(Last Updated 8/25/06)

Subpart KK--National Emission Standards for the Printing and Publishing Industry

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63.820 Applicability

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to:

(1) Each new and existing facility that is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP), as defined in 40 CFR Part 63.2, at which publication rotogravure, product and packaging rotogravure, or wide-web flexographic printing presses are operated, and

(2) Each new and existing facility at which publication rotogravure, product and packaging rotogravure, or wide-web flexographic printing presses are operated for which the owner or operator chooses to commit to and meets the criteria of paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section for purposes of establishing the facility to be an area source of HAP with respect to this subpart. A facility which establishes area source status through some other mechanism, as described in paragraph (a)(7) of this section, is not subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(i) Use less than 9.1 Mg (10 tons) per each rolling 12-month period of each HAP at the facility, including materials used for source categories or purposes other than printing and publishing, and

(ii) use less than 22.7 Mg (25 tons) per each rolling 12-month period of any combination of HAP at the facility, including materials used for source categories or purposes other than printing and publishing.

(3) Each facility for which the permittee chooses to commit to and meets the criteria stated in paragraph (a)(2) of this section shall be considered an area source, and is subject only to the provisions of 40 CFR 63.829(d) and 40 CFR 63.830(b)(1) of this subpart.

(4) Each facility for which the permittee commits to the conditions in paragraph (a)(2) of this section may exclude material used in routine janitorial or facility grounds maintenance, personal uses by employees or other persons, the use of products for the purpose of maintaining electric, propane, gasoline and diesel powered motor vehicles operated by the facility, and the use

of HAP contained in intake water (used for processing or noncontact cooling) or intake air (used either as compressed air or for combustion).

(5) Each facility for which the permittee commits to the conditions in paragraph (a)(2) of this section to become an area source, but subsequently exceeds either of the thresholds in paragraph (a)(2) of this section for any rolling 12-month period (without first obtaining and complying with other limits that keep its potential to emit HAP below major source levels), shall be considered in violation of its commitment for that 12-month period and shall be considered a major source of HAP beginning the first month after the end of the 12-month period in which either of the HAP-use thresholds was exceeded. As a major source of HAP, each such facility would be subject to the provisions of this subpart as noted in paragraph (a)(1) of this section and would no longer be eligible to use the provisions of paragraph (a)(2) of this section, even if in subsequent 12-month periods the facility uses less HAP than the thresholds in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(6) An permittee of an affected source subject to paragraph (a)(2) of this section who chooses to no longer be subject to paragraph (a)(2) of this section shall notify the Permitting authority of such change. If, by no longer being subject to paragraph (a)(2) of this section, the facility at which the affected source is located becomes a major source:

(i) the permittee of an existing source must continue to comply with the HAP usage provisions of paragraph (a)(2) of this section until the source is in compliance with all relevant requirements for existing affected sources under this subpart;

(ii) the permittee of a new source must continue to comply with the HAP usage provisions of paragraph (a)(2) of this section until the source is in compliance with all relevant requirements for new affected sources under this subpart.

(7) Nothing in this paragraph is intended to preclude a facility from establishing area source status by limiting its potential to emit through other appropriate mechanisms that may be available through the permitting authority. [40 CFR 63.820(a)]

(b) This subpart does not apply to research or laboratory equipment.

63.821 Designation of affected sources.

(a) The affected sources subject to this subpart are:

(1) All of the publication rotogravure presses and all related equipment, including proof presses, cylinder and parts cleaners, ink and solvent mixing and storage equipment, and solvent recovery equipment at a facility.

(2) All of the product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic printing presses at a facility plus any other equipment at that facility which the owner or operator chooses to include in accordance with paragraphs (a)(3) or (a)(4) of this section, except

(i) Proof presses, unless the owner or operator chooses to include proof presses in the affected source in accordance with paragraph (a)(5) of this section.

(ii) any product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic press which is used primarily for coating, laminating, or other operations which the permittee chooses to exclude, provided that

(A) the sum of the total mass of inks, coatings, varnishes, adhesives, primers, solvents, thinners, reducers, and other materials applied by the press using product and packaging rotogravure print stations and the total mass of inks, coatings, varnishes, adhesives, primers, solvents, thinners, reducers, and other materials applied by the press using wide-web flexographic print stations in each month never exceeds 5 percent of the total mass of inks,

coatings, varnishes, adhesives, primers, solvents, thinners, reducers, and other materials applied by the press in that month, including all inboard and outboard stations; and

(B) the permittee maintains records as required in 40 CFR 63.829(f).

(3) The owner or operator of an affected source, as defined in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, may elect to include in that affected source stand-alone equipment subject to the following provisions:

(i) Stand-alone equipment meeting any of the criteria specified in this subparagraph is eligible for inclusion:

(A) The stand-alone equipment and one or more product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic presses are used to apply solids-containing materials to the same web or substrate; or

(B) The stand-alone equipment and one or more product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic presses apply a common solids-containing material; or

(C) A common control device is used to control organic HAP emissions from the stand-alone equipment and from one or more product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic printing presses;

(ii) All eligible stand-alone equipment located at the facility is included in the affected source; and

(iii) No product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic presses are excluded from the affected source under the provisions of paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this section.

(4) The owner or operator of an affected source, as defined in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, may elect to include in that affected source narrow-web flexographic presses subject to the following provisions:

(i) Each narrow-web flexographic press meeting any of the criteria specified in this subparagraph is eligible for inclusion:

(A) The narrow-web flexographic press and one or more product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic presses are used to apply solids containing material to the same web or substrate; or

(B) The narrow-web flexographic press and one or more product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic presses apply a common solids-containing material; or

(C) A common control device is used to control organic HAP emissions from the narrow-web flexographic press and from one or more product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic presses; and

(ii) All eligible narrow-web flexographic presses located at the facility are included in the affected source.

(5) The owner or operator of an affected source, as defined in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, may elect to include in that affected source rotogravure proof presses or flexographic proof presses subject to the following provisions:

(i) Each proof press meeting any of the criteria specified in this subparagraph is eligible for inclusion.

(A) The proof press and one or more product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic presses apply a common solids-containing material; or

(B) A common control device is used to control organic HAP emissions from the proof press and from one or more product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic presses; and

(ii) All eligible proof presses located at the facility are included in the affected source.

(6) Affiliated operations such as mixing or dissolving of ink or coating ingredients prior to application; ink or coating mixing for viscosity adjustment, color tint or additive blending, or pH adjustment; cleaning of ink or coating lines and line parts; handling and storage of inks, coatings, and solvents; and conveyance and treatment of wastewater are part of the printing and publishing industry source category, but are not part of the product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic printing affected source.

(7) Other presses are part of the printing and publishing industry source category, but are not part of the publication rotogravure affected source or the product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic printing affected source and are, therefore, exempt from the requirements of this subpart except as provided in paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

(8) Narrow web-flexographic presses are part of the printing and publishing industry source category, but are not part of the publication rotogravure affected source or the product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic printing affected source and are, therefore, exempt from the requirements of this subpart except as provided in paragraphs (a)(3) through (5) of this section.

(b) Each product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic printing affected source at a facility that is a major source of HAP, as defined in 40 CFR Part 63.2, that complies with the criteria of paragraphs (b)(1) or (b)(2) on and after the applicable compliance date as specified in 40 CFR 63.826 of this subpart is subject only to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.829(e) and 40 CFR 63.830(b)(1) of this subpart.

(1) The owner or operator of the affected source applies no more than 500 kilograms (kg) per month, for every month, of inks, coatings, varnishes, adhesives, primers, solvents, thinners, reducers, and other materials on product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic printing presses, or

(2) The owner or operator of the affected source applies no more than 400 kg per month, for every month, of organic HAP on product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic printing presses.

[40 CFR 63.821(b)]

(c) Each product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic printing affected source at a facility that is a major source of HAP, as defined in 40 CFR Part 63.2, that complies with neither the criterion of paragraph (b)(1) nor (b)(2) of this section in any month after the applicable compliance date as specified in 40 CFR 63.826 of this subpart is, starting with that month, subject to all relevant requirements of this subpart and is no longer eligible to use the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, even if in subsequent months the affected source does comply with the criteria of paragraphs (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section.

[40 CFR 63.821(c)]

63.822 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 of this part.

Always-controlled work station means a work station associated with a dryer from which the exhaust is delivered to a control device, with no provision for the dryer exhaust to bypass the

control device. Sampling lines for analyzers and relief valves needed for safety purposes are not considered bypass lines.

Capture efficiency means the fraction of all organic HAP emissions generated by a process that are delivered to a control device, expressed as a percentage.

Capture system means a hood, enclosed room, or other means of collecting organic HAP emissions into a closed-vent system that exhausts to a control device.

Car-seal means a seal that is placed on a device that is used to change the position of a valve or damper (e.g., from open to closed) in such a way that the position of the valve or damper cannot be changed without breaking the seal.

Certified product data sheet (CPDS) means documentation furnished by suppliers of inks, coatings, varnishes, adhesives, primers, solvents, and other materials or by an independent third party that provides the organic HAP weight fraction of these materials determined in accordance with Sec. 63.827(b), or the volatile matter weight fraction or solids weight fraction determined in accordance with Sec. 63.827(c). A material safety data sheet (MSDS) may serve as a CPDS provided the MSDS meets the data requirements of Sec. 63.827(b) and (c). The purpose of the CPDS is to assist the owner or operator in demonstrating compliance with the emission limitations presented in Sec. Sec. 63.824-63.825.

Coating means material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for decorative, protective, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, solvent-borne coatings, waterborne coatings, wax coatings, wax laminations, extrusion coatings, extrusion laminations, 100 percent solid adhesives, ultra-violet cured coatings, electron beam cured coatings, hot melt coatings, and cold seal coatings. Materials used to form unsupported substrates such as calendaring of vinyl, blown film, cast film, extruded film, and coextruded film are not considered coatings.

Control device means a device such as a carbon adsorber or oxidizer which reduces the organic HAP in an exhaust gas by recovery or by destruction.

Control device efficiency means the ratio of organic HAP emissions recovered or destroyed by a control device to the total organic HAP emissions that are introduced into the control device, expressed as a percentage.

Day means a 24-consecutive-hour period.

Facility means all contiguous or adjoining property that is under common ownership or control, including properties that are separated only by a road or other public right-of-way.

Flexible packaging means any package or part of a package the shape of which can be readily changed. Flexible packaging includes, but is not limited to, bags, pouches, labels, liners and wraps utilizing paper, plastic, film, aluminum foil, metalized or coated paper or film, or any combination of these materials.

Flexographic press means an unwind or feed section, which may include more than one unwind or feed station (such as on a laminator), a series of individual work stations, one or more of which is a flexographic print station, any dryers (including interstage dryers and overhead tunnel dryers) associated with the work stations, and a rewind, stack, or collection section. The work stations may be oriented vertically, horizontally, or around the circumference of a single large impression cylinder. Inboard and outboard work stations, including those employing any other technology, such as rotogravure, are included if they are capable of printing or coating on the same substrate. A publication rotogravure press with one or more flexographic imprinters is not a flexographic press.

Flexographic print station means a print station on which a flexographic printing operation is conducted. A flexographic print station includes an anilox roller that transfers

material to a raised image (type or art) on a plate cylinder. The material is then transferred from the image on the plate cylinder to the web or sheet to be printed. A flexographic print station may include a fountain roller to transfer material from the reservoir to the anilox roller, or material may be transferred directly from the reservoir to the anilox roller. The materials applied are of a fluid, rather than paste, consistency.

HAP applied means the organic HAP content of all inks, coatings, varnishes, adhesives, primers, solvent, and other materials applied to a substrate by a product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic printing affected source.

HAP used means the organic HAP applied by a publication rotogravure printing affected source, including all organic HAP used for cleaning, parts washing, proof presses, and all organic HAP emitted during tank loading, ink mixing, and storage.

Intermittently-controllable work station means a work station associated with a dryer with provisions for the dryer exhaust to be delivered to or diverted from a control device depending on the position of a valve or damper. Sampling lines for analyzers and relief valves needed for safety purposes are not considered bypass lines.

Month means a calendar month or a prespecified period of 28 days to 35 days.

Narrow-web flexographic press means a flexographic press that is not capable of printing substrates greater than 18 inches in width and that does not also meet the definition of rotogravure press (i.e., it has no rotogravure print stations).

Never-controlled work station means a work station which is not equipped with provisions by which any emissions, including those in the exhaust from any associated dryer, may be delivered to a control device.

