg VHAP/kg solids (1.0 lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied, and each thinner contains no more than 10.0 percent VHAP by weight by maintaining certified product data sheets for each coating and thinner; and

(iii) Demonstrate that each washcoat, basecoat, and enamel that is formulated at the affected source is formulated using a finishing material containing no more than 1.0 kg VHAP/kg solids (1.0 lb VHAP/lb solids) and a thinner containing no more than 3.0 percent VHAP by weight.

(3) Use a control system with an overall control efficiency (R) such that the value of E_{ac} in Equation 2 is no greater than 1.0.

$$R = [(E_{bc} - E_{ac}) / E_{bc}] (100) \quad \text{Equation 2}$$

The value of E_{bc} in Equation 2 shall be calculated using Equation 1; or

(4) Use any combination of an averaging approach, as described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, compliant finishing materials, as described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, and a control system, as described in paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

(b) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to § 63.802(a)(2)(i) shall comply with the provisions by using compliant foam adhesives with a VHAP content no greater than 1.8 kg VHAP/kg solids (1.8 lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied.

(c) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to § 63.802(a)(2)(ii) shall comply with those provisions by using either of the methods presented in § 63.804 (c)(1) and (c)(2).

(1) Use compliant contact adhesives with a VHAP content no greater than 1.0 kg VHAP/kg solids (1.0 lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied; or

(2) Use a control system with an overall control efficiency (R) such that the value of G_{ac} is no greater than 1.0.

$$R = [(G_{bc} - G_{ac}) / G_{bc}] (100) \quad \text{Equation 3}$$

(d) The owner or operator of a new affected source subject to § 63.802(b)(1) may comply with those provisions by using any of the following methods:

(1) Calculate the average VHAP content across all finishing materials used at the facility using Equation 1, and maintain a value of E no greater than 0.8;

(2) Use compliant finishing materials according to the following criteria:

(i) Demonstrate that each sealer and topcoat has a VHAP content of no more than 0.8 kg VHAP/kg solids (0.8 lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied, each stain has a VHAP content of no more than 1.0 kg VHAP/kg solids (1.0 lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied, and each thinner contains no more than 10.0 percent VHAP by weight;

(ii) Demonstrate that each washcoat, basecoat, and enamel that is purchased pre-made, that is, it is not formulated onsite by thinning another finishing material, has a VHAP content of no more than 0.8 kg VHAP/kg solids (0.8 lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied, and each thinner contains no more than 10.0 percent VHAP by weight; and

(iii) Demonstrate that each washcoat, basecoat, and enamel that is formulated onsite is formulated using a finishing material containing no more than 0.8 kg VHAP/kg solids (0.8 lb VHAP/lb solids) and a thinner containing no more than 3.0 percent HAP by weight.

(3) Use a control system with an overall control efficiency (R) such that the value of E_{ac} in Equation 4 is no greater than 0.8.

$$R = [(E_{bc} - E_{ac}) / E_{bc}] (100) \quad \text{Equation 4}$$

The value of E_{bc} in Equation 4 shall be calculated using Equation 1; or

(4) Use any combination of an averaging approach, as described in (d)(1), compliant finishing materials, as described in (d)(2), and a control system, as described in (d)(3).

(e) The owner or operator of a new affected source subject to § 63.802(b)(2) shall comply with the provisions using either of the following methods:

(1) Use compliant contact adhesives with a VHAP content no greater than 0.2 kg VHAP/kg solids (0.2 lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied; or

(2) Use a control system with an overall control efficiency (R) such that the value of G_{ac} in Equation 3 is no greater than 0.2.

(f) *Initial compliance.* (1) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of § 63.802 (a)(1) or (b)(1) that comply through the procedures established in § 63.804 (a)(1) or (d)(1) shall submit the results of the averaging calculation (Equation 1) for the first month with the initial compliance status report required by § 63.807(b). The first month's calculation shall include data for the entire month in which the compliance date falls. For example, if the source's compliance date is November 21, 1997, the averaging calculation shall include data from November 1, 1997 to November 30, 1997.

(2) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of

§ 63.802 (a)(1) or (b)(1) that comply through the procedures established in § 63.804 (a)(2) or (d)(2) shall submit an initial compliance status report, as required by § 63.807(b), stating that compliant stains, washcoats, sealers, topcoats, basecoats, enamels, and thinners, as applicable, are being used by the affected source.

(3) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of § 63.802 (a)(1) or (b)(1) that are complying through the procedures established in § 63.804 (a)(2) or (d)(2) and are applying coatings using continuous coaters shall demonstrate initial compliance by:

(i) Submitting an initial compliance status report, as required by § 63.807(b), stating that compliant coatings, as determined by the VHAP content of the coating in the reservoir and the VHAP content as calculated from records, and compliant thinners are being used; or

(ii) Submitting an initial compliance status report, as required by § 63.807(b), stating that compliant coatings, as determined by the VHAP content of the coating in the reservoir, are being used; the viscosity of the coating in the reservoir is being monitored; and compliant thinners are being used. The affected source shall also submit data that demonstrate that viscosity is an appropriate parameter for demonstrating compliance.

(4) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of § 63.802 (a)(1) or (b)(1) that comply through the procedures established in § 63.804 (a)(3) or (d)(3) shall demonstrate initial compliance by:

(i) Submitting a monitoring plan that identifies each operating parameter to be monitored for the capture device and discusses why each parameter is appropriate for demonstrating continuous compliance;

(ii) Conducting an initial performance test as required under § 63.7 using the procedures and test methods listed in § 63.7 and § 63.805 (c) and (d) or (e);

(iii) Calculating the overall control efficiency (R) following the procedures in § 63.805 (d) or (e); and

(iv) Determining those operating conditions critical to determining compliance and establishing one or more operating parameters that will ensure compliance with the standard.

(A) For compliance with a thermal incinerator, minimum combustion temperature shall be the operating parameter.

(B) For compliance with a catalytic incinerator equipped with a fixed catalyst bed, the minimum gas temperature both upstream and

downstream of the catalyst bed shall be the operating parameter.

(C) For compliance with a catalytic incinerator equipped with a fluidized catalyst bed, the minimum gas temperature upstream of the catalyst bed and the pressure drop across the catalyst bed shall be the operating parameters.

(D) For compliance with a carbon adsorber, the operating parameters shall be the total regeneration mass stream flow for each regeneration cycle and the carbon bed temperature after each regeneration, or the concentration level of organic compounds exiting the adsorber, unless the owner or operator requests and receives approval from the Administrator to establish other operating parameters.

(E) For compliance with a control device not listed in this section, one or more operating parameter values shall be established using the procedures identified in § 63.804(g)(4)(vi).

(v) Owners or operators complying with § 63.804(f)(4) shall calculate each site-specific operating parameter value as the arithmetic average of the maximum or minimum operating parameter values, as appropriate, that demonstrate compliance with the standards, during the three test runs required by § 63.805(c)(1).

(5) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of § 63.802 (a)(2) or (b)(2) that comply through the procedures established in § 63.804 (b), (c)(1), or (e)(1), shall submit an initial compliance status report, as required by § 63.807(b), stating that compliant contact adhesives are being used by the affected source.

(6) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of § 63.802 (a)(2)(ii) or (b)(2) that comply through the procedures established in § 63.804 (c)(2) or (e)(2), shall demonstrate initial compliance by:

(i) Submitting a monitoring plan that identifies each operating parameter to be monitored for the capture device and discusses why each parameter is appropriate for demonstrating continuous compliance;

(ii) Conducting an initial performance test as required under § 63.7 using the procedures and test methods listed in § 63.7 and § 63.805 (c) and (d) or (e);

(iii) Calculating the overall control efficiency (R) following the procedures in § 63.805 (d) or (e); and

(iv) Determining those operating conditions critical to determining compliance and establishing one or more operating parameters that will ensure compliance with the standard.

(A) For compliance with a thermal incinerator, minimum combustion

temperature shall be the operating parameter.

(B) For compliance with a catalytic incinerator equipped with a fixed catalyst bed, the minimum gas temperature both upstream and downstream of the catalyst shall be the operating parameter.

(C) For compliance with a catalytic incinerator equipped with a fluidized catalyst bed, the minimum gas temperature upstream of the catalyst bed and the pressure drop across the catalyst bed shall be the operating parameters.

(v) Owners or operators complying with § 63.804(f)(6) shall calculate each site-specific operating parameter value as the arithmetic average of the maximum or minimum operating values as appropriate, that demonstrate compliance with the standards, during the three test runs required by § 63.805(c)(1).

(7) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of § 63.802 (a)(3) or (b)(3) shall submit an initial compliance status report, as required by § 63.807(b), stating that compliant strippable spray booth coatings are being used by the affected source.

(8) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the work practice standards in § 63.803 shall submit an initial compliance status report, as required by § 63.807(b), stating that the work practice implementation plan has been developed and procedures have been established for implementing the provisions of the plan.

(g) *Continuous compliance demonstrations.* (1) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of § 63.802 (a)(1) or (b)(1) that comply through the procedures established in § 63.804 (a)(1) or (d)(1) shall demonstrate continuous compliance by submitting the results of the averaging calculation (Equation 1) for each month within that semiannual period and submitting a compliance certification with the semiannual report required by § 63.807(c).

(i) The compliance certification shall state that the value of (E), as calculated by Equation 1, is no greater than 1.0 for existing sources or 0.8 for new sources. An affected source is in violation of the standard if E is greater than 1.0 for existing sources or 0.8 for new sources for any month. A violation of the monthly average is a separate violation of the standard for each day of operation during the month, unless the affected source can demonstrate through records that the violation of the monthly average can be attributed to a particular day or days during the period.

(ii) The compliance certification shall be signed by a responsible official of the company that owns or operates the affected source.

(2) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of § 63.802 (a)(1) or (b)(1) that comply through the procedures established in § 63.804 (a)(2) or (d)(2) shall demonstrate continuous compliance by using compliant coatings and thinners, maintaining records that demonstrate the coatings and thinners are compliant, and submitting a compliance certification with the semiannual report required by § 63.807(c).

(i) The compliance certification shall state that compliant stains, washcoats, sealers, topcoats, basecoats, enamels, and thinners, as applicable, have been used each day in the semiannual reporting period or should otherwise identify the periods of noncompliance and the reasons for noncompliance. An affected source is in violation of the standard whenever a noncompliant coating, as demonstrated by records or by a sample of the coating, is used.

(ii) The compliance certification shall be signed by a responsible official of the company that owns or operates the affected source.

(3) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of § 63.802 (a)(1) or (b)(1) that are complying through the procedures established in § 63.804 (a)(2) or (d)(2) and are applying coatings using continuous coaters shall demonstrate continuous compliance by following the procedures in paragraph (g)(3) (i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) Using compliant coatings, as determined by the VHAP content of the coating in the reservoir and the VHAP content as calculated from records, using compliant thinners, and submitting a compliance certification with the semiannual report required by § 63.807(c).

(A) The compliance certification shall state that compliant coatings have been used each day in the semiannual reporting period, or should otherwise identify the days of noncompliance and the reasons for noncompliance. An affected source is in violation of the standard whenever a noncompliant coating, as determined by records or by a sample of the coating, is used. Use of a noncompliant coating is a separate violation for each day the noncompliant coating is used.

(B) The compliance certification shall be signed by a responsible official of the company that owns or operates the affected source.

