PUGET SOUND
Clean Air Agency

AIR OPERATING PERMIT

Puget Sound Clean Air Agency
1904 3rd Avenue, Suite 105
Seattle, Washington 98101

Issued in accordance with the provisions of Puget Sound Clean Air Agency Regulation I, Article 7 and Chapter 173-401 WAC.

Pursuant to Puget Sound Clean Air Agency Regulation I, Article 7 and Chapter 173-401 WAC, Arclin Surfaces, LLC (the permittee) is authorized to operate subject to the terms and conditions in this permit.

PERMIT NO.: 10028	**DATE OF ISSUANCE: January 27, 2023**
ISSUED TO: Arclin Surfaces, LLC	
PERMIT EXPIRATION DATE: January 27, 2028	
PERMIT RENEWAL APPLICATION DUE: July 31, 2027	

NAICS, Primary:	322222
Nature of Business:	Coated and Laminated Paper Manufacturing
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Puget Sound Clean Air Agency Approval:

for Margaret Corbin
Engineer

John Dawson, P.E.
Engineering Manager

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List of Abbreviations

ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
CAM	Compliance Assurance Monitoring
CDX	Central Data Exchange
CEDRI	Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CMS	Continuous Monitoring System
CPMS	Continuous Parametric Monitoring System
Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERT	Electronic Reporting Tool
FCAA	Federal Clean Air Act
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutants
NESHAP	National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NOCOA	Notice of Construction Order of Approval
O&M Plan	Operation and Maintenance Plan
PSCAA	Puget Sound Clean Air Agency
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PTE	Permanent Total Enclosure
QA	Quality Assurance
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
RICE	Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SSM	Startup, Shutdown and Malfunction
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
WAC	Washington Administrative Code

Units

cfm	cubic feet per minute
°F	Degree Fahrenheit
g/l	grams per liter
gr/dscf	grains per dry standard cubic feet
kg/hr	kilograms per hour
lb/gal	pounds per gallon
ppmvd	parts per million by volume, dry basis

Summary of Regulated Emissions Units

EU No.	Brief Description
EU-1	This emission unit consists of three natural gas coating lines and one pilot treater. Coating Line 1 is used for making industrial products impregnated with phenolic, melamine or urea formaldehyde resins and can coat one or both sides of the paper with a phenolic glue. Emissions from Coating Line 1 are controlled by a thermal oxidizer. Coatings Lines 3 and 4 are used for making decorative products impregnated with a mixture of melamine and urea formaldehyde resins and can coat both sides of the paper with a melamine formaldehyde resin. Emissions from Coating Lines 3 and 4 and the pilot treater are controlled by catalytic oxidizers. The pilot treater is operated as research equipment only as defined in 40 CFR 63.3310.
EU-2	This emission unit consists of operations associated with mixing dry powders into a saturated resin mix. The IFA 3 is a dry powder mixing operation permitted under NOCOA 11889 which includes a bulk-bag unloading station, a bulk bag hopper, flexible screw conveyors and bag dump stations. Particulate matter from the mixing operations is controlled by one Donaldson Torit DCE dust collector rated at 1,000 cfm equipped with MERV 15 filters. In addition, there is a manual operation setup as needed and permitted under NOCOA 12268. When in operation, the permittee uses a dust collector rated at 500 cfm using HEPA filtration to control particulate matter.

Also included in this permit are miscellaneous insignificant emissions units and/or activities (see Section 9, Insignificant Emissions Units).

Section 1: Facility-wide Emission Limits

The requirements in Section 1 apply both facility-wide and to the specific emission units or activities in Section 2.

Table 1 lists the citation for the enforceable applicable requirement and the effective date in the second column. In some cases, the effective dates of the "Federally Enforceable" requirement and the "*State Only*" requirement are different because either the state (or local authority) has not submitted the regulation to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for approval into the State Implementation Plan (SIP) and does not intend to, or the state (or local authority) has submitted it and EPA has not yet approved it. "*State Only*" effective dates are in italicized font and shall be understood to include the Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) and the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (PSCAA). When or if EPA approves the new requirement into the SIP, the old requirement will be automatically replaced and superseded by the new requirement. The new requirement will be enforceable by EPA as well as PSCAA from the date that it is adopted into the SIP, and the old requirement will no longer be an applicable requirement. In some cases, certain state rules will never be included in the SIP as they are outside EPA's authority. These include odor and nuisance types of rules.