Other press means a lithographic press, letterpress press, or screen printing press that does not meet the definition of rotogravure press or flexographic press (i.e., it has no rotogravure print stations and no flexographic print stations), and that does not print on fabric or other textiles as defined in the Printing, Coating, and Dyeing of Fabrics and Other Textiles NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart OOOO), wood furniture components as defined in the Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart JJ) or wood building products as defined in the Surface Coating of Wood Building Products NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart QQQQ).

Overall Organic HAP control efficiency means the total efficiency of a control system, determined either by (1) the product of the capture efficiency and the control device efficiency or (2) a liquid-liquid material balance.

Print station means a work station on which a printing operation is conducted.

Printing operation means the formation of words, designs, or pictures on a substrate other than wood furniture components as defined in the Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart JJ), wood building products as defined in the Surface Coating of Wood Building Products NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart QQQQ), and fabric or other textiles as defined in the Printing, Coating, and Dyeing of Fabric and Other Textiles NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart OOOO), except for fabric or other textiles for use in flexible packaging.

Product and packaging rotogravure printing means the production, on a rotogravure press, of any printed substrate not otherwise defined as publication rotogravure printing. This includes, but is not limited to, folding cartons, flexible packaging, labels and wrappers, gift wraps, wall and floor coverings, upholstery, decorative laminates, and tissue products.

Proof press means any press which prints only non-saleable items used to check the quality of image formation of rotogravure cylinders or flexographic plates; substrates such as

paper, plastic film, metal foil, or vinyl; or ink, coating varnish, adhesive, primer, or other solids-containing material.

Publication rotogravure press means a rotogravure press used for publication rotogravure printing. A publication rotogravure press may include one or more flexographic imprinters. A publication rotogravure press with one or more flexographic imprinters is not a flexographic press.

Publication rotogravure printing means the production, on a rotogravure press, of the following saleable paper products:

(1) Catalogues, including mail order and premium,

(2) direct mail advertisements, including circulars, letters, pamphlets, cards, and printed envelopes,

(3) display advertisements, including general posters, outdoor advertisements, car cards, window posters; counter and floor displays; point of purchase and other printed display material,

(4) magazines,

(5) miscellaneous advertisements, including brochures, pamphlets, catalog sheets, circular folders, announcements, package inserts, book jackets, market circulars, magazine inserts, and shopping news,

(6) newspapers, magazine and comic supplements for newspapers, and preprinted newspaper inserts, including
hi-fi and spectacolor rolls and sections,

(7) periodicals, and

(8) telephone and other directories, including business reference services.

Research or laboratory equipment means any equipment for which the primary purpose is to conduct research and development into new processes and products, where such equipment 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.

Rotogravure press means an unwind or feed section, which may include more than one unwind or feed station (such as on a laminator), a series of individual work stations, one or more of which is a rotogravure print station, any dryers associated with the work stations, and a rewind, stack, or collection section. Inboard and outboard work stations, including those employing any other technology, such as flexography, are included if they are capable of printing or coating on the same substrate.

Rotogravure print station means a print station on which a rotogravure printing operation is conducted. A rotogravure print station includes a rotogravure cylinder and supply for ink or other solids containing material. The image (type and art) to be printed is etched or engraved below the surface of the rotogravure cylinder. On a rotogravure cylinder the printing image consists of millions of minute cells.

Stand-alone equipment means an unwind or feed section, which may include more than one unwind or feed station (such as on a laminator); a series of one or more work stations and any associated dryers; and a rewind, stack, or collection section that is not part of a product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic press. Stand-alone equipment is sometimes referred to as ``off-line'' equipment.

Wide-web flexographic press means a flexographic press capable of printing substrates greater than 18 inches in width.

Work station means a unit on a rotogravure or wide-web flexographic press where material is deposited onto a substrate.

(b) The symbols used in equations in this subpart are defined as follows:

(1) C_{ahi} = the monthly average, as-applied, organic HAP content of solids-containing material, i, expressed as a weight-fraction, kg/kg.
(2) C_{asi} = the monthly average, as applied, solids content, of solids-containing material, i, expressed as a weight-fraction, kg/kg.
(3) C_{hi} = the organic HAP content of ink or other solids-containing material, i, expressed as a weight-fraction, kg/kg.
(4) C_{hij} = the organic HAP content of solvent j, added to solids-containing material i, expressed as a weight-fraction, kg/kg.
(5) C_{hj} = the organic HAP content of solvent j, expressed as a weight-fraction, kg/kg.
(6) Reserved
(7) C_{si} = the solids content of ink or other material, i, expressed as a weight-fraction, kg/kg.
(8) C_{vi} =the volatile matter content of ink or other material, i, expressed as a weight-fraction,
kg/kg.
(9) E = the organic volatile matter control efficiency of the control device, percent.
(10) F = the organic volatile matter capture efficiency of the capture system, percent.
(11) G_i = the mass fraction of each solids containing material, i, which was applied at 20 weight- percent or greater solids content, on an as-applied basis, kg/kg.
(12) H = the monthly organic HAP emitted, kg.
(13) H_a = the monthly allowable organic HAP emissions, kg.
(14) H_L = the monthly average, as-applied, organic HAP content of all solids-containing materials applied at less than 0.04 kg organic HAP per kg of material applied, kg/kg.
(15) H_s = the monthly average, as-applied, organic HAP to solids ratio, kg organic HAP/kg solids applied.
(16) H_{si} = the as-applied, organic HAP to solids ratio of material i.
(17) L = the mass organic HAP emission rate per mass of solids applied, kg/kg.
(18) M_{Bi} = the sum of the mass of solids-containing material, i, applied on intermittently-controllable work stations operating in bypass mode and the mass of solids-containing material, i, applied on never-controlled work stations, in a month, kg.
(19) M_{Bj} = the sum of the mass of solvent, thinner, reducer, diluent, or other non-solids-containing material, j, applied on intermittently-controllable work stations operating in bypass mode and the mass of solvent, thinner, reducer, diluent, or other non-solids-containing material, j, applied on never-controlled work stations, in a month, kg.
(20) M_{ci} = the sum of the mass of solids-containing material, i, applied on intermittently-controllable work stations operating in controlled mode and the mass of solids-containing material, i, applied on always-controlled work stations, in a month, kg.
(21) M_{cj} = the sum of the mass of solvent, thinner, reducer, diluent, or other non-solids-containing material, j, applied on intermittently-controllable work stations operating in controlled mode and the mass of solvent, thinner, reducer, diluent, or other non-solids-containing material, j, applied on always-controlled work stations in a month, kg.
(22) Reserved

(23) M_{fi} = the organic volatile matter mass flow rate at the inlet to the control device, kg/h.
(24) M_{fo} = the organic volatile matter mass flow rate at the outlet of the control device, kg/h.
(25) M_{hu} = the mass of organic HAP used in a month, kg.
(26) M_i = the mass of ink or other material, i, applied in a month, kg.
(27) M_{ij} = the mass of solvent, thinner, reducer, diluent, or other non-solids-containing material, j, added to solids-containing material, i, in a month, kg.
(28) M_j = the mass of solvent, thinner, reducer, diluent, or other non-solids-containing material, j, applied in a month, kg.
(29) M_{Lj} = the mass of solvent, thinner, reducer, diluent, or other non-solids-containing material, j, added to solids-containing materials which were applied at less than 20 weight-percent solids content, on an as-applied basis, in a month, kg.
(30) M_{vr} = the mass of volatile matter recovered in a month, kg.
(31) M_{vu} = the mass of volatile matter, including water, used in a month, kg.
(32) Reserved
(33) n = the number of organic compounds in the vent gas.
(34) p = the number of different inks, coatings, varnishes, adhesives, primers, and other materials applied in a month.
(35) q = the number of different solvents, thinners, reducers, diluents, or other non-solids-containing materials applied in a month.
(36) Reserved
(37) R = the overall organic HAP control efficiency, percent.
(38) R_e = the overall effective organic HAP control efficiency for publication rotogravure, percent.
(39) R_v = the organic volatile matter collection and recovery efficiency, percent.
(40) S = the mass organic HAP emission rate per mass of material applied, kg/kg.
(41) 0.0416 = conversion factor for molar volume, kg-mol/m^3(@ 293 K and 760 mmHg).

63.823 Standards: General.
Table 1 provides cross references to the 40 CFR Part 63, subpart A, general provisions, indicating the applicability of the general provisions requirements to subpart KK.

63.824 Standards: Publication rotogravure printing.
(a) Each permittee of any publication rotogravure printing affected source that is subject to the requirements of this subpart shall comply with these requirements on and after the compliance dates as specified in 40 CFR 63.826 of this subpart. [40 CFR 63.824(a)]
(b) Each publication rotogravure affected source shall limit emissions of organic HAP to no more than eight percent of the total volatile matter used each month. The emission limitation may be achieved by overall control of at least
92 percent of organic HAP used, by substitution of non-HAP materials for organic HAP, or by a combination of capture and control technologies and substitution of materials. To demonstrate compliance, each permittee shall follow the procedure in paragraph (b)(1) of this section when emissions from the affected source are controlled by a solvent recovery device, the procedure in paragraph (b)(2) of this section when emissions from the affected source are controlled by an oxidizer, and the procedure in

paragraph (b)(3) of this section when no control device is used.

(1) Each permittee using a solvent recovery device to control emissions shall demonstrate compliance by showing that the HAP emission limitation is achieved by following the procedures in either paragraph (b)(1)(i) or (b)(1)(ii) of this section:

(i) Perform a liquid-liquid material balance for each month as follows:

(A) Measure the mass of each ink, coating, varnish, adhesive, primer, solvent, and other material used by the affected source during the month.

(B) Determine the organic HAP content of each ink, coating, varnish, adhesive, primer, solvent and other material used by the affected source during the month following the procedure in 40 CFR 63.827(b)(1).

(C) Determine the volatile matter content, including water, of each ink, coating, varnish, adhesive, primer, solvent, and other material used by the affected source during the month following the procedure in 40 CFR 63.827(c)(1).

(D) Install, calibrate, maintain and operate, according to the manufacturer's specifications, a device that indicates the cumulative amount of volatile matter recovered by the solvent recovery device on a monthly basis. The device shall be initially certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within $\pm$2.0 percent.

(E) Measure the amount of volatile matter recovered for the month.

(F) Calculate the overall effective organic HAP control efficiency (R_e) for the month using Equation 1:

$$R_e = (100)\frac{M_{vu} - M_{hu} + [(M_{vr})(M_{hu} / M_{vu})]}{M_{vu}} \qquad \textbf{Eq 1}$$

For the purposes of this calculation, the mass fraction of organic HAP present in the recovered volatile matter is assumed to be equal to the mass fraction of organic HAP present in the volatile matter used.

(G) The affected source is in compliance for the month, if R_e is at least 92 percent each month.

(ii) Use continuous emission monitors, conduct an initial performance test of capture efficiency, and continuously monitor a site specific operating parameter to assure capture efficiency as specified in
paragraphs (b)(1)(ii)(A) through (b)(1)(ii)(E) of this section:

(A) Install continuous emission monitors to collect the data necessary to calculate the total organic volatile matter mass flow in the gas stream entering and the total organic volatile matter mass flow in the gas stream exiting the solvent recovery device for each month such that the percent control efficiency (E) of the solvent recovery device can be calculated for the month. This requires continuous emission monitoring of the total organic volatile matter concentration in the gas stream entering the solvent recovery device, the total organic volatile matter concentration in the gas stream exiting the solvent recovery device, and the volumetric gas flow rate through the solvent recovery device. A single continuous volumetric gas flow measurement should be sufficient for a solvent recovery device since the inlet and outlet volumetric gas flow rates for a solvent recovery device are essentially equal. Each month's individual inlet concentration values and corresponding individual gas flow rate values are multiplied and then summed to get the total organic volatile matter mass flow in the gas stream entering the solvent recovery device for the month. Each month's individual outlet concentration

values and corresponding individual gas flow rate values are multiplied and then summed to get the total organic volatile matter mass flow in the gas stream exiting the solvent recovery device for the month.

(B) Determine the percent capture efficiency (F) of the capture system according to 40 CFR 63.827(e).

(C) Calculate the overall effective organic HAP control efficiency (R_e) achieved for each month using Equation 2.

$$R_e = (100)\frac{M_{vu} - M_{hu} + [(E/100)(F/100)M_{hu}]}{M_{vu}} \qquad \textbf{Eq 2}$$

(D) Install, calibrate, operate and maintain the instrumentation necessary to measure continuously the site-specific operating parameter established in accordance with 40 CFR 63.828(a)(5) whenever a publication rotogravure printing press is operated.

(E) The affected source is in compliance with the requirement for the month if R_e is at least 92 percent, and the capture device is operated at an average value greater than, or less than (as appropriate) the operating parameter value established in accordance with 40 CFR 63.828(a)(5) for each three-hour period.