(ii) Using compliant coatings, as determined by the VHAP content of the

coating in the reservoir, using compliant thinners, maintaining a viscosity of the coating in the reservoir that is no less than the viscosity of the initial coating by monitoring the viscosity with a viscosity meter or by testing the viscosity of the initial coating and retesting the coating in the reservoir each time solvent is added, maintaining records of solvent additions, and submitting a compliance certification with the semiannual report required by § 63.807(c).

(A) The compliance certification shall state that compliant coatings, as determined by the VHAP content of the coating in the reservoir, have been used each day in the semiannual reporting period. Additionally, the certification shall state that the viscosity of the coating in the reservoir has not been less than the viscosity of the initial coating, that is, the coating that is initially mixed and placed in the reservoir, for any day in the semiannual reporting period.

(B) The compliance certification shall be signed by a responsible official of the company that owns or operates the affected source.

(C) An affected source is in violation of the standard when a sample of the as-applied coating exceeds the applicable limit established in § 63.804 (a)(2) or (d)(2), as determined using EPA Method 311, or the viscosity of the coating in the reservoir is less than the viscosity of the initial coating.

(4) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of § 63.802 (a)(1) or (b)(1) that comply through the procedures established in § 63.804 (a)(3) or (d)(3) shall demonstrate continuous compliance by installing, calibrating, maintaining, and operating the appropriate monitoring equipment according to manufacturer's specifications. The owner or operator shall also submit the excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance report and summary report required by § 63.807(d) and § 63.10(e) of subpart A.

(i) Where a capture/control device is used, a device to monitor each site-specific operating parameter established in accordance with § 63.804(f)(6)(i) is required.

(ii) Where an incinerator is used, a temperature monitoring device

equipped with a continuous recorder is required.

(A) Where a thermal incinerator is used, a temperature monitoring device shall be installed in the firebox or in the ductwork immediately downstream of the firebox in a position before any substantial heat exchange occurs.

(B) Where a catalytic incinerator equipped with a fixed catalyst bed is used, temperature monitoring devices shall be installed in the gas stream immediately before and after the catalyst bed.

(C) Where a catalytic incinerator equipped with a fluidized catalyst bed is used, a temperature monitoring device shall be installed in the gas stream immediately before the bed. In addition, a pressure monitoring device shall be installed to determine the pressure drop across the catalyst bed. The pressure drop shall be measured monthly at a constant flow rate.

(iii) Where a carbon adsorber is used one of the following is required:

(A) An integrating stream flow monitoring device having an accuracy of ± 10 percent, capable of recording the total regeneration stream mass flow for each regeneration cycle; and a carbon bed temperature monitoring device, having an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being monitored or ± 0.5 °C, whichever is greater, and capable of recording the carbon bed temperature after each regeneration and within 15 minutes of completing any cooling cycle;

(B) An organic monitoring device, equipped with a continuous recorder, to indicate the concentration level of organic compounds exiting the carbon adsorber; or

(C) Any other monitoring device that has been approved by the Administrator in accordance with § 63.804(f)(4)(iv)(D).

(iv) Owners or operators of an affected source shall not operate the capture or control device at a daily average value greater than or less than (as appropriate) the operating parameter values. The daily average value shall be calculated as the average of all values for a monitored parameter recorded during the operating day.

(v) Owners or operators of an affected source that are complying through the

use of a catalytic incinerator equipped with a fluidized catalyst bed shall maintain a constant pressure drop, measured monthly, across the catalyst bed.

(vi) An owner or operator who uses a control device not listed in § 63.804(f)(4) shall submit, for the Administrator's approval, a description of the device, test data verifying performance, and appropriate site-specific operating parameters that will be monitored to demonstrate continuous compliance with the standard.

(5) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of § 63.802 (a)(2) (i) or (ii) or (b)(2) that comply through the procedures established in § 63.804 (b), (c)(1), or (e)(1), shall submit a compliance certification with the semiannual report required by § 63.807(c).

(i) The compliance certification shall state that compliant contact and/or foam adhesives have been used each day in the semiannual reporting period, or should otherwise identify each day noncompliant contact and/or foam adhesives were used. Each day a noncompliant contact or foam adhesive is used is a single violation of the standard.

(ii) The compliance certification shall be signed by a responsible official of the company that owns or operates the affected source.

(6) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of § 63.802 (a)(2)(ii) or (b)(2) that comply through the procedures established in § 63.804 (c)(2) or (e)(2), shall demonstrate continuous compliance by installing, calibrating, maintaining, and operating the appropriate monitoring equipment according to the manufacturer's specifications. The owner or operator shall also submit the excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance report and summary report required by § 63.807(d) and § 63.10(e) of subpart A of this part.

(i) Where a capture/control device is used, a device to monitor each site-specific operating parameter established in accordance with § 63.804(f)(6)(i) is required.

(ii) Where an incinerator is used, a temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder is required.

(A) Where a thermal incinerator is used, a temperature monitoring device shall be installed in the firebox or in the ductwork immediately downstream of the firebox in a position before any substantial heat exchange occurs.

(B) Where a catalytic incinerator equipped with a fixed catalyst bed is used, temperature monitoring devices shall be installed in the gas stream immediately before and after the catalyst bed.

(C) Where a catalytic incinerator equipped with a fluidized catalyst bed is used, a temperature monitoring device shall be installed in the gas stream immediately before the bed. In addition, a pressure monitoring device shall be installed to measure the pressure drop across the catalyst bed. The pressure drop shall be measured monthly at a constant flow rate.

(iii) Where a carbon adsorber is used one of the following is required:

(A) An integrating stream flow monitoring device having an accuracy of ± 10 percent, capable of recording the total regeneration stream mass flow for each regeneration cycle; and a carbon bed temperature monitoring device, having an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being monitored or ± 0.5 °C, whichever is greater, and capable of recording the carbon bed temperature after each regeneration and within 15 minutes of completing any cooling cycle;

(B) An organic monitoring device, equipped with a continuous recorder, to indicate the concentration level of organic compounds exiting the carbon adsorber; or

(C) Any other monitoring device that has been approved by the Administrator in accordance with § 63.804(f)(4)(iv)(D).

(iv) Owners or operators of an affected source shall not operate the capture or control device at a daily average value greater than or less than (as appropriate) the operating parameter values. The daily average value shall be calculated as the average of all values for a monitored parameter recorded during the operating day.

(v) Owners or operators of an affected source that are complying through the use of a catalytic incinerator equipped with a fluidized catalyst bed shall maintain a constant pressure drop, measured monthly, across the catalyst bed.

(vi) An owner or operator using a control device not listed in this section shall submit to the Administrator a description of the device, test data

verifying the performance of the device, and appropriate operating parameter values that will be monitored to demonstrate continuous compliance with the standard. Compliance using this device is subject to the Administrator's approval.

(7) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the provisions of § 63.802 (a)(3) or (b)(3) shall submit a compliance certification with the semiannual report required by § 63.807(c).

(i) The compliance certification shall state that compliant strippable spray booth coatings have been used each day in the semiannual reporting period, or should otherwise identify each day noncompliant materials were used. Each day a noncompliant strippable booth coating is used is a single violation of the standard.

(ii) The compliance certification shall be signed by a responsible official of the company that owns or operates the affected source.

(8) Owners or operators of an affected source subject to the work practice standards in § 63.803 shall submit a compliance certification with the semiannual report required by § 63.807(c).

(i) The compliance certification shall state that the work practice implementation plan is being followed, or should otherwise identify the provisions of the plan that have not been implemented and each day the provisions were not implemented. During any period of time that an owner or operator is required to implement the provisions of the plan, each failure to implement an obligation under the plan during any particular day is a violation.

(ii) The compliance certification shall be signed by a responsible official of the company that owns or operates the affected source.

§ 63.805 Performance test methods.

(a) The EPA Method 311 of Appendix A of part 63 shall be used in conjunction with formulation data to determine the VHAP content of the liquid coating. Formulation data shall be used to identify VHAP present in the coating. The EPA Method 311 shall then be used to quantify those VHAP identified through formulation data. The EPA Method 311 shall not be used to quantify HAP such as styrene and formaldehyde that are emitted during the cure. The EPA Method 24 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A) shall be used to determine the solids content by weight and the density of coatings. If it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Administrator that a coating does not release VOC or HAP byproducts during

the cure, for example, all VOC and HAP present in the coating is solvent, then batch formulation information shall be accepted. The owner or operator of an affected source may request approval from the Administrator to use an alternative method for determining the VHAP content of the coating. In the event of any inconsistency between the EPA Method 24 or Method 311 test data and a facility's formulation data, that is, if the EPA Method 24/311 value is higher, the EPA Method 24/311 test shall govern unless after consultation, a regulated source could demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data were correct. Sampling procedures shall follow the guidelines presented in "Standard Procedures for Collection of Coating and Ink Samples for VOC Content Analysis by Reference Method 24 and Reference Method 24A," EPA-340/1-91-010. (Docket No. A-93-10, Item No. IV-A-1).

(b) Owners or operators demonstrating compliance in accordance with § 63.804 (f)(4) or (f)(6) and § 63.804 (g)(4) or (g)(6), or complying with any of the other emission limits of § 63.802 by operating a capture or control device shall determine the overall control efficiency of the control system (R) as the product of the capture and control device efficiency, using the test methods cited in § 63.805(c) and the procedures in § 63.805 (d) or (e).

(c) When an initial compliance demonstration is required by § 63.804 (f)(4) or (f)(6) of this subpart, the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(6) of this section shall be used in determining initial compliance with the provisions of this subpart.

(1) The EPA Method 18 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A) shall be used to determine the HAP concentration of gaseous air streams. The test shall consist of three separate runs, each lasting a minimum of 30 minutes.

(2) The EPA Method 1 or 1A (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A) shall be used for sample and velocity traverses.

(3) The EPA Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A) shall be used to measure velocity and volumetric flow rates.

(4) The EPA Method 3 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) shall be used to analyze the exhaust gases.

(5) The EPA Method 4 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A) shall be used to measure the moisture in the stack gas.

(6) The EPA Methods 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 3, and 4 shall be performed, as applicable, at least twice during each test period.

(d) Each owner or operator of an affected source demonstrating compliance in accordance with § 63.804 (f)(4) or (f)(6) shall perform a gaseous emission test using the following procedures:

(1) Construct the overall HAP emission reduction system so that all volumetric flow rates and total HAP emissions can be accurately determined by the applicable test methods specified in § 63.805(c) (1) through (6);

(2) Determine capture efficiency from the affected emission point(s) by capturing, venting, and measuring all HAP emissions from the affected emission point(s). During a performance test, the owner or operator shall isolate

affected emission point(s) located in an area with other nonaffected gaseous emission sources from all other gaseous emission point(s) by any of the following methods:

(i) Build a temporary total enclosure (see § 63.801) around the affected emission point(s); or

(ii) Use the building that houses the process as the enclosure (see § 63.801);

(iii) Use any alternative protocol and test method provided they meet either the requirements of the data quality objective (DQO) approach or the lower confidence level (LCL) approach (see § 63.801);

(iv) Shut down all nonaffected HAP emission point(s) and continue to exhaust fugitive emissions from the

affected emission point(s) through any building ventilation system and other room exhausts such as drying ovens. All exhaust air must be vented through stacks suitable for testing; or

(v) Use another methodology approved by the Administrator provided it complies with the EPA criteria for acceptance under part 63, appendix A, Method 301.