The third column in the table is a brief paraphrase of the applicable requirement and is not enforceable.

The fourth column in the table identifies the compliance methods which include monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting and other obligations the permittee must conduct to comply with the permit. The full compliance methods are below Table 1. Following the compliance methods is an enforceable requirement of this permit.

The reference test method is listed in the fifth column. This is the test method to be used when a compliance test is required. If a reference test method is not listed with the requirement, this means a test method is not applicable to the requirement. Reference test methods included in the permit are listed in Section 7 of the permit and include the applicable averaging period.

In the event of conflict or omission between the information contained in the third column of the table and the actual statute or regulation cited in the second column, the requirements and language of the actual statute or regulation cited shall govern.

A. General Facility-wide Emission Limits

The requirements in Table 1 and the associated compliance methods apply facility-wide.

Table 1. Facility-wide Emission Limits

Reqmt No.	Enforceable Requirement	Requirement Paraphrase (Information Only)	Compliance Method	Reference Test Method (See Section 7)
RACT Requirement				
1.1	PSCAA Reg I: 3.04(a) (7/1/12)	All emission units are required to use RACT.	No monitoring required	Not applicable
Opacity and Particulate Matter Standards				
1.2	PSCAA Reg I: 9.03, except for 9.03(e) (5/1/04)	Shall not emit air contaminants which exhibit greater than 20% opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than 3 minutes in any hour	Condition No. 1.14 Opacity Monitoring	Ecology Method 9A
1.3	PSCAA Reg I: 9.09 (6/1/98)	Shall not emit particulate matter in excess of 0.05 gr/dscf from equipment used in a manufacturing process	Condition No. 1.14 Opacity Monitoring Condition 5.12 Investigations and Testing	Puget Sound Clean Air Agency Method 5
1.4	PSCAA Reg I: 9.09 (6/1/98)	Shall not emit particulate matter in excess of 0.05 gr/dscf corrected to 7% O_2 from fuel burning equipment.	Condition No. 1.14 Opacity Monitoring Condition 5.12 Investigations and Testing	Puget Sound Clean Air Agency Method 5

Reqmt No.	Enforceable Requirement	Requirement Paraphrase (Information Only)	Compliance Method	Reference Test Method (See Section 7)
Fugitive Dust Emissions Standards				
1.5	PSCAA Reg. I: 9.15 (4/17/99)	Shall not cause or allow visible emissions of fugitive dust unless reasonable precautions are employed to minimize the emissions. Reasonable precautions include but are not limited to, the following: (1) The use of control equipment, enclosures, and wet (or chemical) suppression techniques, as practical, and curtailment during high winds; (2) Surfacing roadways and parking areas with asphalt, concrete, or gravel; (3) Treating temporary, low-traffic areas (e.g., construction sites) with water or chemical stabilizers, reducing vehicle speeds, constructing pavement or rip rap exit aprons, and cleaning vehicle undercarriages before they exit to prevent the track-out of mud or dirt onto paved public roadways; or (4) Covering or wetting truck loads or allowing adequate freeboard to prevent the escape of dust-bearing materials. Compliance with the provisions of this section shall not relieve the permittee of the responsibility of complying with Regulation I, Section 9.11	Condition No. 1.15 Facility-wide Inspections Condition No. 1.16 Complaint Response	Not applicable
1.6	WAC 173-400-040(4)(a) (9/16/18)	If engaging in materials handling, construction, demolition or any other operation which is a source of fugitive emissions, shall take reasonable precautions to prevent the release of air contaminants from the operation.	Condition No. 1.15 Facility-wide Inspections Condition No. 1.16 Complaint Response	Not applicable