(2) Each permittee using an oxidizer to control emissions shall demonstrate compliance by showing that the HAP emission limitation is achieved by following the procedure in either paragraph (b)(2)(i) or (b)(2)(ii) of this section:

(i) Demonstrate initial compliance through performance tests and continuing compliance through continuous monitoring as follows:

(A) Determine the oxidizer destruction efficiency (E) using the procedure in 40 CFR 63.827(d).

(B) Determine the capture efficiency (F) using the procedure in 40 CFR 63.827(e).

(D) Calculate the overall effective organic HAP control efficiency (R_e) achieved using Equation 2.

(E) The affected source is in initial compliance if R_e is at least 92 percent. Demonstration of continuing compliance is achieved by continuous monitoring of an appropriate oxidizer operating parameter in accordance with 40 CFR 63.828(a)(4), and by continuous monitoring of an appropriate capture system monitoring parameter in accordance with 40 CFR 63.828(a)(5). The affected source is in continuing compliance if the capture device is operated at an average value greater than or less than (as appropriate) the operating parameter value established in accordance with 40 CFR 63.828(a)(5), and

(1) if an oxidizer other than a catalytic oxidizer is used, the average combustion temperature for all three-hour periods is greater than or equal to the average combustion temperature established under 40 CFR 63.827(d), or

(2) if a catalytic oxidizer is used, the average catalyst bed inlet temperature for all three-hour periods is greater than or equal to the average catalyst bed inlet temperature established in accordance with 40 CFR 63.827(d).

(ii) Use continuous emission monitors, conduct an initial performance test of capture efficiency, and continuously monitor a site specific operating parameter to assure capture efficiency. The percent control efficiency of the oxidizer shall be demonstrated in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of this section except that separate continuous

measurements of the inlet volumetric gas flow rate and the outlet volumetric gas flow rate are required for an oxidizer.

(3) To demonstrate compliance without the use of a control device, each permittee shall compare the mass of organic HAP used to the mass of volatile matter used each month, as specified in paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (b)(3)(iv) of this section:

(i) Measure the mass of each ink, coating, varnish, adhesive, primer, solvent, and other material used in the affected source during the month.

(ii) determine the organic HAP content of each ink, coating, varnish, adhesive, primer, solvent, and other material used during the month following the procedure in 40 CFR 63.827(b)(1), and

(iii) determine the volatile matter content, including water, of each ink, coating, varnish, adhesive, primer, solvent, and other material used during the month following the procedure in 40 CFR 63.827(c)(1).

(iv) The affected source is in compliance for the month if the mass of organic HAP used does not exceed eight percent of the mass of volatile matter used.
[40 CFR 63.824(b)]

<u>63.825 Standards: Product and packaging rotogravure and wide-web flexographic printing.</u>

(a) Each permittee of any product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic printing affected source that is subject to the requirements of this subpart shall comply with these requirements on and after the compliance dates as specified in 40 CFR 63.826 of this subpart. [40 CFR 63.825(a)]

(b) Each product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic printing affected source shall limit organic HAP emissions to no more than 5 percent of the organic HAP applied for the month; or to no more than 4 percent of the mass of inks, coatings, varnishes, adhesives, primers, solvents, reducers, thinners, and other materials applied for the month; or to no more than 20 percent of the mass of solids applied for the month; or to a calculated equivalent allowable mass based on the organic HAP and solids contents of the inks, coatings, varnishes, adhesives, primers, solvents, reducers, thinners, and other materials applied for the month.

(1) Demonstrate that each ink, coating, varnish, adhesive, primer, solvent, diluent, reducer, thinner, and other material applied during the month contains no more than 0.04 weight-fraction organic HAP, on an as-purchased basis, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR 63.827(b)(2).

(2) Demonstrate that each ink, coating, varnish, adhesive, primer, and other solids-containing material applied during the month contains no more than 0.04 weight-fraction organic HAP, on a monthly average as-applied basis as determined in accordance with paragraphs (b)(2)(i)-(ii) of this section. The permittee shall calculate the as-applied HAP content of materials which are reduced, thinned, or diluted prior to application, as follows:

(i) Determine the organic HAP content of each ink, coating, varnish, adhesive, primer, solvent, diluent, reducer, thinner, and other material applied on an as- purchased basis in accordance with 40 CFR 63.827(b)(2).

(ii) Calculate the monthly average as-applied organic HAP content, C_{ahi} of each ink, coating, varnish, adhesive, primer, and other solids-containing material using Equation 3.

$$C_{ahi} = \frac{\left(C_{hi}\, M_i + \sum_{j=1}^{q} C_{hij}\, M_{ij}\right)}{M_i + \sum_{j=1}^{q} M_{ij}}$$

Eq 3

(3) (i) Demonstrate that each ink, coating, varnish, adhesive, primer, and other solids-containing material applied, either

(A) contains no more than 0.04 weight-fraction organic HAP on a monthly average as-applied basis, or

(B) contains no more than 0.20 kg of organic HAP per kg of solids applied, on a monthly average as-applied basis.

(ii) The permittee may demonstrate compliance in accordance with paragraphs (b)(3)(ii)(A)-(C) of this section.

(A) Use the procedures of paragraph (b)(2) of this section to determine which materials meet the requirements of paragraph (b)(3)(i)(A) of this section,

(B) determine the as-applied solids content following the procedure in 40 CFR 63.827(c)(2) of all materials which do not meet the requirements of paragraph (b)(3)(i)(A) of this section. The permittee may calculate the monthly average as-applied solids content of materials which are reduced, thinned, or diluted prior to application, using Equation 4, and

$$C_{asi} = \frac{C_{si}\, M_i}{M_i + \sum_{j=1}^{q} M_{ij}}$$

Eq 4

(C) Calculate the as-applied organic HAP to solids ratio, H_{si}, for all materials which do not meet the requirements of paragraph (b)(3)(i)(A) of this section, using Equation 5.

$$H_{si} = \frac{C_{ahi}}{C_{asi}}$$

Eq 5

(4) Demonstrate that the monthly average as-applied organic HAP content, H_L, of all materials applied is less than 0.04 kg HAP per kg of material applied, as determined by Equation 6.

$$H_L = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{p} M_i\, C_{hi} + \sum_{j=1}^{q} M_j\, C_{hj}}{\sum_{i=1}^{p} M_i + \sum_{j=1}^{q} M_j}$$

Eq 6

(5) Demonstrate that the monthly average as-applied organic HAP content on the basis of solids applied, H_S, is
less than 0.20 kg HAP per kg solids applied as determined by Equation 7.

$$H_S = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{p} M_i C_{hi} + \sum_{j=1}^{q} M_j C_{hj}}{\sum_{i=1}^{p} M_i C_{Si}} \qquad \textbf{Eq 7}$$

(6) Demonstrate that the total monthly organic HAP applied, Happ, as determined by Equation 8, is less than the calculated equivalent allowable organic HAP, Ha, as determined by paragraph (e) of this section.

$$Happ = \sum_{i=1}^{p} M_i C_{hi} + \sum_{j=1}^{q} M_j C_{hj} \qquad \textbf{Eq 8}$$

Happ= Total monthly organic HAP applied, kg.

(7) Operate a capture system and control device and demonstrate an overall organic HAP control efficiency of at least 95 percent for each month. If the affected source operates more than one capture system or more than one control device, and has only always-controlled work stations, then the permittee shall demonstrate compliance in accordance with the provisions of either paragraph (f) or (h) of this section. If the affected source operates one or more never-controlled work stations or one or more intermittently-controllable work stations, then the permittee shall demonstrate compliance in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (f) of this section. Otherwise, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance in accordance with the procedure in paragraph (c) of this section when emissions from the affected source are controlled by a solvent recovery device or the procedure in paragraph (d) of this section when emissions are controlled by an oxidizer.

(8) Operate a capture system and control device and limit the organic HAP emission rate to no more than 0.20 kg organic HAP emitted per kg solids applied as determined on a monthly average as-applied basis. If the affected source operates more than one capture system, more than one control device, one or more never-controlled work stations, or one or more intermittently-controllable work stations, then the permittee shall demonstrate compliance in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (f) of this section. Otherwise, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance following the procedure in paragraph (c) of this section when emissions from the affected source are controlled by a solvent recovery device or the procedure in paragraph (d) of this section when emissions are controlled by an oxidizer.

(9) Operate a capture system and control device and limit the organic HAP emission rate to no more than 0.04 kg organic HAP emitted per kg material applied as determined on a monthly average as-applied basis. If the affected source operates more than one capture system, more than one control device, one or more never-controlled work stations, or one or more intermittently-controllable work stations, then the permittee shall demonstrate compliance in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (f) of this section. Otherwise, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance following the procedure in paragraph (c) of this section when emissions from the

affected source are controlled by a solvent recovery device or the procedure in paragraph (d) of this section when emissions are controlled by an oxidizer.

(10) Operate a capture system and control device and limit the monthly organic HAP emissions to less than the allowable emissions as calculated in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section. If the affected source operates more than one capture system, more than one control device, one or more never-controlled work stations, or one or more intermittently-controllable work stations, then the permittee shall demonstrate compliance in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (f) of this section. Otherwise, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance following the procedure in paragraph (c) of this section when emissions from the affected source are controlled by a solvent recovery device or the procedure in paragraph (d) of this section when emissions are controlled by an oxidizer.
[40 CFR 63.825(b)]

(c) To demonstrate compliance with the overall organic HAP control efficiency requirement in 40 CFR 63.825(b)(7) or the organic HAP emissions limitation requirements in 40 CFR 63.825(b)(8)-(10), each permittee using a solvent recovery device to control emissions shall show compliance by following the procedures in either paragraph (c)(1) or (c)(2) of this section:

(1) Perform a liquid-liquid material balance for each and every month as follows:

(i) Measure the mass of each ink, coating, varnish, adhesive, primer, solvent and other material applied on the press or group of presses controlled by a common solvent recovery device during the month.

(ii) If demonstrating compliance on the basis of organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied, organic HAP emission rate based on material applied or emission of less than the calculated allowable organic HAP, determine the organic HAP content of each ink, coating, varnish, adhesive, primer, solvent, and other material applied during the month following the procedure in 40 CFR 63.827(b)(2).

(iii) Determine the volatile matter content of each ink, coating, varnish, adhesive, primer, solvent, and other material applied during the month following the procedure in 40 CFR 63.827(c)(2).

(iv) If demonstrating compliance on the basis of organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied or emission of less than the calculated allowable organic HAP, determine the solids content of each ink, coating, varnish, adhesive, primer, solvent, and other material applied during the month following the procedure in 40 CFR 63.827(c)(2).

(v) Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications, a device that indicates the cumulative amount of volatile matter recovered by the solvent recovery device on a monthly basis. The device shall be initially certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within $\pm$ 2.0 percent.

(vi) Measure the amount of volatile matter recovered for the month.

(vii) Calculate the volatile matter collection and recovery efficiency, R_v, using Equation 9.

$$R_v = 100 \frac{M_{vr}}{\sum_{i=1}^{p} M_i C_{vi} + \sum_{j=1}^{q} M_j} \qquad \textbf{Eq 9}$$

(viii) If demonstrating compliance on the basis of organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied, organic HAP emission rate based on material applied or emission of less than the calculated allowable organic HAP, calculate the organic HAP emitted during the month, H, using
Equation 10.

$$H = [1 - \frac{R_v}{100}][\sum_{i=1}^{p}(C_{hi}\, M_i + \sum_{j=1}^{q} C_{hij}\, M_{ij})]$$

Eq 10

(ix) If demonstrating compliance on the basis of organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied, calculate the organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied, L, using Equation 11.

$$L = \frac{H}{\sum_{i=1}^{p} C_{si}\, M_i}$$

Eq 11

(x) If demonstrating compliance on the basis of organic HAP emission rate based on materials applied, calculate the organic HAP emission rate based on material applied, S, using Equation 12.

$$S = \frac{H}{\sum_{i=1}^{p}[\, M_i + \sum_{j=1}^{q} M_{ij}\,]}$$

Eq 12

(xi) The affected source is in compliance if

(A) the organic volatile matter collection and recovery efficiency, R_v, is 95 percent or greater, or

(B) the organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied, L, is 0.20 kg organic HAP per kg solids applied or less, or

(C) the organic HAP emission rate based on material applied, S, is 0.04 kg organic HAP per kg material applied or less, or

(D) the organic HAP emitted during the month, H, is less than the calculated allowable organic HAP, H_a, as determined using paragraph (e) of this section.