(3) Operate the control device with all affected emission points that will subsequently be delivered to the control device connected and operating at maximum production rate;

(4) Determine the efficiency (F) of the control device using the following equation:

$$F = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n Q_{bi} C_{bi} - \sum_{j=1}^p Q_{aj} C_{aj}}{\sum_{i=1}^n Q_{bi} C_{bi}} \quad (\text{Equation 5})$$

(5) Determine the efficiency (N) of the capture system using the following equation:

$$N = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n Q_{di} C_{di}}{\sum_{i=1}^n Q_{di} C_{di} + \sum_{k=1}^p Q_{fk} C_{fk}} \quad (\text{Equation 6})$$

(6) For each affected source complying with § 63.802(a)(1) in accordance with § 63.804(a)(3), compliance is demonstrated if the product of (F×N)(100) yields a value (R) such that the value of E_{ac} in Equation 2 is no greater than 1.0.

(7) For each new affected source complying with § 63.802(b)(1) in accordance with § 63.804(d)(3), compliance is demonstrated if the product of (F×N)(100) yields a value (R) such that the value of E_{ac} in Equation 4 is no greater than 0.8.

(8) For each affected source complying with § 63.802(a)(2)(ii) in accordance with § 63.804(c)(2), compliance is demonstrated if the product of (F×N)(100) yields a value (R) such that the value of G_{ac} in Equation 3 is no greater than 1.0.

(9) For each new affected source complying with § 63.802(b)(2) in accordance with § 63.804(e)(2), compliance is demonstrated if the product of (F×N)(100) yields a value (R)

such that the value of G_{ac} in Equation 3 is no greater than 0.2.

(e) An alternative method to the compliance method in § 63.805(d) is the installation of a permanent total enclosure around the affected emission point(s). A permanent total enclosure presents prima facie evidence that all HAP emissions from the affected emission point(s) are directed to the control device. Each affected source that complies using a permanent total enclosure shall:

(1) Demonstrate that the total enclosure meets the requirements in paragraphs (e)(1) (i) through (iv). The owner or operator of an enclosure that does not meet these requirements may apply to the Administrator for approval of the enclosure as a total enclosure on a case-by-case basis. The enclosure shall be considered a total enclosure if it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Administrator that all HAP emissions from the affected emission point(s) are contained and vented to the control

device. The requirements for automatic approval are as follows:

(i) The total area of all natural draft openings shall not exceed 5 percent of the total surface area of the total enclosure's walls, floor, and ceiling;

(ii) All sources of emissions within the enclosure shall be a minimum of four equivalent diameters away from each natural draft opening;

(iii) The average inward face velocity (FV) across all natural draft openings shall be a minimum of 3,600 meters per hour as determined by the following procedures:

(A) All forced makeup air ducts and all exhaust ducts are constructed so that the volumetric flow rate in each can be accurately determined by the test methods specified in § 63.805 (c)(2) and (3). Volumetric flow rates shall be calculated without the adjustment normally made for moisture content; and

(B) Determine FV by the following equation:

$$FV = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n Q_{out j} - \sum_{i=1}^p Q_{in i}}{\sum_{k=1}^q A_k} \quad (\text{Equation 7})$$

(iv) All access doors and windows whose areas are not included as natural draft openings and are not included in the calculation of FV shall be closed during routine operation of the process.

(2) Determine the control device efficiency using Equation (5), and the test methods and procedures specified in § 63.805 (c)(1) through (6).

(3) For each affected source complying with § 63.802(a)(1) in accordance with § 63.804(a)(3), compliance is demonstrated if:

(i) The installation of a permanent total enclosure is demonstrated (N=1);

(ii) The value of F is determined from Equation (5); and

(iii) The product of (F×N)(100) yields a value (R) such that the value of E_{ac} in Equation 2 is no greater than 1.0.

(4) For each new affected source complying with § 63.802(b)(1) in accordance with § 63.804(d)(3), compliance is demonstrated if:

(i) The installation of a permanent total enclosure is demonstrated (N = 1);

(ii) The value of F is determined from Equation (5); and

(iii) The product of (F×N)(100) yields a value (R) such that the value of E_{ac} in Equation 4 is no greater than 0.8.

(5) For each affected source complying with § 63.802(a)(2)(ii) in accordance with § 63.804(c)(2), compliance is demonstrated if:

(i) The installation of a permanent total enclosure is demonstrated (N=1);

(ii) The value of F is determined from Equation (5); and

(iii) The product of (F×N)(100) yields a value (R) such that the value of G_{ac} in Equation 3 is no greater than 1.0.

(6) For each new affected source complying with § 63.802(b)(2) in accordance with § 63.804(e)(2), compliance is demonstrated if:

(i) The installation of a permanent total enclosure is demonstrated (N=1);

(ii) The value of F is determined from Equation (5); and

(iii) The product of (F×N)(100) yields a value (R) such that the value of G_{ac} in Equation 3 is no greater than 0.2.

§ 63.806 Recordkeeping requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to this subpart shall fulfill all recordkeeping requirements of § 63.10 of subpart A, according to the applicability criteria in § 63.800(d) of this subpart.

(b) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to the emission limits in § 63.802 of this subpart shall maintain records of the following:

(1) A certified product data sheet for each finishing material, thinner, contact adhesive, and strippable spray booth coating subject to the emission limits in § 63.802; and

(2) The VHAP content, in kg VHAP/kg solids (lb VHAP/lb solids), as applied, of each finishing material and contact adhesive subject to the emission limits in § 63.802; and

(3) The VOC content, in kg VOC/kg solids (lb VOC/lb solids), as applied, of each strippable booth coating subject to the emission limits in § 63.802 (a)(3) or (b)(3).

(c) The owner or operator of an affected source following the compliance method in § 63.804 (a)(1) or (d)(1) shall maintain copies of the averaging calculation for each month following the compliance date, as well as the data on the quantity of coatings and thinners used that is necessary to support the calculation of E in Equation 1.

(d) The owner or operator of an affected source following the compliance procedures of § 63.804 (f)(3)(ii) and (g)(3)(ii) shall maintain the records required by § 63.806(b) as well as records of the following:

(1) Solvent and coating additions to the continuous coater reservoir;

(2) Viscosity measurements; and

(3) Data demonstrating that viscosity is an appropriate parameter for demonstrating compliance.

(e) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to the work practice standards in § 63.803 of this subpart shall maintain onsite the work practice implementation plan and all records associated with fulfilling the requirements of that plan, including, but not limited to:

(1) Records demonstrating that the operator training program required by § 63.803(b) is in place;

(2) Records collected in accordance with the inspection and maintenance plan required by § 63.803(c);

(3) Records associated with the cleaning solvent accounting system required by § 63.803(d);

(4) Records associated with the limitation on the use of conventional air

spray guns showing total finishing material usage and the percentage of finishing materials applied with conventional air spray guns for each semiannual period as required by § 63.803(h)(5).

(5) Records associated with the formulation assessment plan required by § 63.803(l); and

(6) Copies of documentation such as logs developed to demonstrate that the other provisions of the work practice implementation plan are followed.

(f) The owner or operator of an affected source following the compliance method of § 63.804 (f)(4) or (g)(4) shall maintain copies of the calculations demonstrating that the overall control efficiency (R) of the control system results in the value of E_{ac} required by Equations 2 or 4, records of the operating parameter values, and copies of the semiannual compliance reports required by § 63.807(d).

(g) The owner or operator of an affected source following the compliance method of § 63.804 (f)(6) or (g)(6), shall maintain copies of the calculations demonstrating that the overall control efficiency (R) of the control system results in the applicable value of G_{ac} calculated using Equation 3, records of the operating parameter values, and copies of the semiannual compliance reports required by § 63.807(d).

(h) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to the emission limits in § 63.802 and following the compliance provisions of § 63.804(f) (1), (2), (3), (5), (7) and (8) and § 63.804(g) (1), (2), (3), (5), (7), and (8) shall maintain records of the compliance certifications submitted in accordance with § 63.807(c) for each semiannual period following the compliance date.

(i) The owner or operator of an affected source shall maintain records of all other information submitted with the compliance status report required by § 63.9(h) and § 63.807(b) and the semiannual reports required by § 63.807(c).

(j) The owner or operator of an affected source shall maintain all records in accordance with the requirements of § 63.10(b)(1).

§ 63.807 Reporting requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of an affected source subject to this subpart

shall fulfill all reporting requirements of § 63.7 through § 63.10 of subpart A (General Provisions) according to the applicability criteria in § 63.800(d) of this subpart.

(b) The owner or operator of an affected source demonstrating compliance in accordance with § 63.804(f) (1), (2), (3), (5), (7) and (8) shall submit the compliance status report required by § 63.9(h) of subpart A (General Provisions) no later than 60 days after the compliance date. The report shall include the information required by § 63.804(f) (1), (2), (3), (5), (7), and (8) of this subpart.

(c) The owner or operator of an affected source demonstrating compliance in accordance with § 63.804(g) (1), (2), (3), (5), (7), and (8) shall submit a report covering the previous 6 months of wood furniture manufacturing operations:

(1) The first report shall be submitted 30 calendar days after the end of the first 6-month period following the compliance date.

(2) Subsequent reports shall be submitted 30 calendar days after the end of each 6-month period following the first report.

(3) The semiannual reports shall include the information required by § 63.804(g) (1), (2), (3), (5), (7), and (8), a statement of whether the affected source was in compliance or noncompliance, and, if the affected source was in noncompliance, the measures taken to bring the affected source into compliance.

(4) The frequency of the reports required by paragraph (c) of this section shall not be reduced from semiannually regardless of the history of the owner's or operator's compliance status.

(d) The owner or operator of an affected source demonstrating compliance in accordance with § 63.804(g) (4) and (6) of this subpart shall submit the excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance report and summary report required by § 63.10(e) of subpart A. The report shall include the monitored operating parameter values required by § 63.804(g) (4) and (6). If the source experiences excess emissions, the report shall be submitted quarterly for at least 1 year after the excess emissions occur and until a request to reduce reporting frequency is approved, as indicated in § 63.10(e)(3)(C). If no excess emissions

occur, the report shall be submitted semiannually.

(e) The owner or operator of an affected source required to provide a written notification under § 63.803(1)(4) shall include in the notification one or more statements that explains the reasons for the usage increase. The notification shall be submitted no later than 30 calendar days after the end of the annual period in which the usage increase occurred.

§ 63.808 Delegation of authority.

(a) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under § 112(d) of the Clean Air Act, the authorities contained in paragraph (b) of this section shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

(b) The authority conferred in § 63.804(f)(4)(iv) (D) and (E), § 63.804(g)(4)(iii)(C), § 63.804(g)(4)(vi), § 63.804(g)(6)(vi), § 63.805(a), § 63.805(d)(2)(V), and § 63.805(e)(1) shall not be delegated to any State.