Reqmt No.	Enforceable Requirement	Requirement Paraphrase (Information Only)	Compliance Method	Reference Test Method (See Section 7)
Other Standards				
1.7	PSCAA Reg I: 9.11(a) (4/17/99)	Shall not cause or allow the emission of any air contaminant in sufficient quantities and of such characteristics and duration as is, or is likely to be, injurious to human health, plant or animal life, or property, or which unreasonably interferes with enjoyment of life and property	Condition No. 1.15 Facility-wide Inspections Condition No. 1.16 Complaint Response	Not applicable
1.8	*WAC 173-400-040(5) (9/16/18, State Only)*	Shall use recognized good practice and procedures to reduce to a reasonable minimum odors which may unreasonably interfere with any other property owners' use and enjoyment of their property.	Condition No. 1.15 Facility-wide Inspections Condition No. 1.16 Complaint Response	Not applicable
1.9	*WAC 173-400-040(3) (9/16/18, State Only)*	Shall not deposit particulate matter beyond the property boundary in sufficient quantity to interfere unreasonably with the use and enjoyment of the property	Condition No. 1.15 Facility-wide Inspections Condition No. 1.16 Complaint Response	Not applicable
SO_2 Standard				
1.10	PSCAA Reg I: 9.07 (5/19/94)	Shall not emit SO_2 in excess of 1,000 ppmv (dry), 1-hour average (corrected to 7% O_2 for fuel burning equipment)	No monitoring required	EPA Method 6C
Hydrochloric Acid Standard				
1.11	*PSCAA Reg. I: 9.10(a) (6/9/88) (State Only)*	Shall not emit hydrochloric acid in excess of 100 ppm (dry), 1-hour average corrected to 7% O_2 for combustion sources	No monitoring required	EPA Method 26 or 26A
Operations and Maintenance Standards				
1.12	PSCAA Reg. I: 9.20(b) (6/9/88)	Shall maintain equipment as defined in Regulation I, Section 1.07 or control equipment not subject to PSCAA Reg I Article 6 in good working order	Condition No. 1.15 Facility-wide Inspections Condition Nos. 1.18 – 1.20 O&M Plan Requirements	Not applicable

Reqmt No.	Enforceable Requirement	Requirement Paraphrase (Information Only)	Compliance Method	Reference Test Method (See Section 7)
1.13	PSCAA Reg I: 7.09(b) (2/1/17)	Shall develop and implement an O&M Plan to assure continuous compliance with Puget Sound Clean Air Agency Regulations I, II and III. The plan shall reflect good industrial practice. It shall include the elements described in Reg. I: 7.09(b). Shall review the O&M Plan at least annually and update it as needed to reflect any changes in good industrial practice. The specific provisions of the O&M Plan shall not be deemed part of this permit.	Condition Nos. 1.18 – 1.20 O&M Plan Requirements	Not applicable

COMPLIANCE METHODS

Opacity Monitoring

1.14 At least once per calendar week that the facility operates, the permittee shall conduct stack observations of the coating line oxidizer stack exhausts for visible emissions, and annual inspections of boiler and space heater stack exhausts for visible emissions. Inspections are to be performed while the equipment is in operation during daylight hours. If visible emissions other than uncombined water are observed, the permittee shall, as soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours after the initial observation take at least one of the following response actions:

a. Take corrective action until there are no visible emissions, or

b. Record the opacity using Ecology Method 9A, or

c. Shut down the unit or activity until it can be repaired.

The permittee shall keep records of the inspections, including date and time of inspection, the name of the person conducting inspection, the results of the inspection, the time period over which visible emissions occurred, and any corrective action conducted. For opacity monitoring using Ecology Method 9A, the permittee is not required to comply with the test notification and reporting requirements in Conditions 5.31 and 5.32.

Failure to implement at least one of the three response actions described above in this condition within 24 hours of the initial observation shall be reported as a deviation under Condition 5.5. Additionally, an exceedance of the standard as determined using Ecology Method 9A shall be reported as a deviation under Condition 5.5.