(2) Use continuous emission monitors, conduct an initial performance test of capture efficiency, and continuously monitor a site specific operating parameter to assure capture efficiency following the procedures in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (c)(2)(xi) of this section:

(i) If demonstrating compliance on the basis of organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied, organic HAP emission rate based on materials applied, or emission of less than the calculated allowable organic HAP, measure the
mass of each ink, coating, varnish, adhesive, primer, solvent, and other material applied on the press or group of presses controlled by a common control device during the month.

(ii) If demonstrating compliance on the basis of organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied, organic HAP emission rate based on material applied or emission of less than

the calculated allowable organic HAP, determine the organic HAP content of each ink, coating, varnish, adhesive, primer, solvent, and other material applied during the month following the procedure in 40 CFR 63.827(b)(2).

(iii) Install continuous emission monitors to collect the data necessary to calculate the total organic volatile matter mass flow in the gas stream entering and the total organic volatile mass flow in the gas stream exiting the solvent recovery device for each month such that the percent control efficiency (E) of the solvent recovery device can be calculated for the month. This requires continuous emission monitoring of the total organic volatile matter concentration in the gas stream entering the solvent recovery device, the total organic volatile matter concentration in the gas stream exiting the solvent recovery device, and the volumetric gas flow rate through the solvent recovery device. A single continuous volumetric gas flow measurement should be sufficient for a solvent recovery device since the inlet and outlet volumetric gas flow rates for a solvent recovery device are essentially equal. Each month's individual inlet concentration values and corresponding individual gas flow rate values are multiplied and then summed to get the total organic volatile matter mass flow in the gas stream entering the solvent recovery device for the month. Each month's individual outlet concentration values and corresponding individual gas flow rate values are multiplied and then summed to get the total organic volatile matter mass flow in the gas stream exiting the solvent recovery device for the month.

(iv) If demonstrating compliance on the basis of organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied or emission of less than the calculated allowable organic HAP, determine the solids content of each ink, coating, varnish, adhesive, primer, solvent, and other material applied during the month following the procedure in 40 CFR 63.827(c)(2).

(v) Install, calibrate, operate and maintain the instrumentation necessary to measure continuously the site-specific operating parameter established in accordance with 40 CFR 63.828(a)(5) whenever a product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic printing press is operated.

(vi) Determine the capture efficiency (F) in accordance with 40 CFR 63.827(e)-(f).

(vii) Calculate the overall organic HAP control efficiency, (R), achieved for each month using Equation 13.

$$R = \frac{EF}{100} \qquad \textbf{Eq 13}$$

(viii) If demonstrating compliance on the basis of organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied, organic HAP emission rate based on material applied or emission of less than the calculated allowable organic HAP, calculate the organic HAP emitted during the month, H, for each month using Equation 14.

$$H = [1-(\frac{E}{100}\frac{F}{100})][\sum_{i=1}^{p}(C_{hi}\, M_i + \sum_{j=1}^{q} C_{hij}\, M_{ij})] \qquad \textbf{Eq 14}$$

(ix) If demonstrating compliance on the basis of organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied, calculate the organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied, L, using Equation 15.

$$L = \frac{H}{\sum_{i=1}^{p} C_{si} M_i}$$

Eq 15

(x) If demonstrating compliance on the basis of organic HAP emission rate based on materials applied, calculate the organic HAP emission rate based on material applied, S, using Equation 16.

$$S = \frac{H}{\sum_{i=1}^{p} [M_i + \sum_{j=1}^{q} M_{ij}]}$$

Eq 16

(xi) The affected source is in compliance if the capture system operating parameter is operated at an average value greater than or less than (as appropriate) the operating parameter value established in accordance with 40 CFR 63.828(a)(5) for each three hour period, and

(A) the organic volatile matter collection and recovery efficiency, R_v, is 95 percent or greater, or

(B) the organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied, L, is 0.20 kg organic HAP per kg solids applied or less, or

(C) the organic HAP emission rate based on material applied, S, is 0.04 kg organic HAP per kg material applied or less, or

(D) the organic HAP emitted during the month, H, is less than the calculated allowable organic HAP, H_a, as determined using paragraph (e) of this section.
[40 CFR 63.825(c)]

(d) To demonstrate compliance with the overall organic HAP control efficiency requirement in 40 CFR 63.825(b)(7) or the overall organic HAP emission rate limitation requirements in 40 CFR 63.825(b)(8)-(10), each permittee using an oxidizer to control emissions shall show compliance by following the procedures in either paragraph (d)(1) or (d)(2) of this section:

(1) demonstrate initial compliance through performance tests of capture efficiency and control device efficiency and continuing compliance through continuous monitoring of capture system and control device operating parameters following the procedures in paragraph (d)(1)(i) through (d)(1)(xi) of this section:

(i) Determine the oxidizer destruction efficiency (E) using the procedure in 40 CFR 63.827(d).

(ii) Determine the capture system capture efficiency (F) in accordance with 40 CFR 63.827(e)-(f).

(iii) Calculate the overall organic HAP control efficiency, (R), achieved using Equation 13.

(iv) If demonstrating compliance on the basis of organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied, organic HAP emission rate based on materials applied, or emission of less than the calculated allowable organic HAP, measure the mass of each ink, coating, varnish, adhesive, primer, solvent, and other material applied on the press or group of presses controlled by a common control device during the month.

(v) If demonstrating compliance on the basis of organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied, organic HAP emission rate based on material applied or emission of less than the calculated allowable organic HAP, determine the organic HAP content of each ink, coating, varnish, adhesive, primer, solvent, and other material applied during the month following the procedure in 40 CFR 63.827(b)(2).

(vi) If demonstrating compliance on the basis of organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied or emission of less than the calculated allowable organic HAP, determine the solids content of each ink, coating, varnish, adhesive, primer, solvent, and other material applied during the month following the procedure in 40 CFR 63.827(c)(2).

(vii) If demonstrating compliance on the basis of organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied, organic HAP emission rate based on material applied or emission of less than the calculated allowable organic HAP, calculate the organic HAP emitted during the month, H, for each month using Equation 14.

(viii) If demonstrating compliance on the basis of organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied, calculate the organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied, L, for each month using Equation 15.

(ix) If demonstrating compliance on the basis of organic HAP emission rate based on materials applied, calculate the organic HAP emission rate based on material applied, S, using Equation 16.

(x) Install, calibrate, operate and maintain the instrumentation necessary to measure continuously the site-specific operating parameters established in accordance with 40 CFR 63.828(a)(4)-(5) whenever a product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic press is operating.

(xi) The affected source is in compliance, if the oxidizer is operated such that the average operating parameter value is greater than the operating parameter value established in accordance with 40 CFR 63.828(a)(4) for each three-hour period, and the capture system operating parameter is operated at an average value greater than or less than (as appropriate) the operating parameter value established in accordance with 40 CFR 63.828(a)(5) for each three hour period, and

(A) The overall organic HAP control efficiency, R, is 95 percent or greater, or

(B) the organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied, L, is 0.20 kg organic HAP per kg solids applied or less, or

(C) the organic HAP emission rate based on material applied, S, is 0.04 kg organic HAP per kg material applied or less, or

(D) the organic HAP emitted during the month, H, is less than the calculated allowable organic HAP, H_a, as determined using paragraph (e) of this section.

(2) Use continuous emission monitors, conduct an initial performance test of capture efficiency, and continuously monitor a site specific operating parameter to assure capture efficiency. The percent control efficiency of the oxidizer shall be demonstrated in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (c)(2) of this section except that separate continuous

volumetric gas flow measurements of the inlet and outlet volumetric gas flow rates are required for an oxidizer.
[40 CFR 63.825(d)]

(e) Owners or operators may calculate the monthly allowable HAP emissions, H_a, for demonstrating compliance in accordance with paragraph (b)(6), (c)(1)(xi)(D), (c)(2)(xi)(D), or (d)(1)(xi)(D) of this section as follows:

(1) Determine the as-purchased mass of each ink, coating, varnish, adhesive, primer, and other solids-containing material applied each month, M_i.

(2) Determine the as-purchased solids content of each ink, coating, varnish, adhesive, primer, and other solids-containing material applied each month, in accordance with 40 CFR 63.827(c)(2), C_{si}.

(3) Determine the as-purchased mass fraction of each ink, coating, varnish, adhesive, primer, and other solids-containing material which was applied at 20 weight-percent or greater solids content, on an as-applied basis, G_i.

(4) Determine the total mass of each solvent, diluent, thinner, or reducer added to materials which were applied at less than 20 weight-percent solids content, on an as-applied basis, each month, M_{Lj}.

(5) Calculate the monthly allowable HAP emissions, H_a, using Equation 17.

$$H_a = 0.20[\sum_{i=1}^{p} M_i G_i C_{si}] + 0.04[\sum_{i=1}^{p} M_i (1 - G_i) + \sum_{j=1}^{q} M_{Lj}]$$ **Eq 17**

[40 CFR 63.825(e)]

(f) Owners or operators of product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic printing presses shall demonstrate compliance according to the procedures in paragraphs (f)(1) through (f)(7) of this section if the affected source operates more than one capture system, more than one control device, one or more never-controlled work stations, or one or more intermittently-controllable work stations.

(1) The permittee of each solvent recovery system used to control one or more product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic presses for which the permittee chooses to comply by means of a liquid-liquid mass balance shall determine the organic HAP emissions for those presses controlled by that solvent recovery system either

(i) in accordance with paragraphs (c)(1)(i)-(iii) and (c)(1)(v)-(viii) of this section if the presses controlled by that solvent recovery system have only always-controlled work stations, or

(ii) in accordance with paragraphs (c)(1)(ii)-(iii), (c)(1)(v)-(vi), and (g) of this section if the presses controlled by that solvent recovery system have one or more never-controlled or intermittently-controllable work stations.

(2) The permittee of each solvent recovery system used to control one or more product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic presses, for which the permittee chooses to comply by means of an initial test of capture efficiency, continuous emission monitoring of the control device, and continuous monitoring of a capture system operating parameter, shall

(i) for each capture system delivering emissions to that solvent recovery system, monitor an operating parameter established in accordance with 40 CFR 63.828(a)(5) to assure capture system efficiency, and

(ii) determine the organic HAP emissions for those presses served by each capture system delivering emissions to that solvent recovery system either

(A) in accordance with paragraphs (c)(2)(i)-(iii) and (c)(2)(v)-(viii) of this section if the presses served by that capture system have only always-controlled work stations, or

(B) in accordance with paragraphs (c)(2)(ii)-(iii), (c)(2)(v)-(vii), and (g) of this section if the presses served by that capture system have one or more never-controlled or intermittently-controllable work stations.

(3) The permittee of each oxidizer used to control emissions from one or more product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic presses choosing to demonstrate compliance through performance tests of capture efficiency and control device efficiency and continuing compliance through continuous monitoring of capture system and control device operating parameters, shall

(i) monitor an operating parameter established in accordance with 40 CFR 63.828(a)(4) to assure control device efficiency, and

(ii) for each capture system delivering emissions to that oxidizer, monitor an operating parameter established in accordance with 40 CFR 63.828(a)(5) to assure capture efficiency, and

(iii) determine the organic HAP emissions for those presses served by each capture system delivering emissions to that oxidizer either

(A) in accordance with paragraphs (d)(1)(i)-(v) and (d)(1)(vii) of this section if the presses served by that capture system have only always-controlled work stations, or

(B) in accordance with paragraphs (d)(1)(i)-(iii), (d)(1)(v), and (g) of this section if the presses served by that capture system have one or more never-controlled or intermittently-controllable work stations.

(4) The permittee of each oxidizer used to control emissions from one or more product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic presses choosing to demonstrate compliance through an initial capture efficiency test, continuous emission monitoring of the control device and continuous monitoring of a capture system operating parameter, shall

(i) for each capture system delivering emissions to that oxidizer, monitor an operating parameter established in accordance with 40 CFR 63.828(a)(5) to assure capture efficiency, and

(ii) determine the organic HAP emissions for those presses served by each capture system delivering emissions to that oxidizer either

(A) in accordance with paragraphs (c)(2)(i)-(iii) and (c)(2)(v)-(viii) of this section if the presses served by that capture system have only always-controlled work stations, or

(B) in accordance with paragraphs (c)(2)(ii)-(iii), (c)(2)(v)-(vii), and (g) of this section if the presses served by that capture system have one or more never-controlled or intermittently-controllable work stations.

(5) The permittee of one or more uncontrolled product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic printing presses shall determine the organic HAP applied on those presses using Equation 8. The organic HAP emitted from an uncontrolled press is equal to the organic HAP applied on that press.