§§ 63.809–63.819 [Reserved]

Tables to Subpart JJ to Part 63

TABLE 1.—GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABILITY TO SUBPART JJ

Reference	Applies to subpart JJ	Comment
63.1(a)	Yes	
63.1(b)(1)	No	Subpart JJ specifies applicability.
63.1(b)(2)	Yes	
63.1(b)(3)	Yes	
63.1(c)(1)	No	Subpart JJ specifies applicability.
63.1(c)(2)	No	
63.1(c)(4)	Yes	Area sources are not subject to subpart JJ.
63.1(c)(5)	Yes	
63.1(e)	Yes	
63.2	Yes	Additional terms are defined in 63.801(a) of subpart JJ. When overlap between subparts A and JJ occurs, subpart JJ takes precedence.
63.3	Yes	Other units used in subpart JJ are defined in 63.801(b).
63.4	Yes	
63.5	Yes	
63.6(a)	Yes	
63.6(b)(1)	Yes	
63.6(b)(2)	Yes	
63.6(b)(3)	Yes	
63.6(b)(4)	No	May apply when standards are proposed under Section 112(f) of the CAA.
63.6(b)(5)	Yes	
63.6(b)(7)	Yes	
63.6(c)(1)	Yes	
63.6(c)(2)	No	
63.6(c)(5)	Yes	
63.6(e)(1)	Yes	
63.6(e)(2)	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.6(e)(3)	Yes	
63.6(f)(1)	No	
63.6(f)(2)	Yes	Affected sources complying through the procedures specified in 63.804 (a)(1), (a)(2), (b), (c)(1), (d)(1), (d)(2), (e)(1), and (e)(2) are subject to the emission standards at all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.
63.6(f)(3)	Yes	
63.6(g)	Yes	
63.6(h)	No.	
63.6 (i)(1)–(i)(3)	Yes	
63.6(i)(4)(i)	Yes	

TABLE 1.—GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABILITY TO SUBPART JJ—Continued

Reference	Applies to subpart JJ	Comment
63.6(i)(4)(ii)	No.	
63.6 (i)(5)—(i)(14) ...	Yes	
63.6(i)(16)	Yes	
63.6(j)	Yes	
63.7	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.8	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.9(a)	Yes	
63.9(b)	Yes	Existing sources are required to submit initial notification report within 270 days of the effective date.
63.9(c)	Yes	
63.9(d)	Yes	
63.9(e)	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.9(f)	No	
63.9(g)	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.9(h)	Yes	63.9(h)(2)(ii) applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.9(i)	Yes	
63.9(j)	Yes	
63.10(a)	Yes	
63.10(b)(1)	Yes	
63.10(b)(2)	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.10(b)(3)	Yes	
63.10(c)	Yes	
63.10(d)(1)	Yes	
63.10(d)(2)	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.10(d)(3)	No	
63.10(d)(4)	Yes	
63.10(d)(5)	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.10(e)	Yes	Applies only to affected sources using a control device to comply with the rule.
63.10(f)	Yes	
63.11	No	
63.12–63.15	Yes	

TABLE 2.—LIST OF VOLATILE HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS

Chemical name	CAS No.
Acetaldehyde	75070
Acetamide	60355
Acetonitrile	75058
Acetophenone	98862
2-Acetylaminofluorine	53963
Acrolein	107028
Acrylamide	79061
Acrylic acid	79107
Acrylonitrile	107131
Allyl chloride	107051
4-Aminobiphenyl	92671
Aniline	62533
o-Anisidine	90040
Benzene	71432
Benzidine	92875
Benzotrichloride	98077
Benzyl chloride	100447
Biphenyl	92524
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	117817
Bis(chloromethyl) ether	542881
Bromoform	75252
1,3-Butadiene	106990
Caprolactam	105602
Carbon disulfide	75150
Carbon tetrachloride	56235
Carbonyl sulfide	463581
Catechol	120809
Chloroacetic acid	79118
2-Chloroacetophenone	532274
Chlorobenzene	108907
Chloroform	67663
Chloromethyl methyl ether	107302
Chloroprene	126998

TABLE 2.—LIST OF VOLATILE HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS—Continued

Chemical name	CAS No.
Cresols (isomers and mixture)	1319773
o-Cresol	95487
m-Cresol	108394
p-Cresol	106445
Cumene	98828
2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, including salts and esters)	94757
DDE (1,1-Dichloro-2,2-bis (p-chlorophenyl) ethylene)	72559
Diazomethane	334883
Dibenzofuran	132649
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96128
Dibutylphthalate	84742
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91941
Dichloroethyl ether (Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether)	111444
1,3-Dichloropropene	542756
Diethanolamine	111422
N,N-Dimethylaniline	121697
Diethyl sulfate	64675
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	119904
4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	60117
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	119937
Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	79447
N,N-Dimethylformamide	68122
1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	57147
Dimethyl phthalate	131113
Dimethyl sulfate	77781
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol, and salts	51285
2,4-Dinitrophenol	121142
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	123911
1,4-Dioxane (1,4-Diethyleneoxide)	122667
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	

TABLE 2.—LIST OF VOLATILE HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS—Continued

Chemical name	CAS No.
Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	106898
1,2-Epoxybutane	106887
Ethyl acrylate	140885
Ethylbenzene	100414
Ethyl carbamate (Urethane)	51796
Ethyl chloride (Chloroethane)	75003
Ethylene dibromide (Dibromoethane)	106934
Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)	107062
Ethylene glycol	107211
Ethylene oxide	75218
Ethylenethiourea	96457
Ethylidene dichloride (1,1-Dichloroethane)	75343
Formaldehyde	50000
Glycol ethers	0
Hexachlorobenzene	118741
Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	87683
Hexachloroethane	67721
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate	822060
Hexamethylphosphoramide	680319
Hexane	110543
Hydrazine	302012
Hydroquinone	123319
Isophorone	78591
Maleic anhydride	108316
Methanol	67561
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	74839
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	74873
Methyl chloroform (1,1,1-Trichloroethane)	71556
Methyl ethyl ketone (2-Butanone)	78933

TABLE 2.—LIST OF VOLATILE HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS—Continued

Chemical name	CAS No.
Methylhydrazine	60344
Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)	74884
Methyl isobutyl ketone (Hexone) ..	108101
Methyl isocyanate	624839
Methyl methacrylate	80626
Methyl tert-butyl ether	1634044
4,4'-Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline)	101144
Methylene chloride (Dichloro-	
methane)	75092
4,4'-Methylenediphenyl	
diisocyanate (MDI)	101688
4,4'-Methylenedianiline	101779
Naphthalene	91203
Nitrobenzene	98953
4-Nitrobiphenyl	92933
4-Nitrophenol	100027
2-Nitropropane	79469
N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	684935
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759
N-Nitrosomorpholine	59892
Phenol	108952
p-Phenylenediamine	106503
Phosgene	75445
Phthalic anhydride	85449
Polychlorinated biphenyls	
(Aroclors)	1336363

TABLE 2.—LIST OF VOLATILE HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS—Continued

Chemical name	CAS No.
Polycyclic Organic Matter ^b	0
1,3-Propane sultone	1120714
beta-Propiolactone	57578
Propionaldehyde	123386
Propoxur (Baygon)	114261
Propylene dichloride (1,2-Di-	
chloropropane)	78875
Propylene oxide	75569
1,2-Propylenimine (2-Methyl aziri-	
dine)	75558
Quinone	106514
Styrene	100425
Styrene oxide	96093
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-	
dioxin	1746016
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345
Tetrachloroethylene	
(Perchloroethylene)	127184
Toluene	108883
2,4-Toluenediamine	95807
Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	584849
o-Toluidine	95534
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005
Trichloroethylene	79016

TABLE 2.—LIST OF VOLATILE HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS—Continued

Chemical name	CAS No.
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95954
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062
Triethylamine	121448
Trifluralin	1582098
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	540841
Vinyl acetate	108054
Vinyl bromide	593602
Vinyl chloride	75014
Vinylidene chloride (1,1-Dichloro-	
ethylene)	75354
Xylenes (isomers and mixture)	1330207
o-Xylene	95476
m-Xylene	108383
p-Xylene	106423

^a Includes mono- and di-ethers of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycols and triethylene glycol; R-(OCH₂CH₂)RR-OR where: n = 1, 2, or 3, R = alkyl or aryl groups
^b R = R, H, or groups which, when removed, yield glycol ethers with the structure: R-(OCH₂CH₂)_n-OH. Polymers are excluded from the glycol category.
^c Includes organic compounds with more than one benzene ring, and which have a boiling point greater than or equal to 100°C.

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF EMISSION LIMITS

Emission point	Existing source	New source
Finishing Operations:		
(a) Achieve a weighted average VHAP content across all coatings (maximum kg VHAP/kg solids [lb VHAP/lb solids], as applied)	^a 1.0	^a 0.8
(b) Use compliant finishing materials (maximum kg VHAP/kg solids [lb VHAP/lb solids], as applied):		
—stains	^a 1.0	^a 1.0
—washcoats	^{a,b} 1.0	^{a,b} 0.8
—sealers	^a 1.0	^a 0.8
—topcoats	^a 1.0	^a 0.8
—basecoats	^{a,b} 1.0	^{a,b} 0.8
—enamels	^{a,b} 1.0	^{a,b} 0.8
—thinners (maximum % HAP allowable); or	10.0	10.0
(c) As an alternative, use control device; or	^c 1.0	^c 0.8
(d) Use any combination of (a), (b), and (c)	1.0	0.8
Cleaning Operations:		
Strippable spray booth material (maximum VOC content, kg VOC/kg solids [lb VOC/lb solids])	0.8	0.8
Contact Adhesives:		
(a) Use compliant contact adhesives (maximum kg VHAP/kg solids [lb VHAP/lb solids], as applied) based on following criteria:		
i. For aerosol adhesives, and for contact adhesives applied to nonporous substrates	^d NA	^d NA
ii. For foam adhesives used in products that meet flammability requirements	1.8	0.2
iii. For all other contact adhesives (including foam adhesives used in products that do not meet flammability requirements); or	1.0	0.2
(b) Use a control device	^e 1.0	^e 0.2

^a The limits refer to the VHAP content of the coating, as applied.
^b Washcoats, basecoats, and enamels must comply with the limits presented in this table if they are purchased premade, that is, if they are not formulated onsite by thinning other finishing materials. If they are formulated onsite, they must be formulated using compliant finishing materials, i.e., those that meet the limits specified in this table, and thinners containing no more than 3.0 percent HAP by weight.
^c The control device must operate at an efficiency that is equivalent to no greater than 1.0 kilogram (or 0.8 kilogram) of VHAP being emitted from the affected emission source per kilogram of solids used.
^d There is no limit on the VHAP content of these adhesives.
^e The control device must operate at an efficiency that is equivalent to no greater than 1.0 kilogram (or 0.2 kilogram) of VHAP being emitted from the affected emission source per kilogram of solids used.