[WAC 173-401-615(1)(b) and (3)(b)]

Facility-Wide Inspections

1.15 At least once per calendar quarter, the permittee shall conduct a facility-wide inspection, including the following:

a. Examine the general state of compliance with the general applicable requirements, including a check of records to determine if complaints had been received and responded to as specified in Condition 1.16;

b. Inspect the facility for odor bearing contaminants and emissions of any air contaminant in sufficient quantities and of such characteristics and duration as is, or is likely to be, injurious to human health, plant or animal life, or property, or which unreasonably interfere with enjoyment of life and property;

c. Inspect the facility for fugitive dust and track-out while conducting activities, such as construction, that are likely to generate fugitive dust or track-out; and

d. Evaluate the general effectiveness of the Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Plan.

Inspections of equipment and operations shall be conducted during daylight hours. The permittee shall initiate corrective action for any problems identified by these inspections as soon as possible, but no later than within 24 hours of identification or shut down the unit or activity until the problem can be corrected. The permittee shall keep records of the inspections, including date and time of inspection, the name of the person conducting

inspection, the results of the inspection, any corrective action conducted, and whether complaints had been received.

Failure to implement one of the response actions described above within 24 hours of the initial observation shall be reported as a deviation under Condition 5.5.

[WAC 173-401-615(1)(b) and (3)(b)]

Complaint Response

1.16 The permittee shall record and investigate air pollution complaints as soon as possible, but no later than three days after receipt. The permittee shall identify complaints regarding these emissions as follows:

a. Any emissions that are, or likely to be, injurious to human health, plant or animal life, or property, or which unreasonably interfere with enjoyment of life and property; or

b. Any emissions from fallout; or

c. Any track-out onto paved roads open to the public; or

d. Any emissions of odor-bearing air contaminants; or

e. Other emissions.

The permittee shall investigate the complaint and determine if there was noncompliance with an applicable requirement of this permit. If it is determined to be noncompliance, the permittee shall initiate corrective action for the problem as soon as possible but no later than within 24 hours of determination or shut down the noncompliant operation until it is repaired or corrected. Failure to implement corrective action or else shut down the unit/activity within 24 hours of initial observation of noncompliance shall be reported as a deviation under Condition 5.5.

Records for all complaints received concerning odor, fugitive emissions or nuisance must contain the following information:

a. The date and time of the complaint,

b. The name of the person complaining, if known,

c. The nature of the complaint, and

d. The date, time and nature of any corrective action taken.

[WAC 173-401-615(1)(b)]

Maintenance and Repair of Insignificant Emission Units

1.17 The permittee shall use good industrial practices to maintain insignificant emission units and equipment not listed in this permit. For such equipment, the permittee shall also promptly repair defective equipment. Good industrial practices may include following the manufacturer's operations manual or an equipment operations schedule, minimizing emissions until the repairs can be completed and taking measures to prevent recurrence of the problem.

[WAC 173-401-615(1)(b)]

Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan Requirements

1.18 The permittee's O&M Plan shall include procedures specifying how the permittee will assure continuous compliance with Puget Sound Clean Air Agency Regulations I, II and III.

The plan shall reflect good industrial practice. In most instances, following the manufacturer's operations manual or equipment operational schedule, minimizing emissions until repairs can be completed and taking measures tó prevent a recurrence of the problem may be considered good industrial practice. Determination of whether good industrial practice is being used will be based on available information such as, but not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operations and maintenance procedures, and inspections of the emission unit or equipment. The permittee shall use the results of the inspections required by of this permit in its annual review of the O&M Plan. The specific provisions of the O&M Plan, other than those required by this permit, shall not be deemed part of this permit.

For insignificant emission units, the O&M Plan shall refer to the requirements stated in Condition 1.17 of this permit.