(6) If demonstrating compliance on the basis of organic HAP emission rate based on solids applied or emission of less than the calculated allowable organic HAP, the permittee shall determine the solids content of each ink, coating, varnish, adhesive, primer, solvent and other material applied during the month following the procedure in 40 CFR 63.827(c)(2).

(7) The permittee shall determine the organic HAP emissions for the affected source for the month by summing all organic HAP emissions calculated according to paragraphs (f)(1), (f)(2)(ii), (f)(3)(iii), (f)(4)(ii), and (f)(5) of this section. The affected source is in compliance for the month, if all operating parameters required to be monitored under paragraphs (f)(2)-(4) of this section were maintained at the appropriate values, and

(i) the total mass of organic HAP emitted by the affected source was not more than four percent of the total mass of inks, coatings, varnishes, adhesives, primers, solvents, diluents, reducers, thinners and other materials applied by the affected source, or

(ii) the total mass of organic HAP emitted by the affected source was not more than 20 percent of the total mass of solids applied by the affected source, or

(iii) the total mass of organic HAP emitted by the affected source was not more than the equivalent allowable organic HAP emissions for the affected source, H_a, calculated in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section, or

(iv) the total mass of organic HAP emitted by the affected source was not more than five percent of the total mass of organic HAP applied by the affected source. The total mass of organic HAP applied by the affected source in the month shall be determined by the permittee using Equation 8. [40 CFR 63.825(f)]

(g) Owners or operators determining organic HAP emissions from a press or group of presses having one or more never-controlled or intermittently-controllable work stations and using the procedures specified in
paragraphs (f)(1)(ii), (f)(2)(ii)(B), (f)(3)(iii)(B), or (f)(4)(ii)(B) of this section shall for that press or group of presses:

(1) Determine the sum of the mass of all inks, coatings, varnishes, adhesives, primers, and other solids-containing materials which are applied on intermittently-controllable work stations in bypass mode and the mass of all inks, coatings, varnishes, adhesives, primers, and other solids-containing materials which are applied on never-controlled work stations during the month, M_{Bi}.

(2) Determine the sum of the mass of all solvents, reducers, thinners, and other diluents which are applied on intermittently-controllable work stations in bypass mode and the mass of all solvents, reducers, thinners, and other diluents which are applied on never-controlled work stations during the month, M_{Bj}.

(3) Determine the sum of the mass of all inks, coatings, varnishes, adhesives, primers, and other solids-containing materials which are applied on intermittently-controllable work stations in controlled mode and the mass of all inks, coatings, varnishes, adhesives, primers, and other solids-containing materials which are applied on always-controlled work stations during the month, M_{Ci}.

(4) Determine the sum of the mass of all solvents, reducers, thinners, and other diluents which are applied on intermittently-controllable work stations in controlled mode and the mass of all solvents, reducers, thinners, and other diluents which are applied on always-controlled work stations during the month, M_{Cj}.

(5) For each press or group of presses for which the permittee uses the provisions of paragraph (f)(1)(ii) of this section, the permittee shall calculate the organic HAP emitted during the month using Equation 18.

$$H = [\sum_{i=1}^{p} M_{Ci} C_{hi} + \sum_{j=1}^{q} M_{Cj} C_{hj}][1 - \frac{M_{vr}}{\sum_{i=1}^{p} M_{Ci} C_{vi} + \sum_{j=1}^{q} M_{Cj}}] + [\sum_{i=1}^{p} M_{Bi} C_{hi} + \sum_{j=1}^{q} M_{Bj} C_{hj}]$$

Eq 18

(6) For each press or group of presses for which the permittee uses the provisions of paragraphs (f)(2)(ii)(B), (f)(3)(iii)(B), or (f)(4)(ii)(B) of this section, the permittee shall calculate the organic HAP emitted during the month using Equation (19).

$$H = [\sum_{i=1}^{p} M_{Ci} C_{hi} + \sum_{j=1}^{q} M_{Cj} C_{hj}][1 - (\frac{E}{100} \frac{F}{100})] + [\sum_{i=1}^{p} M_{Bi} C_{hi} + \sum_{j=1}^{q} M_{Bj} C_{hj}]$$

Eq 19

[40 CFR 63.825(g)]

(h) If the affected source operates more than one capture system or more than one control device, and has no never-controlled work stations and no intermittently-controllable work stations, then the affected source is in compliance with the 95 percent overall organic HAP control efficiency requirement for the month if for each press or group of presses controlled by a common control device:

(1) The volatile matter collection and recovery efficiency, R_v, as determined by paragraphs (c)(1)(i), (c)(1)(iii), and (c)(1)(v)-(vii) of this section is equal to or greater than 95 percent, or

(2) the overall organic HAP control efficiency as determined by paragraphs (c)(2)(iii) and (c)(2)(v)-(vii) of this section for each press or group of presses served by that control device and a common capture system is equal to or greater than 95 percent and the average capture system operating parameter value for each capture system serving that control device is greater than or less than (as appropriate) the operating parameter value established for that capture system in accordance with 40 CFR 63.828(a)(5) for each three hour period, or

(3) the overall organic HAP control efficiency as determined by paragraphs (d)(1)(i)-(iii) and (d)(1)(x) of this section for each press or group of presses served by that control device and a common capture system is equal to or greater than 95 percent, the oxidizer is operated such that the average operating parameter value is greater than the operating parameter value established in accordance with 40 CFR 63.828(a)(4) for each three hour period, and the average capture system operating parameter value for each capture system serving that control device is greater than or less than (as appropriate) the operating parameter value established for that capture system in accordance with
40 CFR 63.828(a)(5) for each three hour period. [40 CFR 63.825(h)]

<u>63.826 Compliance dates.</u>

(a) The compliance date for an permittee of an existing affected source subject to the provisions of this subpart is 5/30/99.

(b) The compliance date for an permittee of a new affected source subject to the provisions of this subpart is immediately upon start-up of the affected source, or 5/30/96, whichever is later.

(c) Affected sources which have undergone reconstruction are subject to the requirements for new affected sources. The costs associated with the purchase and installation of air pollution control

equipment are not considered in determining whether the affected source has been reconstructed. Additionally, the costs of retrofitting and replacement of equipment that is installed specifically to comply with this subpart are not considered reconstruction costs.

63.827 Performance test methods.

(a) An permittee using a control device to comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 40 CFR 63.824-63.825 is not required to conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance if one or more of the criteria in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this section are met:

(1) A control device that is in operation prior to 5/30/96 does not need to be tested if

(i) It is equipped with continuous emission monitors for determining total organic volatile matter concentration and the volumetric gas flow rate, and capture efficiency has been determined in accordance with the requirements of this subpart, such that an overall organic HAP control efficiency can be calculated, and

(ii) The continuous emission monitors are used to demonstrate continuous compliance in accordance with Sec. 63.824(b)(1)(ii), Sec. 63.825(b)(2)(ii), Sec. 63.825(c)(2), or Sec. 63.825(d)(2), as applicable, and Sec. 63.828, or

(2) the permittee has met the requirements of either 40 CFR 63.7(e)(2)(iv) or 40 CFR 63.7(h), or

(3) the control device is a solvent recovery system and the permittee chooses to comply by means of a monthly liquid-liquid material balance. [40 CFR 63.827(a)]

(b) Determination of the weight fraction organic HAP of inks, coatings, varnishes, adhesives, primers, solvents, thinners, reducers, diluents, and other materials used by a publication rotogravure affected source shall be conducted according to paragraph (b)(1) of this section. Determination of the weight fraction organic HAP of inks, coatings, varnishes, adhesives, primers, solvents, thinners, reducers, diluents, and other materials applied by a product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic printing affected source shall be conducted according to paragraph (b)(2) of this section. If the weight fraction organic HAP values are not determined using the procedures in paragraphs (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section, the owner or operator must submit an alternative test method for determining their values for approval by the Administrator in accordance with Sec. 63.7(f). The recovery efficiency of the test method must be determined for all of the target organic HAP and a correction factor, if necessary, must be determined and applied.

(1) Each owner or operator of a publication rotogravure affected source shall determine the weight fraction organic HAP of each ink, coating, varnish, adhesive, primer, solvent, and other material used by following one of the procedures in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section:

(i) The owner or operator may test the material in accordance with Method 311 of appendix A of this part. The Method 311 determination may be performed by the owner or operator of the affected source, the supplier of the material, or an independent third party. The organic HAP content determined by Method 311 must be calculated according to the criteria and procedures in paragraphs (b)(1)(i)(A) through (C) of this section.

(A) Include each organic HAP determined to be present at greater than or equal to 0.1 weight percent for Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)-defined carcinogens as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4) and greater than or equal to 1.0 weight percent for other organic HAP compounds.

(B) Express the weight fraction of each organicHAP included according to paragraph (b)(1)(i)(A) of this section as a value truncated to four places after the decimal point (for example, 0.3791).

(C) Calculate the total weight fraction of organic HAP in the tested material by summing the weight fraction of each organic HAP included according to paragraph (b)(1)(i)(A) of this section and truncating the result to three places after the decimal point (for example, 0.763).

(ii) The owner or operator may determine the weight fraction volatile matter of the material in accordance with Sec. 63.827(c)(1) and use this value for the weight fraction organic HAP for all compliance purposes.

(iii) The owner or operator may use formulation data to determine the weight fraction organic HAP of a material. Formulation data may be provided to the owner or operator on a CPDS by the supplier of the material or an independent third party. Formulation data may be used provided that the weight fraction organic HAP is calculated according to the criteria and procedures in paragraphs (b)(1)(iii)(A) through (D) of this section. In the event of an inconsistency between the formulation data and the result of Method 311 of appendix A of this part, where the test result is higher, the Method 311 data will take precedence unless, after consultation, the owner or operator can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data are correct.

(A) For each raw material used in making the material, include each organic HAP present in that raw material at greater than or equal to 0.1 weight percent for OSHA-defined carcinogens as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4) and greater than or equal to 1.0 weight percent for other organic HAP compounds. The weight fraction of each such organic HAP in each raw material must be determined by Method 311 of appendix A of this part, by an alternate method approved by the Administrator, or from a CPDS provided by the raw material supplier or an independent third party. The weight fraction of each such organic HAP in each raw material must be expressed as a value truncated to four places after the decimal point (for example, 0.1291).

(B) For each raw material used in making the material, the weight fraction contribution of each organic HAP, which is included according to paragraph (b)(1)(iii)(A) of this section, in that raw material to the weight fraction organic HAP of the material is calculated by multiplying the weight fraction, truncated to four places after the decimal point (for example, 0.1291), of that organic HAP in that raw material times the weight fraction of that raw material, truncated to four places after the decimal point (for example, 0.2246), in the material. The product of each such multiplication is to be truncated to four places after the decimal point (for example, 0.1291 times 0.2246 yields 0.02899586 which truncates to 0.0289).

(C) For each organic HAP which is included according to paragraph (b)(1)(iii)(A) of this section, the total weight fraction of that organic HAP in the material is calculated by adding the weight fraction contribution of that organic HAP from each raw material in which that organic HAP is included according to paragraph (b)(1)(iii)(A) of this section. The sum of each such addition must be expressed to four places after the decimal point.

(D) The total weight fraction of organic HAP in the material is the sum of the counted individual organic HAP weight fractions. This sum must be truncated to three places after the decimal point (for example, 0.763).

(2) Each owner or operator of a product and packaging rotogravure

Or wide-web flexographic printing affected source shall determine the organic HAP weight fraction of each ink, coating, varnish, adhesive, primer, solvent, and other material applied by following one of the procedures in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section:

(i) The owner or operator may test the material in accordance with Method 311 of appendix A of this part. The Method 311 determination may be performed by the owner or operator of the affected source, the supplier of the material, or an independent third party. The organic HAP content determined by Method 311 must be calculated according to the criteria and procedures in paragraphs (b)(2)(i)(A) through (C) of this section.

(A) Include each organic HAP determined to be present at greater than or equal to 0.1 weight percent for OSHA-defined carcinogens as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4) and greater than or equal to 1.0 weight percent for other organic HAP compounds.

(B) Express the weight fraction of each organic HAP included according to paragraph (b)(2)(i)(A) of this section as a value truncated to four places after the decimal point (for example, 0.3791).

(C) Calculate the total weight fraction of organic HAP in the tested material by summing the weight fraction of each organic HAP included according to paragraph (b)(2)(i)(A) of this section and truncating the result to three places after the decimal point (for example, 0.763).

(ii) The owner or operator may determine the weight fraction volatile matter of the material in accordance with Sec. 63.827(c)(2) and use this value for the weight fraction organic HAP for all compliance purposes.