TABLE 4.—POLLUTANTS EXCLUDED FROM USE IN CLEANING AND WASHOFF SOLVENTS

Chemical name	CAS No.
4-Aminobiphenyl	92671
Styrene oxide	96093
Diethyl sulfate	64675
N-Nitrosomorpholine	59892
Dimethyl formamide	68122
Hexamethylphosphoramide	680319
Acetamide	60355
4,4'-Methylenedianiline	101779
o-Anisidine	90040
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1746016
Beryllium salts	
Benzidine	92875
N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	684935
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	542881
Dimethyl carbamoyl chloride	79447
Chromium compounds (hexavalent)	
1,2-Propylenimine (2-Methyl aziridine)	75558
Arsenic and inorganic arsenic compounds	99999904
Hydrazine	302012
1,1-Dimethyl hydrazine	57147
Beryllium compounds	7440417
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96128
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759
Cadmium compounds	
Benzo (a) pyrene	50328
Polychlorinated biphenyls (Aroclors)	1336363
Heptachlor	76448
3,3'-Dimethyl benzidine	119937
Nickel subsulfide	12035722
Acrylamide	79061
Hexachlorobenzene	118741
Chlordane	57749
1,3-Propane sultone	1120714
1,3-Butadiene	106990
Nickel refinery dust	
2-Acetylaminoflourine	53963
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	53963
Lindane (hexachlorcyclohexane, gamma)	58899
2,4-Toluene diamine	95807
Dichloroethyl ether (Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether)	111444
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667
Toxaphene (chlorinated camphene)	8001352
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	119904
Formaldehyde	50000
4,4'-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline)	101144
Acrylonitrile	107131
Ethylene dibromide(1,2-Dibromoethane)	106934
DDE (1,1-p-chlorophenyl 1-2 dichloroethylene)	72559
Chlorobenzilate	510156
Dichlorvos	62737
Vinyl chloride	75014
Coke Oven Emissions	99999908
Ethylene oxide	75218
Ethylene thiourea	96457
Vinyl bromide (bromoethene)	593602
Selenium sulfide (mono and di) ...	7488564
Chloroform	67663
Pentachlorophenol	87865
Ethyl carbamate (Urethane)	51796

TABLE 4.—POLLUTANTS EXCLUDED FROM USE IN CLEANING AND WASHOFF SOLVENTS—Continued

Chemical name	CAS No.
Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)	107062
Propylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloropropane)	78875
Carbon tetrachloride	56235
Benzene	71432
Methyl hydrazine	60344
Ethyl acrylate	140885
Propylene oxide	75569
Aniline	62533
1,4-Dichlorobenzene(p)	106467
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	117817
o-Toluidine	95534
Propoxur	114261
Trichloroethylene	79016
1,4-Dioxane (1,4-Diethyleneoxide)	123911
Acetaldehyde	75070
Bromoform	75252
Captan	133062
Epichlorohydrin	106898
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	75092
Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	127184
Dibenz (ah) anthracene	53703
Chrysene	218019
Dimethyl aminoazobenzene	60117
Benzo (a) anthracene	56553
Benzo (b) fluoranthene	205992
Antimony trioxide	1309644
2-Nitropropane	79469
1,3-Dichloropropene	542756
7, 12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene	57976
Benz(c)acridine	225514
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193395
1,2,7,8-Dibenzopyrene	189559

TABLE 5.—LIST OF VHAP OF POTENTIAL CONCERN IDENTIFIED BY INDUSTRY

Chemical	CAS No.	EPA de minimis, tons/yr
Dimethyl formamide ..	68122	1.0
Formaldehyde	50000	0.2
Methylene chloride ...	75092	4.0
2-Nitropropane	79469	1.0
Isophorone	78591	0.7
Styrene monomer	1000425	1.0
Phenol	108952	0.1
Diethanolamine	11422	5.0
2-Methoxyethanol	109864	10.0
2-Ethoxyethyl acetate	111159	5.0

TABLE 6.—VHAP OF POTENTIAL CONCERN

CAS No.	Chemical name
"Nonthreshold" Pollutants	
92671	4-Aminobiphenyl.
96093	Styrene oxide.
64675	Diethyl sulfate.

TABLE 6.—VHAP OF POTENTIAL CONCERN—Continued

CAS No.	Chemical name
59892	N-Nitrosomorpholine.
68122	Dimethyl formamide.
80319	Hexamethylphosphoramide.
60355	Acetamide.
101779	4,4'-Methylenedianiline.
90040	o-Anisidine.
1746016 ..	2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxindioxin.
92875	Benzidine
684935	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea.
542881	Bis(chloromethyl)ether.
79447	Dimethyl carbamoyl chloride.
75558	1,2-Propylenimine (2-Methyl aziridine).
57147	1,1-Dimethyl hydrazine.
96128	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane.
62759	N-Nitrosodimethylamine.
50328	Benzo (a) pyrene.
1336363 ...	Polychlorinated biphenyls (Aroclors).
76448	Heptachlor.
119937	3,3'-Dimethyl benzidine.
79061	Acrylamide.
118741	Hexachlorobenzene.
57749	Chlordane.
1120714 ...	1,3-Propane sultone.
106990	1,3-Butadiene.
53963	2-Acetylaminoflourine.
53963	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine.
58899	Lindane (hexachlorcyclohexane, gamma).
95807	2,4-Toluene diamine.
111444	Dichloroethyl ether (Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether).
122667	1,2 - Diphenylhydrazine.
8001352 ...	Toxaphene (chlorinated camphene).
121142	2,4-Dinitrotoluene.
119904	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine.
50000	Formaldehyde.
101144	4,4'-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline).
107131	Acrylonitrile.
106934	Ethylene dibromide(1,2-Dibromoethane).
72559	DDE (1,1-p-chlorophenyl 1-2 dichloroethylene).
510156	Chlorobenzilate.
62737	Dichlorvos.
75014	Vinyl chloride.
75218	Ethylene oxide.
96457	Ethylene thiourea.
593602	Vinyl bromide (bromoethene).
67663	Chloroform.
87865	Pentachlorophenol.
51796	Ethyl carbamate (Urethane).
107062	Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane).
78875	Propylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloropropane).
56235	Carbon tetrachloride.
71432	Benzene.
140885	Ethyl acrylate.
75569	Propylene oxide.
62533	Aniline.
106467	1,4-Dichlorobenzene(p).
88062	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol.
117817	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP).
95534	o-Toluidine.
114261	Propoxur.

TABLE 6.—VHAP OF POTENTIAL CONCERN—Continued

CAS No.	Chemical name
79016	Trichloroethylene.
123911	1,4-Dioxane (1,4-Diethyleneoxide).
75070	Acetaldehyde.
75252	Bromoform.
133062	Captan.
106898	Epichlorohydrin.
75092	Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane).
127184	Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene).
53703	Dibenz (ah) anthracene.
218019	Chrysene.
60117	Dimethyl aminoazobenzene.
56553	Benzo (a) anthracene.
205992	Benzo (b) fluoranthene.
79469	2-Nitropropane.
542756	1,3-Dichloropropene.
57976	7, 12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene.
225514	Benz(c)acridine.
193395	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene.
189559	1,2:7,8-Dibenzopyrene.
79345	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane.
91225	Quinoline.
75354	Vinylidene chloride (1,1-Dichloroethylene).
87683	Hexachlorobutadiene.
82688	Pentachloronitrobenzene (Quintobenzene).
78591	Isophorone.
79005	1,1,2-Trichloroethane.
74873	Methyl chloride (Chloromethane).
67721	Hexachloroethane.
1582098	Trifluralin.
1319773	Cresols/Cresylic acid (isomers and mixture).
108394	m-Cresol.
75343	Ethylidene dichloride (1,1-Dichloroethane).
95487	o-Cresol.
106445	p-Cresol.
74884	Methyl iodide (Iodomethane).
100425	Styrene ^a .
107051	Allyl chloride.
334883	Diazomethane.
95954	2,4,5 - Trichlorophenol.
133904	Chloramben.
106887	1,2 - Epoxybutane.
108054	Vinyl acetate.
126998	Chloroprene.
123319	Hydroquinone.
92933	4-Nitrobiphenyl.

“High-Concern” Pollutants

56382	Parathion.
13463393	Nickel Carbonyl.
60344	Methyl hydrazine.
75218	Ethylene oxide.
151564	Ethylene imine.
77781	Dimethyl sulfate.
107302	Chloromethyl methyl ether.
57578	beta-Propiolactone.
100447	Benzyl chloride.
98077	Benzotrichloride.
107028	Acrolein.
584849	2,4 - Toluene diisocyanate.
75741	Tetramethyl lead.
78002	Tetraethyl lead.

TABLE 6.—VHAP OF POTENTIAL CONCERN—Continued

CAS No.	Chemical name
12108133	Methylcyclopentadienyl manganese.
624839	Methyl isocyanate.
77474	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene.
62207765	Fluomine.
10210681	Cobalt carbonyl.
79118	Chloroacetic acid.
534521	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol, and salts.
101688	Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate.
108952	Phenol.
62384	Mercury, (acetato-o) phenyl.
98862	Acetophenone.
108316	Maleic anhydride.
532274	2-Chloroacetophenone.
51285	2,4-Dinitrophenol.
108864	2-Methoxy ethanol.
98953	Nitrobenzene.
74839	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane).
75150	Carbon disulfide.
121697	N,N-Dimethylaniline.
“Unrankable” Pollutants	
106514	Quinone.
123386	Propionaldehyde.
120809	Catechol.
85449	Phthalic anhydride.
463581	Carbonyl sulfide.
132649	Dibenzofurans.
100027	4-Nitrophenol.
540841	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane.
11422	Diethanolamine.
822060	Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate
	Glycol ethers ^b
	Polycyclic organic matter ^c

* = Currently an EPA weight of evidence classification is under review.

^aThe EPA does not currently have an official weight-of-evidence classification for styrene. For purposes of this rule, styrene is treated as a “nonthreshold” pollutant. (See data report form in appendix A of the hazard ranking technical background document.)

^bExcept for 2-ethoxy ethanol, ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, and 2-methoxy ethanol.

^cExcept for benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, 7,12-dimethylbenz(a)anthracene, benz(c)acridine, chrysene, dibenz(ah) anthracene, 1,2:7,8-dibenzopyrene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, but including dioxins and furans.

3. Appendix A of part 63 is amended by adding Method 311 to read as follows:

Appendix A to Part 63—Test Methods

Method 311—Analysis of Hazardous Air Pollutant Compounds in Paints and Coatings by Direct Injection Into a Gas Chromatograph

1. Scope and Application

1.1 Applicability. This method is applicable for determination of most compounds designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as volatile hazardous air pollutants (HAP’s) (See Reference 1) that are contained in paints and coatings. Styrene, ethyl acrylate, and methyl methacrylate can be measured by ASTM D

4827–93 or ASTM D 4747–87. Formaldehyde can be measured by ASTM PS 9–94 or ASTM D 1979–91. Toluene diisocyanate can be measured in urethane prepolymers by ASTM D 3432–89. Method 311 applies only to those volatile HAP’s which are added to the coating when it is manufactured, not to those which may form as the coating cures (reaction products or cure volatiles). A separate or modified test procedure must be used to measure these reaction products or cure volatiles in order to determine the total volatile HAP emissions from a coating. Cure volatiles are a significant component of the total HAP content of some coatings. The term “coating” used in this method shall be understood to mean paints and coatings.

1.2 Principle. The method uses the principle of gas chromatographic separation and quantification using a detector that responds to concentration differences. Because there are many potential analytical systems or sets of operating conditions that may represent useable methods for determining the concentrations of the compounds cited in Section 1.1 in the applicable matrices, all systems that employ this principle, but differ only in details of equipment and operation, may be used as alternative methods, provided that the prescribed quality control, calibration, and method performance requirements are met. Certified product data sheets (CPDS) may also include information relevant to the analysis of the coating sample including, but not limited to, separation column, oven temperature, carrier gas, injection port temperature, extraction solvent, and internal standard.

2. Summary of Method

Whole coating is added to dimethylformamide and a suitable internal standard compound is added. An aliquot of the sample mixture is injected onto a chromatographic column containing a stationary phase that separates the analytes from each other and from other volatile compounds contained in the sample. The concentrations of the analytes are determined by comparing the detector responses for the sample to the responses obtained using known concentrations of the analytes.