[Puget Sound Clean Air Agency, Regulation I, Section 7.09(b)]

1.19 The O&M Plan shall be reviewed by the permittee at least annually and updated to reflect any changes in good industrial practice. The Plan shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

a. Periodic inspection of all equipment and control equipment;

b. Monitoring and recording for equipment and control equipment performance;

c. Prompt repair of any defective equipment or control equipment;

d. Procedures for start up, shut down, and normal operation;

e. The control measures to be employed to assure continuous compliance with requirement Condition 1.5 of this permit; and

f. A record of all actions required by the plan.

[Puget Sound Clean Air Agency, Regulation I, Section 7.09(b)]

1.20 The permittee shall document all inspections, tests, and other actions required by the O&M Plan, including the name of the person who conducted the inspection, tests or other actions; and the date and the results of the inspection, tests or other actions including corrective actions. The permittee shall maintain records of all inspections, tests, and other actions required by the O&M Plan on site and available for Puget Sound Clean Air Agency review.

[Puget Sound Clean Air Agency, Regulation I, Section 7.09(b)]

Section 2: Emission Unit Specific Applicable Requirements

The requirements in Section 2 apply only to the emission units or activities listed in this section.

Tables in this section list the citation for the enforceable applicable requirements and the effective dates in the second column. All requirements are federally enforceable unless they are identified as "*State Only*".

The third column in the tables is a brief paraphrase of the applicable requirement and is not enforceable.

The fourth column in the tables identify the compliance methods which include monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting and other obligations the permittee must conduct to comply with the permit. The full compliance methods are immediately after each of the tables in this section. Following the compliance methods is an enforceable requirement of this permit. Monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements noted as "CAM" are part of the Compliance Assurance Monitoring Plan for the specified unit(s) as required by 40 CFR 64.6(c).

The reference test method is listed in the fifth column. This is the test method to be used when a compliance test is required. In some cases where the applicable requirement does not cite a test method, one has been added. Reference test methods included in the permit are listed in Section 7 and include the applicable averaging period.

In the event of conflict or omission between the information contained in the third column of the tables and the actual statute or regulation cited in the second column, the requirements and language of the actual statute or regulation cited shall govern.

Emission units and activities in place at the time of permit issuance are listed in the tables in this section. These do not include insignificant emission units (See Section 9 of this permit).

A. Emission Unit No. 1: Coating Lines

The requirements in Table 2 apply to Emission Unit No. 1 – Coating Lines. This emission unit consists of the coating lines and the associated oxidizers listed below. The pilot treater is operated as research equipment only as defined in 40 CFR 63.3310.

Source Identification	*Source Description*	*Control Equipment*	*Notice of Construction Order of Approval (NOCOA)*	*Date Installed/ Modified*
Coating Line 1	*Phenolic/Formaldehyde VITS PT528 IPA/N Paper Impregnation Line, including a Toccio Dryer (natural gas)*	*Adwest Technologies ReTox Regenerative Thermal Oxidizer rated at 16,000 cfm*	*NOCOA 9326 (April 20, 2016)*	*2005*
Coating Line 3	*VITS Model PT697 Decorative Coating Line (natural gas)*	*Grace TEC Systems Catalytic Oxidizer rated at 9.1 MMBru/hr (21,000 cfm)*	*NOCOA 9326 (April 20, 2016)*	*1997*
Coating Line 4	*VITS Model PT749 Decorative Coating Line (natural gas)*	*MEGTEC Magnum Catalytic Thermal Oxidizer rated at 21,000 cfm*	*NOCOA 9326 (April 20, 2016)*	*1999*
Pilot Treater	*ConQuip, Inc. Pilot Treater operated as research equipment only as defined in 40 CFR 63.3310*	*MEGTEC Magnum Catalytic Thermal Oxidizer rated at 21,000 cfm.*	*NOCOA 11977 (May 29, 2020)*	*1993*