(iii) The owner or operator may use formulation data to determine the weight fraction organic HAP of a material. Formulation data may be provided to the owner or operator on a CPDS by the supplier of the material or an independent third party. Formulation data may be used provided that the weight fraction organic HAP is calculated according to the criteria and procedures in paragraphs (b)(2)(iii)(A) through (D) of this section. In the event of an inconsistency between the formulation data and the result of Method 311 of appendix A of this part, where the test result is higher, the Method 311 data will take precedence unless, after consultation, the owner or operator can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data are correct.

(A) For each raw material used in making the material, include each organic HAP present in that raw material at greater than or equal to 0.1 weight percent for OSHA-defined carcinogens as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4) and greater than or equal to 1.0 weight percent for other organic HAP compounds. The weight fraction of each such organic HAP in each raw material must be determined by Method 311 of appendix A of this part, by an alternate method approved by the Administrator, or from a CPDS provided by the raw material supplier or an independent third party. The weight fraction of each such organic HAP in each raw material must be expressed as a value truncated to four places after the decimal point (for example, 0.1291).

(B) For each raw material used in making the material, the weight fraction contribution of each organic HAP, which is included according to paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(A) of this section, in that raw material to the weight fraction organic HAP of the material is calculated by multiplying the weight fraction, truncated to four places after the decimal point (for example, 0.1291), of that organic HAP in that raw material times the weight fraction of that raw material, truncated to four places after the decimal point (for example, 0.2246), in the material. The product of each such multiplication is truncated to four places after

the decimal point (for example, 0.1291 times 0.2246 yields 0.02899586 which truncates to 0.0289).

(C) For each organic HAP which is included according to paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(A) of this section, the total weight fraction of that organic HAP in the material is calculated by adding the weight fraction contribution of that organic HAP from each raw material in which that organic HAP is included according to paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(A) of this section. The sum of each such addition must be expressed to four places after the decimal point.

(D) The total weight fraction of organic HAP in the material is the sum of the counted individual organic HAP weight fractions. This sum is to be truncated to three places after the decimal point (for example, 0.763).

(c) Determination of the weight fraction volatile matter content of inks, coatings, varnishes, adhesives, primers, solvents, reducers, thinners, diluents, and other materials used by a publication rotogravure affected source shall be conducted according to paragraph (c)(1) of this section. Determination of the weight fraction volatile matter content and weight fraction solids content of inks, coatings, varnishes, adhesives, primers, solvents, reducers, thinners, diluents, and other materials applied by a product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic printing affected source shall be conducted according to paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(1) Each owner or operator of a publication rotogravure affected source shall determine the volatile matter weight fraction of each ink, coating, varnish, adhesive, primer, solvent, reducer, thinner, diluent, and other material used by following the procedures in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section, or by using formulation data as described in paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

(i) Determine the volatile matter weight fraction of the material using Method 24A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A. The Method 24A determination may be performed by the owner or operator of the affected source, the supplier of the material, or an independent third party. The Method 24A result shall be truncated to three places after the decimal point (for example, 0.763). If these values cannot be determined using Method 24A, the owner or operator shall submit an alternative technique for determining their values for approval by the Administrator.

(2) Each owner or operator of a product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic printing affected source shall determine the volatile matter weight fraction and solids weight fraction of each ink, coating, varnish, adhesive, primer, solvent, reducer, thinner, diluent, and other material applied by following the procedures in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section, or by using formulation data as described in paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

(i) Determine the volatile matter weight fraction of the material using Method 24 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A. The Method 24 determination may be performed by the owner or operator of the affected source, the supplier of the material, or an independent third party. The Method 24 result shall be truncated to three places after the decimal point (for example, 0.763). If these values cannot be determined using Method 24, the owner or operator shall submit an alternative technique for determining their values for approval by the Administrator.

(ii) Calculate the solids weight fraction Method 24 result by subtracting the volatile matter weight fraction Method 24 result from 1.000. This calculation may be performed by the owner or operator, the supplier of the material, or an independent third party.

(3) The owner or operator may use formulation data to determine the volatile matter weight fraction or solids weight fraction of a material. Formulation data may be provided to the owner or operator ona CPDS by the supplier of the material or an independent third party. The

volatile matter weight fraction and solids weight fraction shall be truncated to three places after the decimal point (for example, 0.763). In the event of any inconsistency between the formulation data and the result of Method 24 or Method 24A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, where the test result for volatile matter weight fraction is higher or the test result for solids weight fraction is lower, the applicable test method data will take precedence unless, after consultation, the owner or operator can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency that the formulation data are correct.

(d) A performance test of a control device to determine destruction efficiency for the purpose of meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 40 CFR 63.824-63.825 shall be conducted by the permittee in accordance with the following:

(1) An initial performance test to establish the destruction efficiency of an oxidizer and the associated combustion zone temperature for a thermal oxidizer and the associated catalyst bed inlet temperature for a catalytic oxidizer shall be conducted and the data reduced in accordance with the following reference methods and procedures:

(i) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A is used for sample and velocity traverses to determine sampling locations.

(ii) Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A is used to determine gas volumetric flow rate.

(iii) Method 3 of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A is used for gas analysis to determine dry molecular weight.

(iv) Method 4 of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A is used to determine stack gas moisture.

(v) Methods 2, 2A, 3, and 4 of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A shall be performed, as applicable, at least twice during each test period.

(vi) Method 25 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, shall be used to determine organic volatile matter concentration, except as provided in paragraphs (d)(1)(vi)(A) through (D) of this section. The owner or operator shall submit notice of the intended test method to the Administrator for approval along with notice of the performance test required under Sec. 63.7(c). The same method must be used for both the inlet and outlet measurements. The owner or operator may use Method 25A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, if

(A) An exhaust gas organic volatile matter concentration of 50 parts per million by volume (ppmv) or less as carbon is required to comply with the standards of Sec. Sec. 63.824-63.825, or

(B) The organic volatile matter concentration at the inlet to the control system and the required level of control are such to result in exhaust gas organic volatile matter concentrations of 50 ppmv or less as carbon, or

(C) Because of the high efficiency of the control device, the anticipated organic volatile matter concentration at the control device exhaust is 50 ppmv or less as carbon, regardless of inlet concentration, or

(D) The control device is not an oxidizer.

(vii) Each performance test shall consist of three separate runs; each run conducted for at least one hour under the conditions that exist when the affected source is operating under normal operating conditions. For the purpose of determining organic volatile matter concentrations and mass flow rates, the average of results of all runs shall apply.

(viii) Organic volatile matter mass flow rates shall be determined using Equation 20:

$$M_f = Q_{sd} \left[12.0\right]\left[0.0416\right]\left[10^{-6}\right] \qquad \textbf{Eq 20}$$

Mf = Total organic volatile matter mass flow rate, kg/hour (h).
Qsd = Volumetric flow rate of gases entering or exiting the control device, as determined according to Sec. 63.827(d)(1)(ii), dry standard cubic meters (dscm)/h.
Cc = Concentration of organic compounds as carbon, ppmv.
12.0 = Molecular weight of carbon.
0.0416 = Conversion factor for molar volume, kg-moles per cubic meter

(ix) Emission control device efficiency shall be determined using Equation 21:

$$E = \frac{M_{fi} - M_{fo}}{M_{fi}} \qquad \textbf{Eq 21}$$

(2) The permittee shall record such process information as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance test. Operations during periods of start-up, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a performance test.

(3) For the purpose of determining the value of the oxidizer operating parameter that will demonstrate continuing compliance, the time-weighted average of the values recorded during the performance test shall be computed. For an oxidizer other than catalytic oxidizer, the permittee shall establish as the operating parameter the minimum combustion temperature. For a catalytic oxidizer, the permittee shall establish as the operating parameter the minimum gas temperature upstream of the catalyst bed. These minimum temperatures are the operating parameter values that demonstrate continuing compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 40 CFR 63.824-63.825. [40 CFR 63.827(d)]

(e) A performance test to determine the capture efficiency of each capture system venting organic emissions to a control device for the purpose of meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 40 CFR 63.824(b)(1)(ii), 63.824(b)(2), 63.825(c)(2), 63.825(d)(1)-(2), 63.825(f)(2)-(4), or 63.825(h)(2)-(3) shall be conducted by the permittee in accordance with the following:

(1) You may assume your capture efficiency equals 100 percent if your capture system is a permanent total enclosure (PTE). You must confirm that your capture system is a PTE by demonstrating that it meets the requirements of section 6 of Method 204 of 40 CFR part 51, appendix M, and that all exhaust gases from the enclosure are delivered to a control device.

(2) You may determine capture efficiency according to the protocols for testing with temporary total enclosures that are specified in Methods 204 and 204A through F of 40 CFR part 51, appendix M. You may exclude never controlled work stations from such capture efficiency determinations.

(f) As an alternative to the procedures specified in 40 CFR 63.827(e) an permittee required to conduct a capture efficiency test may use any capture efficiency protocol and test methods that satisfy the criteria of either the Data Quality Objective (DQO) or the Lower Confidence Limit (LCL) approach as described in Appendix A of this subpart. The permittee may exclude never-controlled work stations from such capture efficiency determinations. [40 CFR 63.827(f)]

63.828 Monitoring requirements.

(a) Following the date on which the initial performance test of a control device is completed, to demonstrate continuing compliance with the standard, the permittee shall monitor and inspect each control device required to comply with 40 CFR 40 CFR 63.824-63.825 to ensure proper operation and maintenance by implementing the applicable requirements in paragraph (a)(1) through (a)(5) of this section.

(1) Owners or operators of product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic presses with intermittently-controllable work stations shall follow one of the procedures in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (a)(1)(iv) of this section for each dryer associated with such a work station:

(i) Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications a flow control position indicator that provides a record indicating whether the exhaust stream from the dryer was directed to the control device or was diverted from the control device. The time and flow control position must be recorded at least once per hour, as well as every time the flow direction is changed. The flow control position indicator shall be installed at the entrance to any bypass line that could divert the exhaust stream away from the control device to the atmosphere.

(ii) Secure any bypass line valve in the closed position with a car-seal or a lock-and-key type configuration; a visual inspection of the seal or closure mechanism shall be performed at least once every month to ensure that the valve or damper is maintained in the closed position and the exhaust stream is not diverted through the bypass line.

(iii) Ensure that any bypass line valve or damper is in the closed position through continuous monitoring of valve position. The monitoring system shall be inspected at least once every month to ensure that it is functioning properly. (iv) Use an automatic shutdown system in which the press is stopped when flow is diverted away from the control device to any bypass line. The automatic system shall be inspected at least once every month to ensure that it is functioning properly.

(2) Compliance monitoring shall be subject to the provisions of paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (a)(2)(ii) of this section, as applicable.

(i) All continuous emission monitors shall comply with performance specifications (PS) 8 or 9 of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, as appropriate. The requirements of Appendix F of 40 CFR Part 60 shall also be followed. In conducting the quarterly audits required by Appendix F, owners or operators must challenge the monitors with compounds representative of the gaseous emission stream being controlled.

(ii) All temperature monitoring equipment shall be installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated according to manufacturers specifications. The calibration of the chart recorder, data logger, or temperature indicator shall be verified every three months; or the chart recorder, data logger, or temperature indicator shall be replaced. The replacement shall be done either if the permittee chooses not to perform the calibration, or if the equipment cannot be calibrated properly.

(3) An owner or operator complying with Sec. Sec. 63.824-63.825 through continuous emission monitoring of a control device shall install, calibrate, operate, and maintain continuous emission monitors to measure total organic volatile matter concentration and volumetric gas flow rate in accordance with Sec. 63.824(b)(1)(ii), Sec. 63.825(b)(2)(ii), Sec. 63.825(c)(2), or Sec. 63.825(d)(2), as applicable.

(4) An permittee complying with the requirements of 40 CFR 40 CFR 63.824-63.825 through the use of an oxidizer and demonstrating continuous compliance through monitoring of an oxidizer operating parameter shall:

(i) For an oxidizer other than a catalytic oxidizer, install, calibrate, operate, and maintain a temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder. The device shall have an accuracy of ±1 percent of the temperature being monitored in ☐C or ± 1 ☐C, whichever is greater. The thermocouple or temperature sensor shall be installed in the combustion chamber at a location in the combustion zone.

(ii) For a catalytic oxidizer, install, calibrate, operate, and maintain a temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder. The device shall be capable of monitoring temperature with an accuracy of ±1 percent of the temperature being monitored in ☐C or ± 1 ☐C, whichever is greater. The thermocouple or temperature sensor shall be installed in the vent stream at the nearest feasible point to the catalyst bed inlet.