3. Definitions [Reserved]

4. Interferences

4.1 Coating samples of unknown composition may contain the compound used as the internal standard. Whether or not this is the case may be determined by following the procedures of Section 11 and deleting the addition of the internal standard specified in Section 11.5.3. If necessary, a different internal standard may be used.

4.2 The GC column and operating conditions developed for one coating formulation may not ensure adequate resolution of target analytes for other coating formulations. Some formulations may contain nontarget analytes that coelute with target analytes. If there is any doubt about the identification or resolution of any gas chromatograph (GC) peak, it may be necessary to analyze the sample using a different GC column or different GC operating conditions.

4.3 Cross-contamination may occur whenever high-level and low-level samples are analyzed sequentially. The order of sample analyses specified in Section 11.7 is designed to minimize this problem.

4.4 Cross-contamination may also occur if the devices used to transfer coating during the sample preparation process or for injecting the sample into the GC are not adequately cleaned between uses. All such devices should be cleaned with acetone or other suitable solvent and checked for plugs or cracks before and after each use.

5. Safety

5.1 Many solvents used in coatings are hazardous. Precautions should be taken to avoid unnecessary inhalation and skin or eye contact. This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this test method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations in regards to the performance of this test method.

5.2 Dimethylformamide is harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. The user should obtain relevant health and safety information from the manufacturer. Dimethylformamide should be used only with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. In case of contact, immediately flush skin or eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If eyes are affected, consult a physician. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

5.3 User's manuals for the gas chromatograph and other related equipment should be consulted for specific precautions to be taken related to their use.

6. Equipment and Supplies

Note: Certified product data sheets (CPDS) may also include information relevant to the analysis of the coating sample including, but not limited to, separation column, oven temperature, carrier gas, injection port temperature, extraction solvent, and internal standard.

6.1 Sample Collection.

6.1.1 Sampling Containers. Dual-seal sampling containers, four to eight fluid ounce capacity, should be used to collect the samples. Glass sample bottles or plastic containers with volatile organic compound (VOC) impermeable walls must be used for corrosive substances (e.g., etch primers and certain coating catalysts such as methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) peroxide). Sample containers, caps, and inner seal liners must be inert to the compounds in the sample and must be selected on a case-by-case basis.

6.1.1.1 Other routine sampling supplies needed include waterproof marking pens, tubing, scrapers/spatulas, clean rags, paper towels, cooler/ice, long handle tongs, and mixing/stirring paddles.

6.1.2 Personal safety equipment needed includes eye protection, respiratory protection, a hard hat, gloves, steel toe shoes, etc.

6.1.3 Shipping supplies needed include shipping boxes, packing material, shipping labels, strapping tape, etc.

6.1.4 Data recording forms and labels needed include coating data sheets and sample can labels.

Note: The actual requirements will depend upon the conditions existing at the source sampled.

6.2 Laboratory Equipment and Supplies.

6.2.1 Gas Chromatograph (GC). Any instrument equipped with a flame ionization detector and capable of being temperature programmed may be used. Optionally, other types of detectors (e.g., a mass spectrometer), and any necessary interfaces, may be used provided that the detector system yields an appropriate and reproducible response to the analytes in the injected sample. Autosampler injection may be used, if available.

6.2.2 Recorder. If available, an electronic data station or integrator may be used to record the gas chromatogram and associated data. If a strip chart recorder is used, it must meet the following criteria: A 1 to 10 millivolt (mV) linear response with a full scale response time of 2 seconds or less and a maximum noise level of ± 0.03 percent of full scale. Other types of recorders may be used as appropriate to the specific detector installed provided that the recorder has a full scale response time of 2 seconds or less and a maximum noise level of ± 0.03 percent of full scale.

6.2.3 Column. The column must be constructed of materials that do not react with components of the sample (e.g., fused silica, stainless steel, glass). The column should be of appropriate physical dimensions (e.g., length, internal diameter) and contain sufficient suitable stationary phase to allow separation of the analytes. DB-5, DB-Wax, and FFAP columns are commonly used for paint analysis; however, it is the responsibility of each analyst to select appropriate columns and stationary phases.

6.2.4 Tube and Tube Fittings. Supplies to connect the GC and gas cylinders.

6.2.5 Pressure Regulators. Devices used to regulate the pressure between gas cylinders and the GC.

6.2.6 Flow Meter. A device used to determine the carrier gas flow rate through the GC. Either a digital flow meter or a soap film bubble meter may be used to measure gas flow rates.

6.2.7 Septa. Seals on the GC injection port through which liquid or gas samples can be injected using a syringe.

6.2.8 Liquid Charging Devices. Devices used to inject samples into the GC such as clean and graduated 1, 5, and 10 microliter (μ l) capacity syringes.

6.2.9 Vials. Containers that can be sealed with a septum in which samples may be prepared or stored. The recommended size is 25 ml capacity. Mininert® valves have been found satisfactory and are available from Pierce Chemical Company, Rockford, Illinois.

6.2.10 Balance. Device used to determine the weights of standards and samples. An analytical balance capable of accurately weighing to 0.0001 g is required.

7. Reagents and Standards

7.1 Purity of Reagents. Reagent grade chemicals shall be used in all tests. Unless otherwise specified, all reagents shall

conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available. Other grades may be used provided it is first ascertained that the reagent is of sufficient purity to permit its use without lessening the accuracy of determination.

7.2 Carrier Gas. Helium carrier gas shall have a purity of 99.995 percent or higher. High purity nitrogen may also be used. Other carrier gases that are appropriate for the column system and analyte may also be used. Ultra-high purity grade hydrogen gas and zero-grade air shall be used for the flame ionization detector.

7.3 Dimethylformamide (DMF). Solvent for all standards and samples. Some other suitable solvent may be used if DMF is not compatible with the sample or coelutes with a target analyte.

Note: DMF may coelute with ethylbenzene or p-xylene under the conditions described in the note under Section 6.2.3.

7.4 Internal Standard Materials. The internal standard material is used in the quantitation of the analytes for this method. It shall be gas chromatography spectrophotometric quality or, if this grade is not available, the highest quality available. Obtain the assay for the internal standard material and maintain at that purity during use. The recommended internal standard material is 1-propanol; however, selection of an appropriate internal standard material for the particular coating and GC conditions used is the responsibility of each analyst.

7.5 Reference Standard Materials. The reference standard materials are the chemicals cited in Section 1.1 which are of known identity and purity and which are used to assist in the identification and quantification of the analytes of this method. They shall be the highest quality available. Obtain the assays for the reference standard materials and maintain at those purities during use.

7.6 Stock Reference Standards. Stock reference standards are dilutions of the reference standard materials that may be used on a daily basis to prepare calibration standards, calibration check standards, and quality control check standards. Stock reference standards may be prepared from the reference standard materials or purchased as certified solutions.

7.6.1 Stock reference standards should be prepared in dimethylformamide for each analyte expected in the coating samples to be analyzed. The concentrations of analytes in the stock reference standards are not specified but must be adequate to prepare the calibration standards required in the method. A stock reference standard may contain more than one analyte provided all analytes are chemically compatible and no analytes coelute. The actual concentrations prepared must be known to within 0.1 percent (e.g., 0.1000 ± 0.0001 g/g solution). The following procedure is suggested. Place about 35 ml of dimethylformamide into a tared ground-glass stoppered 50 ml volumetric flask. Weigh the flask to the nearest 0.1 mg. Add 12.5 g of the reference standard material and reweigh the flask. Dilute to volume with dimethylformamide and reweigh. Stopper the

flask and mix the contents by inverting the flask several times. Calculate the concentration in grams per gram of solution from the net gain in weights, correcting for the assayed purity of the reference standard material.

Note: Although a glass-stoppered volumetric flask is convenient, any suitable glass container may be used because stock reference standards are prepared by weight.

7.6.2 Transfer the stock reference standard solution into one or more Teflon-sealed screw-cap bottles. Store, with minimal headspace, at -10°C to 0°C and protect from light.

7.6.3 Prepare fresh stock reference standards every six months, or sooner if analysis results from daily calibration check standards indicate a problem. Fresh stock reference standards for very volatile HAP's may have to be prepared more frequently.

7.7 Calibration Standards. Calibration standards are used to determine the response of the detector to known amounts of reference material. Calibration standards must be prepared at a minimum of three concentration levels from the stock reference standards (see Section 7.6). Prepare the calibration standards in dimethylformamide (see Section 7.3). The lowest concentration standard should contain a concentration of analyte equivalent either to a concentration of no more than 0.01% of the analyte in a coating or to a concentration that is lower than the actual concentration of the analyte in the coating, whichever concentration is higher. The highest concentration standard should contain a concentration of analyte equivalent to slightly more than the highest concentration expected for the analyte in a coating. The remaining calibration standard should contain a concentration of analyte roughly at the midpoint of the range defined by the lowest and highest concentration calibration standards. The concentration range of the standards should thus correspond to the expected range of analyte concentrations in the prepared coating samples (see Section 11.5). Each calibration standard should contain each analyte for detection by this method expected in the actual coating samples (e.g., some or all of the compounds listed in Section 1.1 may be included). Each calibration standard should also contain an appropriate amount of internal standard material (response for the internal standard material is within 25 to 75 percent of full scale on the attenuation setting for the particular reference standard concentration level). Calibration Standards should be stored for 1 week only in sealed vials with minimal headspace. If the stock reference standards were prepared as specified in Section 7.6, the calibration standards may be prepared by either weighing each addition of the stock reference standard or by adding known volumes of the stock reference standard and calculating the mass of the standard reference material added. Alternative 1 (Section 7.7.1) specifies the procedure to be followed when the stock reference standard is added by volume. Alternative 2 (Section 7.7.2) specifies the procedure to be followed when the stock reference standard is added by weight.

Note: To assist with determining the appropriate amount of internal standard to add, as required here and in other sections of this method, the analyst may find it advantageous to prepare a curve showing the area response versus the amount of internal standard injected into the GC.

7.7.1 Preparation Alternative 1. Determine the amount of each stock reference standard and dimethylformamide solvent needed to prepare approximately 25 ml of the specific calibration concentration level desired. To a tared 25 ml vial that can be sealed with a crimp-on or Mininert® valve, add the total amount of dimethylformamide calculated to be needed. As quickly as practical, add the calculated amount of each stock reference standard using new pipets (or pipet tips) for each stock reference standard. Reweigh the vial and seal it. Using the known weights of the standard reference materials per ml in the stock reference standards, the volumes added, and the total weight of all reagents added to the vial, calculate the weight percent of each standard reference material in the calibration standard prepared. Repeat this process for each calibration standard to be prepared.

7.7.2 Preparation Alternative 2. Determine the amount of each stock reference standard and dimethylformamide solvent needed to prepare approximately 25 ml of the specific calibration concentration level desired. To a tared 25 ml vial that can be sealed with a crimp-on or Mininert® valve, add the total amount of dimethylformamide calculated to be needed. As quickly as practical, add the calculated amount of a stock reference standard using a new pipet (or pipet tip) and reweigh the vial. Repeat this process for each stock reference standard to be added. Seal the vial after obtaining the final weight. Using the known weight percents of the standard reference materials in the stock reference standards, the weights of the stock reference standards added, and the total weight of all reagents added to the vial, calculate the weight percent of each standard reference material in the calibration standard prepared. Repeat this process for each calibration standard to be prepared.