(5) An permittee complying with the requirements of 40 CFR 40 CFR 63.824-63.825 through the use of a control device and demonstrating continuous compliance by monitoring an operating parameter to ensure that the capture efficiency measured during the initial compliance test is maintained, shall:

(i) Submit to the Permitting authority with the compliance status report required by 40 CFR 63.9(h) of the General Provisions, a plan that

(A) identifies the operating parameter to be monitored to ensure that the capture efficiency measured during the initial compliance test is maintained,

(B) discusses why this parameter is appropriate for demonstrating ongoing compliance, and

(C) identifies the specific monitoring procedures;

(ii) set the operating parameter value, or range of values, that demonstrate compliance with 40 CFR 40 CFR 63.824-63.825, and

(iii) conduct monitoring in accordance with the plan submitted to the Permitting authority unless comments received from the Permitting authority require an alternate monitoring scheme. [40 CFR 63.828(a)]

(b) Any excursion from the required operating parameters which are monitored in accordance with
paragraphs (a)(4) and (a)(5) of this section, unless otherwise excused, shall be considered a violation of the emission standard. [40 CFR 63.828(b)]

<u>40 CFR 63.829 Recordkeeping Requirements.</u>

(a) The recordkeeping provisions of 40 CFR 63 subpart A of this part that apply and those that do not apply to owners and operators of affected sources subject to this subpart are listed in Table 1 of this subpart. [40 CFR 63.829(a)]

(b) Each permittee of an affected source subject to this subpart shall maintain the records specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(3) of this section on a monthly basis in accordance with the requirements of
40 CFR 63.10(b)(1) of this part:

(1) Records specified in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2) of this part, of all measurements needed to demonstrate compliance with this standard, such as continuous emission monitor data, control device and capture system operating parameter data, material usage, HAP usage, volatile matter usage, and solids usage that support data that the source is required to report.

(2) Records specified in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(3) of this part for each applicability determination performed by the permittee in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 63.820(a) of this subpart, and

(3) Records specified in 40 CFR 63.10(c) of this part for each continuous monitoring system operated by the permittee in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 63.828(a) of this subpart. [40 CFR 63.829(b)]

(c) Each permittee of an affected source subject to this subpart shall maintain records of all liquid-liquid material balances performed in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 40 CFR 63.824-63.825 of this subpart. The records shall be maintained in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 63.10(b) of this part. [40 CFR 63.829(c)]

(d) The permittee of each facility which commits to the criteria of 40 CFR 63.820(a)(2) shall maintain records of all required measurements and calculations needed to demonstrate compliance with these criteria, including the mass of all HAP containing materials used and the mass fraction of HAP present in each HAP containing material used, on a monthly basis. [40 CFR 63.829(d)]

(e) The permittee of each facility which meets the limits and criteria of 40 CFR 63.821(b)(1) shall maintain records as required in paragraph (e)(1) of this section. The permittee of each facility which meets the limits and criteria of 40 CFR 63.821(b)(2) shall maintain records as required in paragraph (e)(2) of this section. Owners or operators shall maintain these records for five years, and upon request, submit them to the Permitting authority.

(1) For each facility which meets the criteria of Sec. 63.821(b)(1), the owner or operator shall maintain records of the total mass of each material applied on product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic printing presses during each month.

(2) For each facility which meets the criteria of Sec. 63.821(b)(2), the owner or operator shall maintain records of the total mass and organic HAP content of each material applied on product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic printing presses during each month.

(f) The permittee choosing to exclude from an affected source, a product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic press which meets the limits and criteria of 40 CFR 63.821(a)(2)(ii)(A) shall maintain the records specified in paragraphs (f)(1) and (f)(2) of this section for five years and submit them to the Permitting authority upon request:

(1) The total mass of each material applied each month on the press, including all inboard and outboard stations, and

(2) The total mass of each material applied each month on the press by product and packaging rotogravure or wide-web flexographic printing operations. [40 CFR 63.829(f)]

<u>63.830 Reporting Requirements.</u>

(a) The reporting provisions of 40 CFR Part 63
subpart A of this part that apply and those that do not apply to owners and operators of affected sources subject to this subpart are listed in Table 1 of this subpart. [40 CFR 63.830(a)]

(b) Each permittee of an affected source subject to this subpart shall submit the reports specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(6) of this section to the Permitting authority:

(1) An initial notification required in 40 CFR 63.9(b).

(i) Initial notifications for existing sources shall be submitted no later than one year before the compliance date specified in 40 CFR 63.826(a).

(ii) Initial notifications for new and reconstructed sources shall be submitted as required by 40 CFR 63.9(b).

(iii) For the purpose of this subpart, a Title V or Part 70 permit application may be used in lieu of the initial notification required under 40 CFR 63.9(b), provided the same information is contained in the permit application as required by 40 CFR 63.9(b), and the State to which the permit application has been submitted has an approved operating permit program under Part 70 of this chapter and has received delegation of authority from the EPA.

(iv) Permit applications shall be submitted by the same due dates as those specified for the initial notifications.

(2) A Notification of Performance Tests specified in 40 CFR 63.7 and 40 CFR 63.9(e) of this part. This notification, and the site-specific test plan required under 40 CFR 63.7(c)(2) shall identify the operating parameter to be monitored to ensure that the capture efficiency measured during the performance test is maintained. The operating parameter identified in the site-specific test plan shall be considered to be approved unless explicitly disapproved, or unless comments received from the Permitting authority require monitoring of an alternate parameter.

(3) A Notification of Compliance Status specified in 40 CFR 63.9(h) of this part.

(4) Performance test reports specified in 40 CFR 63.10(d)(2) of this part.

(5) Start-up, shutdown, and malfunction reports specified in 40 CFR 63.10(d)(5) of this part, except that the provisions in subpart A pertaining to start-ups, shutdowns, and malfunctions do not apply unless a control device is used to comply with this subpart.

(i) If actions taken by an permittee during a start-up, shutdown, or malfunction of an affected source (including actions taken to correct a malfunction) are not completely consistent with the procedures specified in the source's start-up, shutdown, and malfunction plan specified in 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3) of this part, the permittee shall state such information in the report. The start-up, shutdown, or malfunction report shall consist of a letter containing the name, title, and signature of the responsible official who is certifying its accuracy, that shall be submitted to the Permitting authority.

(ii) Separate start-up, shutdown, or malfunction reports are not required if the information is included in the report specified in paragraph (b)(6) of this section.

(6) A summary report specified in Sec. 63.10(e)(3) of this part shall be submitted on a semi-annual basis (i.e., once every 6-month period). These summary reports are required even if the affected source does not have any control devices or does not take the performance of any control devices into account in demonstrating compliance with the emission limitations in Sec. 63.824 or Sec. 63.825. In addition to a report of operating parameter exceedances as required by Sec. 63.10(e)(3)(i), the summary report shall include, as applicable:

(i) Exceedances of the standards in 40 CFR 40 CFR 63.824-63.825.

(ii) Exceedances of either of the criteria of 40 CFR 63.820(a)(2).

(iii) Exceedances of the criterion of 40 CFR 63.821(b)(1) and the criterion of 40 CFR 63.821(b)(2) in the same month.

(iv) Exceedances of the criterion of 40 CFR 63.821(a)(2)(ii)(A). [40 CFR 63.830(b)]

<u>63.831 Implementation and Enforcement.</u>

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as the applicable State, local, or Tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or Tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or Tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or Tribal agency under subpart E of this part, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of U.S. EPA and cannot be transferred to the State, local, or Tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or Tribal agencies are as specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in Sec. Sec. 63.820 through 63.821 and 63.823 through 63.826.

(2) Approval of alternatives to the test method for organic HAP content determination in Sec. 63.827(b) and alternatives to the test method for volatile matter in Sec. 63.827(c), and major alternatives to other test methods under Sec. 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in Sec. 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under Sec. 63.8(f), as defined in Sec. 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under Sec. 63.10(f), as defined in Sec. 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

TABLE 1. APPLICABILITY OF 40 CFR PART 63 GENERAL PROVISIONS TO SUBPART KK

General Provisions Reference	Applicable to Subpart KK	Comment
40 CFR 63.1(a)(1)-(a)(4)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.1(a)(5)	No	Section reserved
40 CFR 63.1(a)(6)-(a)(8)	No	
40 CFR 63.1(a)(9)	No	Section reserved
40 CFR 63.1(a)(10)-(a)(14)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.1(b)(1)	No	Subpart KK specifies applicability
40 CFR 63.1(b)(2)-(b)(3)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.1(c)(1)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.1(c)(2)	No	Area sources are not subject to subpart KK
40 CFR 63.1(c)(3)	No	Section reserved
40 CFR 63.1(c)(4)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.1(c)(5)	No	
40 CFR 63.1(d)	No	Section reserved
40 CFR 63.1(e)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.2	Yes	Additional definitions in subpart KK
40 CFR 63.3(a)-(c)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.4(a)(1)-(a)(3)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.4(a)(4)	No	Section reserved
40 CFR 63.4(a)(5)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.4(b-c)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.5(a)(1)-(a)(2)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.5(b)(1)	Yes	

TABLE 1. (CONTINUED)

General Provisions Reference	Applicable to Subpart KK	Comment
40 CFR 63.5(b)(2)	No	Section reserved
40 CFR 63.5(b)(3)-(b)(6)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.5(c)	No	Section reserved
40 CFR 63.5(d)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.5(e)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.5(f)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.6(a)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.6(b)(1)-(b)(5)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.6(b)(6)	No	Section reserved
40 CFR 63.6(b)(7)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.6(c)(1)-(c)(2)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.6(c)(3)-(c)(4)	No	Sections reserved
40 CFR 63.6(c)(5)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.6(d)	No	Section reserved
40 CFR 63.6(e)	Yes	Provisions pertaining to start-ups, shutdowns, malfunctions, and CMS do not apply unless an add-on control system is used
40 CFR 63.6(f)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.6(g)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.6(h)	No	Subpart KK does not require COMS
40 CFR 63.6(i)(1)-(i)(14)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.6(i)(15)	No	Section reserved
40 CFR 63.6(i)(16)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.6(j)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.7	Yes	

TABLE 1. (CONTINUED)

General Provisions Reference	Applicable to Subpart KK	Comment
40 CFR 63.8(a)(1)-(a)(2)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.8(a)(3)	No	Section reserved
40 CFR 63.8(a)(4)	No	Subpart KK specifies the use of solvent recovery devices or oxidizers
40 CFR 63.8(b)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.8(c)(1)-(3)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.8(c)(4)	No	Subpart KK specifies CMS sampling requirements
40 CFR 63.8(c)(5)	No	Subpart KK does not require COMS
40 CFR 63.8(c)(6)-(c)(8)	Yes	Provisions for COMS are not applicable
40 CFR 63.8(d)-(f)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.8(g)	No	Subpart KK specifies CMS data reduction requirements
40 CFR 63.9(a)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.9(b)(1)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.9(b)(2)	Yes	Initial notification submission date extended
40 CFR 63.9(b)(3)-(b)(5)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.9(c)-(e)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.9(f)	No	Subpart KK does not require opacity and visible emissions observations
40 CFR 63.9(g)	Yes	Provisions for COMS are not applicable
40 CFR 63.9(h)(1)-(h)(3)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.9(h)(4)	No	Section reserved
40 CFR 63.9(h)(5)-(h)(6)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.9(i)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.9(j)	Yes	

TABLE 1. (CONTINUED)

40 CFR 63.10(a)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.10(b)(1)-(b)(3)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.10(c)(1)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.10(c)(2)-(c)(4)	No	Sections reserved
40 CFR 63.10(c)(5)-(c)(8)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.10(c)(9)	No	Section reserved
40 CFR 63.10(c)(10)-(c)(15)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.10(d)(1)-(d)(2)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.10(d)(3)	No	Subpart KK does not require opacity and visible emissions observations
40 CFR 63.10(d)(4)-(d)(5)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.10(e)	Yes	Provisions for COMS are not applicable
40 CFR 63.10(f)	Yes	
40 CFR 63.11	No	Subpart KK specifies the use of solvent recovery devices or oxidizers
40 CFR 63.12	Yes	
40 CFR 63.13	Yes	
40 CFR 63.14	Yes	
40 CFR 63.15	Yes	

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART KK - DATA QUALITY OBJECTIVE AND LOWER CONFIDENCE LIMIT APPROACHES FOR ALTERNATIVE CAPTURE EFFICIENCY PROTOCOLS AND TEST METHODS

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Alternative capture efficiency (CE) protocols and test methods that satisfy the criteria of either the data quality objective (DQO) approach or the lower confidence limit (LCL) approach are acceptable under 40 CFR 63.827(f). The general criteria for alternative CE protocols and test methods to qualify under either the DQO or LCL approach are described in Section 2. The DQO approach and criteria specific to the DQO approach are described in Section 3. The LCL approach and criteria specific to the LCL approach are described in Section 4. The recommended reporting for alternative CE protocols and test methods are presented in Section 5. The recommended recordkeeping for alternative CE protocols and test methods are presented in Section 6.