8. Sample Collection, Preservation, Transport, and Storage

8.1 Copies of material safety data sheets (MSDS's) for each sample should be obtained prior to sampling. The MSDS's contain information on the ingredients, and physical and chemical properties data. The MSDS's also contain recommendations for proper handling or required safety precautions. Certified product data sheets (CPDS) may also include information relevant to the analysis of the coating sample including, but not limited to, separation column, oven temperature, carrier gas, injection port temperature, extraction solvent, and internal standard.

8.2 A copy of the blender's worksheet can be requested to obtain data on the exact coating being sampled. A blank coating data sheet form (see Section 18) may also be used. The manufacturer's formulation information from the product data sheet should also be obtained.

8.3 Prior to sample collection, thoroughly mix the coating to ensure that a

representative, homogeneous sample is obtained. It is preferred that this be accomplished using a coating can shaker or similar device; however, when necessary, this may be accomplished using mechanical agitation or circulation systems.

8.3.1 Water-thinned coatings tend to incorporate or entrain air bubbles if stirred too vigorously; mix these types of coatings slowly and only as long as necessary to homogenize.

8.3.2 Each component of multicomponent coatings that harden when mixed must be sampled separately. The component mix ratios must be obtained at the facility at the time of sampling and submitted to the analytical laboratory.

8.4 Sample Collection. Samples must be collected in a manner that prevents or minimizes loss of volatile components and that does not contaminate the coating reservoir. A suggested procedure is as follows. Select a sample collection container which has a capacity at least 25 percent greater than the container in which the sample is to be transported. Make sure both sample containers are clean and dry. Using clean, long-handled tongs, turn the sample collection container upside down and lower it into the coating reservoir. The mouth of the sample collection container should be at approximately the midpoint of the reservoir (do not take the sample from the top surface). Turn the sample collection container over and slowly bring it to the top of the coating reservoir. Rapidly pour the collected coating into the sample container, filling it completely. It is important to fill the sample container completely to avoid any loss of volatiles due to volatilization into the headspace. Return any unused coating to the reservoir or dispose as appropriate.

Note: If a company requests a set of samples for its own analysis, a separate set of samples, using new sample containers, should be taken at the same time.

8.5 Once the sample is collected, place the sample container on a firm surface and insert the inner seal in the container by placing the seal inside the rim of the container, inverting a screw cap, and pressing down on the screw cap which will evenly force the inner seal into the container for a tight fit. Using clean towels or rags, remove all residual coating material from the outside of the sample container after inserting the inner seal. Screw the cap onto the container.

8.5.1 Affix a sample label (see Section 18) clearly identifying the sample, date collected, and person collecting the sample.

8.5.2 Prepare the sample for transportation to the laboratory. The sample should be maintained at the coating's recommended storage temperature specified on the Material Safety Data Sheet, or, if no temperature is specified, the sample should be maintained within the range of 5°C to 38°C .

8.9 The shipping container should adhere to U.S. Department of Transportation specification DOT 12-B. Coating samples are considered hazardous materials; appropriate shipping procedures should be followed.

9. Quality Control

9.1 Laboratories using this method should operate a formal quality control program. The minimum requirements of the program should consist of an initial demonstration of laboratory capability and an ongoing analysis of blanks and quality control samples to evaluate and document quality data. The laboratory must maintain records to document the quality of the data generated. When results indicate atypical method performance, a quality control check standard (see Section 9.4) must be analyzed to confirm that the measurements were performed in an in-control mode of operation.

9.2 Before processing any samples, the analyst must demonstrate, through analysis of a reagent blank, that there are no interferences from the analytical system, glassware, and reagents that would bias the sample analysis results. Each time a set of analytical samples is processed or there is a change in reagents, a reagent blank should be processed as a safeguard against chronic laboratory contamination. The blank samples should be carried through all stages of the sample preparation and measurement steps.

9.3 Required instrument quality control parameters are found in the following sections:

9.3.1 Baseline stability must be demonstrated to be ≤ 5 percent of full scale using the procedures given in Section 10.1.

9.3.2 The GC calibration is not valid unless the retention time (RT) for each analyte at each concentration is within ± 0.05 min of the retention time measured for that analyte in the stock standard.

9.3.3 The retention time (RT) of any sample analyte must be within ± 0.05 min of the average RT of the analyte in the calibration standards for the analyte to be considered tentatively identified.

9.3.4 The GC system must be calibrated as specified in Section 10.2.

9.3.5 A one-point daily calibration check must be performed as specified in Section 10.3.

9.4 To establish the ability to generate results having acceptable accuracy and precision, the analyst must perform the following operations.

9.4.1 Prepare a quality control check standard (QCCS) containing each analyte expected in the coating samples at a concentration expected to result in a response between 25 percent and 75 percent of the limits of the calibration curve when the sample is prepared as described in Section 11.5. The QCCS may be prepared from reference standard materials or purchased as certified solutions. If prepared in the laboratory, the QCCS must be prepared independently from the calibration standards.

9.4.2 Analyze three aliquots of the QCCS according to the method beginning in Section 11.5.3 and calculate the weight percent of each analyte using Equation 1, Section 12.

9.4.3 Calculate the mean weight percent (\bar{X}) for each analyte from the three results obtained in Section 9.4.2.

9.4.4 Calculate the percent accuracy for each analyte using the known concentrations (T_i) in the QCCS using Equation 3, Section 12.

9.4.5 Calculate the percent relative standard deviation (percent RSD) for each analyte using Equation 7, Section 12, substituting the appropriate values for the relative response factors (RRF's) in said equation.

9.4.6 If the percent accuracy (Section 9.4.4) for all analytes is within the range 90 percent to 110 percent and the percent RSD (Section 9.4.5) for all analytes is ≤ 20 percent, system performance is acceptable and sample analysis may begin. If these criteria are not met for any analyte, then system performance is not acceptable for that analyte and the test must be repeated for those analytes only. Repeated failures indicate a general problem with the measurement system that must be located and corrected. In this case, the entire test, beginning at Section 9.4.1, must be repeated after the problem is corrected.

9.5 Great care must be exercised to maintain the integrity of all standards. It is recommended that all standards be stored at -10°C to 0°C in screw-cap amber glass bottles with Teflon liners.

9.6 Unless otherwise specified, all weights are to be recorded within 0.1 mg.

10. Calibration and Standardization.

10.1 Column Baseline Drift. Before each calibration and series of determinations and before the daily calibration check, condition the column using procedures developed by the laboratory or as specified by the column supplier. Operate the GC at initial (i.e., before sample injection) conditions on the lowest attenuation to be used during sample analysis. Adjust the recorder pen to zero on the chart and obtain a baseline for at least one minute. Initiate the GC operating cycle that would be used for sample analysis. On the recorder chart, mark the pen position at the end of the simulated sample analysis cycle. Baseline drift is defined as the absolute difference in the pen positions at the beginning and end of the cycle in the direction perpendicular to the chart movement. Calculate the percent baseline drift by dividing the baseline drift by the chart width representing full-scale deflection and multiply the result by 100.

10.2 Calibration of GC. Bring all stock standards and calibration standards to room temperature while establishing the GC at the determined operating conditions.

10.2.1 Retention Times (RT's) for Individual Compounds.

Note: The procedures of this subsection are required only for the initial calibration. However, it is good laboratory practice to follow these procedures for some or all analytes before each calibration. The procedures were written for chromatograms output to a strip chart recorder. More modern instruments (e.g., integrators and electronic data stations) determine and print out or display retention times automatically.

The RT for each analyte should be determined before calibration. This provides a positive identification for each peak observed from the calibration standards. Inject an appropriate volume (see Note in Section 11.5.2) of one of the stock reference standards into the gas chromatograph and record on the chart the pen position at the time of the injection (see Section 7.6.1).

Dilute an aliquot of the stock reference standard as required in dimethylformamide to achieve a concentration that will result in an on-scale response. Operate the gas chromatograph according to the determined procedures. Select the peak(s) that correspond to the analyte(s) [and internal standard, if used] and measure the retention time(s). If a chart recorder is used, measure the distance(s) on the chart from the injection point to the peak maxima. These distances, divided by the chart speed, are defined as the RT's of the analytes in question. Repeat this process for each of the stock reference standard solutions.

Note: If gas chromatography with mass spectrometer detection (GC-MS) is used, a stock reference standard may contain a group of analytes, provided all analytes are adequately separated during the analysis. Mass spectral library matching can be used to identify the analyte associated with each peak in the gas chromatogram. The retention time for the analyte then becomes the retention time of its peak in the chromatogram.

10.2.2 Calibration. The GC must be calibrated using a minimum of three concentration levels of each potential analyte. (See Section 7.7 for instructions on preparation of the calibration standards.) Beginning with the lowest concentration level calibration standard, carry out the analysis procedure as described beginning in Section 11.7. Repeat the procedure for each progressively higher concentration level until all calibration standards have been analyzed.

10.2.2.1 Calculate the RT's for the internal standard and for each analyte in the calibration standards at each concentration level as described in Section 10.2.1. The RT's for the internal standard must not vary by more than 0.10 minutes. Identify each analyte by comparison of the RT's for peak maxima to the RT's determined in Section 10.2.1.

10.2.2.2 Compare the retention times (RT's) for each potential analyte in the calibration standards for each concentration level to the retention times determined in Section 10.2.1. The calibration is not valid unless all RT's for all analytes meet the criteria given in Section 9.3.2.

10.2.2.3 Tabulate the area responses and the concentrations for the internal standard and each analyte in the calibration standards. Calculate the response factor for the internal standard (RF_{is}) and the response factor for each compound relative to the internal standard (RRF) for each concentration level using Equations 5 and 6, Section 12.

10.2.2.4 Using the RRF's from the calibration, calculate the percent relative standard deviation (percent RSD) for each analyte in the calibration standard using Equation 7, Section 12. The percent RSD for each individual calibration analyte must be less than 15 percent. This criterion must be met in order for the calibration to be valid. If the criterion is met, the mean RRF's determined above are to be used until the next calibration.

10.3 Daily Calibration Checks. The calibration curve (Section 10.2.2) must be checked and verified at least once each day that samples are analyzed. This is

accomplished by analyzing a calibration standard that is at a concentration near the midpoint of the working range and performing the checks in Sections 10.3.1, 10.3.2, and 10.3.3.

10.3.1 For each analyte in the calibration standard, calculate the percent difference in the RRF from the last calibration using Equation 8, Section 12. If the percent difference for each calibration analyte is less than 10 percent, the last calibration curve is assumed to be valid. If the percent difference for any analyte is greater than 5 percent, the analyst should consider this a warning limit. If the percent difference for any one calibration analyte exceeds 10 percent, corrective action must be taken. If no source of the problem can be determined after corrective action has been taken, a new three-point (minimum) calibration must be generated. This criterion must be met before quantitative analysis begins.

10.3.2 If the \overline{RF}_{is} for the internal standard changes by more than ± 20 percent from the last daily calibration check, the system must be inspected for malfunctions and corrections made as appropriate.

10.3.3 The retention times for the internal standard and all calibration check analytes must be evaluated. If the retention time for the internal standard or for any calibration check analyte changes by more than 0.10 min from the last calibration, the system must be inspected for malfunctions and corrections made as required.

11. Procedure

11.1 All samples and standards must be allowed to warm to room temperature before analysis. Observe the given order of ingredient addition to minimize loss of volatiles.

11.2 Bring the GC system to the determined operating conditions and condition the column as described in Section 10.1.

Note: The temperature of the injection port may be an especially critical parameter. Information about the proper temperature may be found on the CPDS.

11.3 Perform the daily calibration checks as described in Section 10.3. Samples are not to be analyzed until the criteria in Section 10.3 are met.

11.4 Place the as-received coating sample on a paint shaker, or similar device, and shake the sample for a minimum of 5 minutes to achieve homogenization.

11.5 Note: The steps in this section must be performed rapidly and without interruption to avoid loss of volatile organics. These steps must be performed in a laboratory hood free from solvent vapors. All weights must be recorded to the nearest 0.1 mg.

11.5.1 Add 16 g of dimethylformamide to each of two tared vials (A and B) capable of being septum sealed.

11.5.2 To each vial add a weight of coating that will result in the response for the major constituent being in the upper half of the linear range of the calibration curve.

Note: The magnitude of the response obviously depends on the amount of sample injected into the GC as specified in Section 11.8. This volume must be the same as used for preparation of the calibration curve, otherwise shifts in compound retention times may occur. If a sample is prepared that results in a response outside the limits of the calibration curve, new samples must be prepared; changing the volume injected to bring the response within the calibration curve limits is not permitted.

11.5.3 Add a weight of internal standard to each vial (A and B) that will result in the response for the internal standard being between 25 percent and 75 percent of the linear range of the calibration curve.

11.5.4 Seal the vials with crimp-on or Mininert[®] septum seals.

11.6 Shake the vials containing the prepared coating samples for 60 seconds. Allow the vials to stand undisturbed for ten minutes. If solids have not settled out on the bottom after 10 minutes, then centrifuge at 1,000 rpm for 5 minutes. The analyst also has the option of injecting the sample without allowing the solids to settle.

11.7 Analyses should be conducted in the following order: daily calibration check sample, method blank, up to 10 injections from sample vials (*i.e.*, one injection each from up to five pairs of vials, which corresponds to analysis of 5 coating samples).

11.8 Inject the prescribed volume of supernatant from the calibration check sample, the method blank, and the sample vials onto the chromatographic column and record the chromatograms while operating the system under the specified operating conditions.

Note: The analyst has the option of injecting the unseparated sample.

12. Data Analysis and Calculations

12.1 Qualitative Analysis. An analyte (*e.g.*, those cited in Section 1.1) is considered tentatively identified if two criteria are satisfied: (1) elution of the sample analyte within ± 0.05 min of the average GC retention time of the same analyte in the calibration standard; and (2) either (a) confirmation of the identity of the compound by spectral matching on a gas chromatograph equipped with a mass selective detector or (b) elution of the sample analyte within ± 0.05 min of the average GC retention time of the same analyte in the calibration standard analyzed on a dissimilar GC column.

12.1.1 The RT of the sample analyte must meet the criteria specified in Section 9.3.3.

12.1.2 When doubt exists as to the identification of a peak or the resolution of two or more components possibly comprising one peak, additional confirmatory techniques (listed in Section 12.1) must be used.

12.2 Quantitative Analysis. When an analyte has been identified, the quantification of that compound will be based on the internal standard technique.

12.2.1 A single analysis consists of one injection from each of two sample vials (A and B) prepared using the same coating. Calculate the concentration of each identified analyte in the sample as follows:

$$\text{HAP}_{\text{wt}\%} = 100 \times \frac{(A_x)(W_{is})}{(A_{is})(\overline{RRF}_x)(W_x)} \quad \text{Eq. (1)}$$

where:

$\text{HAP}_{\text{wt}\%}$ = weight percent of the analyte in coating.

A_x = Area response of the analyte in the sample.

W_{is} = Weight of internal standard added to sample, g.

A_{is} = Area response of the internal standard in the sample.

\overline{RRF}_x = Mean relative response factor for the analyte in the calibration standards.

W_x = Weight of coating added to the sample solution, g.

12.2.2 Report results for duplicate analysis (sample vials A and B) without correction.

12.3 Precision Data. Calculate the percent difference between the measured concentrations of each analyte in vials A and B as follows.

12.3.1 Calculate the weight percent of the analyte in each of the two sample vials as described in Section 12.2.1.

12.3.2 Calculate the percent difference for each analyte as:

$$\% \text{Dif}_i = 100 \times \frac{|A_i - B_i|}{(A_i + B_i)} \quad \text{Eq. (2)}$$

where A_i and B_i are the measured concentrations of the analyte in vials A and B.

12.4 Calculate the percent accuracy for analytes in the QCCS (See Section 9.4) as follows:

$$\% \text{ Accuracy}_x = 100 \times \frac{\bar{X}_x}{T_x} \quad \text{Eq. (3)}$$

where X_x is the mean measured value and T_x is the known true value of the analyte in the QCCS.

12.5 Obtain retention times (RT's) from data station or integrator or, for chromatograms from a chart recorder, calculate the RT's for analytes in the

calibration standards (See Section 10.2.2.2) as follows:

$$\text{RT} = \frac{\text{Distance from injection to peak maximum}}{\text{Recorder chart speed}} \quad \text{Eq. (4)}$$

12.6 Calculate the response factor for the internal standard (See Section 10.2.2.3) as follows:

$$\text{RF}_{is} = \frac{A_{is}}{C_{is}} \quad \text{Eq. (5)}$$

where:

A_{is} = Area response of the internal standard.

C_{is} = Weight percent of the internal standard.

12.7 Calculate the relative response factors for analytes in the calibration standards (See Section 10.2.2.3) as follows:

where:

$$\text{RRF}_x = \frac{A_x}{\text{RF}_{is} C_x} \quad \text{Eq. (6)}$$

RRF_x = Relative response factor for an individual analyte.

A_x = Area response of the analyte being measured.

C_x = Weight percent of the analyte being measured.

12.8 Calculate the percent relative standard deviation of the relative response factors for analytes in the calibration standards (See Section 10.2.2.4) as follows:

$$\% \text{RSD} = 100 \times \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\text{RRF}_x - \overline{\text{RRF}_x})^2}{n-1}}{\overline{\text{RRF}_x}} \quad \text{Eq. (7)}$$

where:

n = Number of calibration concentration levels used for an analyte.

RRF_x = Individual RRF for an analyte.

$\overline{\text{RRF}_x}$ = Mean of all RRF's for an analyte.

12.9 Calculate the percent difference in the relative response factors between the

calibration curve and the daily calibration checks (See Section 10.3) as follows:

$$\% \text{ Difference} = \frac{|\overline{\text{RRF}_x} - \text{RRF}_c|}{\overline{\text{RRF}_x}} \times 100 \quad \text{Eq. (8)}$$

where:

$\overline{\text{RRF}}$ = mean relative response factor from last calibration.

RRF = relative response factor from calibration check standard.

13. *Measurement of Reaction Byproducts That are HAP. [Reserved]*

14. *Method Performance. [Reserved]*

15. *Pollution Prevention. [Reserved]*

16. *Waste Management*

16.1 The coating samples and laboratory standards and reagents may contain compounds which require management as hazardous waste. It is the laboratory's responsibility to ensure all wastes are

managed in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.

16.2 To avoid excessive laboratory waste, obtain only enough sample for laboratory analysis.

16.3 It is recommended that discarded waste coating solids, used rags, used paper towels, and other nonglass or nonsharp waste materials be placed in a plastic bag before disposal. A separate container, designated "For Sharp Objects Only," is recommended for collection of discarded glassware and other sharp-edge items used in the laboratory. It is recommended that unused or excess samples and reagents be placed in a solvent-resistant plastic or metal container with a lid or cover designed for flammable liquids. This container should not be stored in the area where analytical work is performed. It is recommended that a record be kept of all compounds placed in the container for identification of the contents upon disposal.

17. References

1. Clean Air Act Amendments, Public Law 101-549, Titles I-XI, November, 1990.
2. Standard Test Method for Water Content of Water-Reducible Paints by Direct Injection

into a Gas Chromatograph. ASTM Designation D3792-79.

3. Standard Practice for Sampling Liquid Paints and Related Pigment Coatings. ASTM Designation D3925-81.

4. Standard Test Method for Determination of Dichloromethane and 1,1,1-Trichloroethane in Paints and Coatings by Direct Injection into a Gas Chromatograph. ASTM Designation D4457-85.

5. Standard Test Method for Determining the Unreacted Monomer Content of Latexes Using Capillary Column Gas Chromatography. ASTM Designation D4827-93.

6. Standard Test Method for Determining Unreacted Monomer Content of Latexes Using Gas-Liquid Chromatography. ASTM Designation D 4747-87.

7. Method 301—"Field Validation of Pollutant Measurement Methods from Various Waste Media," 40 CFR 63, Appendix A.

8. "Reagent Chemicals, American Chemical Society Specifications," American Chemical

Society, Washington, DC. For suggestions on the testing of reagents not listed by the American Chemical Society, see "Reagent Chemicals and Standards" by Joseph Rosin, D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., New York, NY and the "United States Pharmacopeia."

18. Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data

Agency: _____
 Inspector: _____
 Date/Time: _____
 Sample ID#: _____
 Source ID: _____
 Coating Name/Type: _____
 Plant Witness: _____
 Type Analysis Required: _____
 Special Handling: _____
 Sample Container Label
 Coating Data
 Date: _____
 Source: _____

Data	Sample ID No.	Sample ID No.
Coating:		
Supplier Name
Name and Color of Coating
Type of Coating (primer, clearcoat, etc.)
Identification Number for Coating
Coating Density (lbs/gal)
Total Volatiles Content (wt percent)
Water Content (wt percent)
Exempt Solvents Content (wt percent)
VOC Content (wt percent)
Solids Content (vol percent)
Diluent Properties:		
Name.		
Identification Number
Diluent Solvent Density (lbs/gal)
VOC Content (wt percent)
Water Content (wt percent)
Exempt Solvent Content (wt percent)
Diluent/Solvent Ratio (gal diluent solvent/gal coating)

Stock Reference Standard
 Name of Reference Material: _____
 Supplier Name: _____
 Lot Number: _____
 Purity: _____
 Name of Solvent Material: _____
Dimethylformamide _____
 Supplier Name: _____
 Lot Number: _____
 Purity: _____
 Date Prepared: _____
 Prepared By: _____
 Notebook/page no.: _____

**PREPARATION INFORMATION—
Continued**

3. Weight Plus Reference Material. _____g
 4. Weight After Made to Volume. _____g
 5. Weight DMF (lines 2-1+3-4). _____g
 6. Weight Ref. Material (lines 3-2). _____g
 7. Corrected Weight of Reference Material (line 6 times purity). _____g
 8. Fraction Reference Material in Standard (Line 7 ÷ Line 5) soln. _____g/g
 9. Total Volume of Standard Solution. _____, ml
 10. Weight Reference Material per ml of Solution (Line 7 ÷ Line 9). _____g/ml

**PREPARATION INFORMATION—
Continued**

Laboratory ID No. for this Standard. _____
 Expiration Date for this Standard. _____
CALIBRATION STANDARD
 Date Prepared: _____
 Date Expires: _____
 Prepared By: _____
 Notebook/page: _____
 Calibration Standard Identification No.: _____
 Final Weight Flask Plus Reagents. _____, g
 Weight Empty Flask _____, g
 Total Weight Of Reagents . _____, g

PREPARATION INFORMATION

1. Weight Empty Flask _____g
 2. Weight Plus DMF _____g