1.2 Although the Procedures L, G.1, G.2, F.1, and F.2 in 40 CFR 52.741 of Part 52 were developed for TTE and BE testing, the same procedures can also be used in an alternative CE protocol. For example, a traditional liquid/gas mass balance CE protocol could employ Procedure L to measure liquid VOC input and Procedure G.1 to measure captured VOC.

2. General Criteria for DQO and LCL Approaches

2.1 The following general criteria must be met for an alternative capture efficiency protocol and test methods to qualify under the DQO or LCL approach.

2.2 An alternative CE protocol must consist of at least three valid test runs. Each test run must be at least
20 minutes long. No test run can be longer than 24 hours.

2.3 All test runs must be separate and independent. For example, liquid VOC input and output must be determined independently for each run. The final liquid VOC sample from one run cannot be the initial sample for another run. In addition, liquid input for an entire day cannot be apportioned among test runs based on production.

2.4 Composite liquid samples cannot be used to obtain an "average composition" for a test run. For example, separate initial and final coating samples must be taken and analyzed for each run; initial and final samples cannot be combined prior to analysis to derive an "average composition" for the test run.

2.5 All individual test runs that result in a CE of greater than 105 percent are invalid and must be discarded.

2.6 If the source can demonstrate to the regulatory agency that a test run should not be considered due to an identified testing or analysis error such as spillage of part of the sample during shipping or an upset or improper operating conditions that is not considered part of normal operation then the test result for that individual test run may be discarded. This limited exception allows sources to discard as "outliers" certain individual test runs without replacing them with a valid test run as long as the facility has at least three valid test runs to use when calculating its DQO or LCL. This exception is limited solely to test runs involving the types of errors identified above.

2.7 All valid test runs that are conducted must be included in the average CE determination. The individual test run CE results and average CE results cannot be truncated (i.e., 105 percent cannot be reported as 100+ percent) for purposes of meeting general or specific criteria for either the DQO or the LCL. If the DQO is satisfied and the average CE is greater than 100, then 100 percent CE must be considered the result of the test.

2.8 Alternative test methods for measuring VOC concentration must include a three-point calibration of the gas analysis instrument in the expected concentration range.

3. Data Quality Objective Approach

3.1 The purpose of the DQO is to allow sources to use alternative CE protocols and test methods while ensuring reasonable precision consistent with pertinent requirements of the Clean Air Act. In addition to the general criteria described in Section 2, the specific DQO criterion is that the width of the two-sided 95 percent confidence interval of the mean measured value must be less than or equal to 10 percent of the mean measured value (see Figure 1). This ensures that 95 percent of the time, when the DQO is met, the actual CE value will be $\pm$5 percent of the mean measured value (assuming that the test protocol is unbiased).

Where:

a =distance from the average measured CE value to the endpoints of the 95-percent (two-sided) confidence interval that meets the DQO for the measured value.

LCL_{95} = Lower 95 percent confidence limit

UCL_{95} = Upper 95 percent confidence limit

x_{avg} =Average CE value.

Figure 1. A 95 percent (two-sided) confidence interval for the average measured CE value that meets the specific DQO criterion.

3.2 The DQO calculation is made as follows using Equations 1 and 2:

$$a = \frac{t_{0.975}\, s}{\sqrt{n}} \qquad \textbf{Eq 2}$$

$$P = \frac{a}{x_{avg}} 100 \qquad \textbf{Eq 1}$$

where:

a =distance from the average measured CE value to the endpoints of the 95-percent (two-sided) confidence interval for the measured value.

n = number of valid test runs.

P = DQO indicator statistic, distance from the average measured CE value to the endpoints of the 95-percent (two-sided) confidence interval, expressed as a percent of the average measured CE value.

s = sample standard deviation.

$t_{0.975}$ = t-value at the 95-percent (two-sided) confidence level (see Table A-1).

x_{avg} = average measured CE value (calculated from all valid test runs).

x_i = the CE value calculated from the ith test run.

Number of valid test runs, n	$t_{0.975}$	$t_{0.90}$	Number of valid test runs, n	$t_{0.975}$	$t_{0.90}$
1 or 2	N/A	N/A	12	2.201	1.363
3	4.303	1.886	13	2.179	1.356
4	3.182	1.638	14	2.160	1.350
5	2.776	1.533	15	2.145	1.345
6	2.571	1.476	16	2.131	1.341
7	2.447	1.440	17	2.120	1.337
8	2.365	1.415	18	2.110	1.333
9	2.306	1.397	19	2.101	1.330
10	2.262	1.383	20	2.093	1.328
11	2.228	1.372	21	2.086	1.325

TABLE A-1. t-values.

3.3 The sample standard deviation and average CE value are calculated using Equations 3 and 4 as follows:

$$s = \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - x_{avg})^2}{n-1} \right)^{0.5}$$

Eq 3

$$x_{avg} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}{n}$$

Eq 4

3.4 The DQO criteria are achieved when all of the general criteria in Section 2 are achieved and P ≤ 5 percent (i.e., the specific DQO criterion is achieved). In order to meet this objective, facilities may have to conduct more than three test runs. Examples of calculating P, given a finite number of test runs, are shown below. (For purposes of this example it is assumed that all of the general criteria are met.)

3.5 Facility A conducted a CE test using a traditional liquid/gas mass balance and submitted the following results and the calculations shown in Equations 5 and 6:

Run	CE
1	96.1
2	105.0
3	101.2

therefore:

$n = 3$

$t_{0.975} = 4.30$

$x_{avg} = 100.8$

$s = 4.51$

$$aP = \frac{(4.30)(4.51)}{100.8\sqrt{3}} \times 100 = 11.20 \qquad \textbf{Eq 6}$$

3.6 Since the facility did not meet the specific DQO criterion, they ran three more test runs.

Run	CE
4	93.2
5	96.2
6	87.6

3.7 The calculations for Runs 1-6 are made as follows using Equations 7 and 8:

$n = 6$

$t_{0.975} = 2.57$

$x_{avg} = 96.6$

$s = 6.11$

$$a = \frac{(2.57)(6.11)}{96.6\sqrt{6}} \cdot 100 = 6.64 \qquad \text{Eq 8}$$

3.8 The facility still did not meet the specific DQO criterion. They ran three more test runs with the following results:

Run	CE
7	92.9
8	98.3
9	91.0

3.9 The calculations for Runs 1-9 are made as follows using Equations 9 and 10:

$n = 9$

$t_{0.975} = 2.31$

$x_{avg} = 95.7$

$s = 5.33$

$$a\ P = \frac{(2.31)(5.33)}{95.7\sqrt{9}} \times 100 = 4.28\ 10$$

Eq 10

3.10 Based on these results, the specific DQO criterion is satisfied. Since all of the general criteria were also satisfied, the average CE from the nine test runs can be used to determine compliance.

4 Lower Confidence Limit Approach

4.1 The purpose of the LCL approach is to provide sources, that may be performing much better than their applicable regulatory requirement, a screening option by which they can demonstrate compliance. The approach uses less precise methods and avoids additional test runs which might otherwise be needed to meet the specific DQO criterion while still being assured of correctly demonstrating compliance. It is designed to reduce "false positive" or so called "Type II errors" which may erroneously indicate compliance where more variable test methods are employed. Because it encourages CE performance greater than that required in exchange for reduced compliance demonstration burden, the sources that successfully use the LCL approach could produce emission reductions beyond allowable emissions. Thus, it could provide additional benefits to the environment as well.

4.2 The LCL approach compares the 80 percent (two-sided) LCL for the mean measured CE value to the applicable CE regulatory requirement. In addition to the general criteria described in Section 2, the specific LCL criteria are that either the LCL be greater than or equal to the applicable CE regulatory requirement or that the specific DQO criterion is met. A more detailed description of the LCL approach follows:

4.3 A source conducts an initial series of at least three runs. The permittee may choose to conduct additional test runs during the initial test if desired.

4.4 If all of the general criteria are met and the specific DQO criterion is met, then the average CE value is used to determine compliance.

4.5 If the data meet all of the general criteria, but do not meet the specific DQO criterion; and the average CE, using all valid test runs, is above 100 percent then the test sequence cannot be used to calculate the LCL. At this point the facility has the option of (a) conducting more test runs in hopes of meeting the DQO or of bringing the average CE for all test runs below 100 percent so the LCL can be used or (b) discarding all previous test data and retesting.

4.6 The purpose of the requirement in Section 4.5 is to protect against protocols and test methods which may be inherently biased high. This is important because it is impossible to have an actual CE greater than 100 percent and the LCL approach only looks at the lower end variability of the test results. This is different from the DQO which allows average CE values up to 105 percent because the DQO sets both upper and lower limits on test variability.

4.7 If at any point during testing the results meet the DQO, the average CE can be used for demonstrating compliance with the applicable regulatory requirement. Similarly, if the average

CE is below 100 percent then the LCL can be used for demonstrating compliance with the applicable regulatory requirement without regard to the DQO.

4.8 The LCL is calculated at an 80 percent (two-sided) confidence level as follows using Equation 11:

$$LC_1 = x_{avg} - \frac{t_{0.90}\, s}{\sqrt{n}} \qquad \textbf{Eq 11}$$

where:

LC_1 = LCL at a 80 percent (two-sided) confidence level.

n = number of valid test runs.

s = sample standard deviation.

$t_{0.90}$ = t-value at the 80-percent (two-sided) confidence level (see Table A-1).

x_{avg} = average measured CE value (calculated from all valid test runs).

4.9 The resulting LC_1 is compared to the applicable CE regulatory requirement. If LC_1 exceeds (i.e., is higher than) the applicable regulatory requirement, then a facility is in initial compliance. However, if the LC_1 is below the CE requirement, then the facility must conduct additional test runs. After this point the test results will be evaluated not only looking at the LCL, but also the DQO of $\pm$5 percent of the mean at a 95 percent confidence level. If the test results with the additional test runs meet the DQO before the LCL exceeds the applicable CE regulatory requirement, then the average CE value will be
compared to the applicable CE regulatory requirement for determination of compliance.

4.10 If there is no specific CE requirement in the applicable regulation, then the applicable CE regulatory requirement is determined based on the applicable regulation and an acceptable destruction efficiency test. If the applicable regulation requires daily compliance and the latest CE compliance demonstration was made using the LCL approach, then the calculated LC_1 will be the highest CE value which a facility is allowed to claim until another CE demonstration test is conducted. This last requirement is necessary to assure both sufficiently reliable test results in all circumstances and the potential environmental benefits referenced above.

4.11 An example of calculating the LCL is shown below.

Facility B's applicable regulatory requirement is 85 percent CE. Facility B conducted a CE test using a traditional liquid/gas mass balance and submitted the following results and the calculation shown in Equation 12:

Run	CE
1	94.2
2	97.6
3	90.5

therefore:

n = 3
$t_{0.90}$ = 1.886
x_{avg} = 94.1

s = 3.55

$$LC_1 = 94.1 - \frac{(1.886)(3.55)}{\sqrt{3}} = 90.23$$

Eq 12

4.12 Since the LC_1 of 90.23 percent is above the applicable regulatory requirement of 85 percent then the facility is in compliance. The facility must continue to accept the LC_1 of 90.23 percent as its CE value until a new series of valid tests is conducted. (The data generated by Facility B do not meet the specific DQO criterion.)

5. Recommended Reporting for Alternative CE Protocols

5.1 If a facility chooses to use alternative CE protocols and test methods that satisfy either the DQO or LCL and the additional criteria in Section 4., the following information should be submitted with each test report to the appropriate regulatory agency:

1. A copy of all alternative test methods, including any changes to the EPA reference methods, QA/QC procedures and calibration procedures.
2. A table with information on each liquid sample, including the sample identification, where and when the sample was taken, and the VOC content of the sample;
3. The coating usage for each test run (for protocols in which the liquid VOC input is to be determined);
4. The quantity of captured VOC measured for each test run;
5. The CE calculations and results for each test run;
6. The DQO or LCL calculations and results; and
7. The QA/QC results, including information on calibrations (e.g., how often the instruments were calibrated, the calibration results, and information on calibration gases, if applicable).

6. Recommended Recordkeeping for Alternative CE Protocols.

6.1 A record should be kept at the facility of all raw data recorded during the test in a suitable form for submittal to the appropriate regulatory authority upon request.