Table 2. Applicable Requirements Related to Coating Lines

Reqmt No.	Enforceable Requirement	Requirement Paraphrase (Information Only)	Compliance Method	Reference Test Method (See Section 7)
NOCOA Permit Conditions and PSCAA Regulation II VOC Limits (Alternative Means of Compliance)				
2.1	NOCOA 9326, Condition 1 (04/20/16) NOCOA 11977, Condition 1 (5/29/20)	Approval is granted to install or establish the equipment, device or process described in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the Engineering Division of the Agency.	No monitoring required	Not applicable
2.2	NOCOA 9326, Condition 3 (04/20/16)	The opacity of the emissions from the oxidizers shall not exceed 5% for more than 3 minutes in any consecutive 60-minute period.	1.14 Opacity Monitoring	Ecology Method 9A
2.3	PSCAA Reg. II: 3.03 (2/10/94) NOCOA. 9326, Condition 8 (04/20/16) NOCOA 11977, Condition 5 (5/29/20)	The permittee shall not cause or allow the application of any coating with a VOC content in excess of 350 g/l (2.9 lb/gal), excluding water. Use of oxidizers to control VOC emissions from coating lines 1, 3 and 4 and the pilot treater was approved as an alternative means of compliance in accordance with Regulation I, Section 3.23.	Conditions 2.20, 2.23, 2.26 VOC Source Testing Condition 2.62 Capture System Monitoring	For equivalent emission control by thermal or catalytic oxidation: EPA Method 25A

Reqmt No.	Enforceable Requirement	Requirement Paraphrase (Information Only)	Compliance Method	Reference Test Method (See Section 7)
2.4	NOCOA 9326, Condition 4 (04/20/16)	VOC emissions from Line 1 shall be combusted in a thermal oxidizer with a VOC destruction efficiency of ≥98%.	Conditions 2.20 and 2.26 - VOC Source Testing VOC CAM: Condition 2.16(a) Operating Limit Condition 2.28 Operating Limits Thermal Oxidizer Conditions 2.34 through 2.43 Thermal Oxidizer Monitoring Conditions 2.76, 2.79 – 2.83 VOC CAM	EPA Method 25A or other method approved by the Agency
2.5	NOCOA 9326, Condition 5 (04/20/16)	VOC emissions from Line 3 shall be combusted in a catalytic oxidizer with a VOC destruction efficiency of ≥95%.	Conditions 2.20, 2.23, 2.26 - VOC Source Testing VOC CAM: Condition 2.17(a) Operating Limit Condition 2.29 Operating Limits Catalytic Oxidizers Conditions 2.47 through 2.55 Catalytic Oxidizer Monitoring Conditions 2.77, 2.79 – 2.83 VOC CAM	EPA Method 25A or other method approved by the Agency
2.6	NOCOA 9326, Condition 5 (04/20/16)	VOC emissions from Line 4 shall be combusted in a catalytic oxidizer with a VOC destruction efficiency of ≥95%.	Conditions 2.20, 2.23, 2.26 - VOC Source Testing VOC CAM: Condition 2.18(a) Operating Limit Condition 2.29 Operating Limits Catalytic Oxidizers Conditions 2.47 through 2.55 Catalytic Oxidizer Monitoring Conditions 2.78 – 2.83 VOC CAM	EPA Method 25A or other method approved by the Agency
2.7	NOCOA 9326, Condition 7 (04/20/16)	The permittee shall maintain documentation confirming the capture system associated with each oxidizer is a permanent total enclosure that meets the requirements of section 6 of EPA Method 204 of 40 CFR part 61, appendix M and that all exhaust gases from the enclosure are delivered to a control device. The building may be a permanent total enclosure if it meets these criteria. All access doors and windows not included in the analysis shall be closed (except for momentary entry and exit) during routing operation of the process as identified in the facility O&M Plan.	Condition 2.62 Capture System Monitoring	EPA Method 204

Reqmt No.	Enforceable Requirement	Requirement Paraphrase (Information Only)	Compliance Method	Reference Test Method (See Section 7)
2.8	NOCOA 11977, Condition 3 (5/29/20)	The pilot treater shall be operated in a manner consistent with the definition of research and laboratory equipment in 40 CFR 63.3310 (December 4, 2002). Research and 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.	No monitoring required	Not applicable
2.9	NOCOA 11977, Condition 4 (5/29/20)	Emissions from the pilot treater shall be combusted in a catalytic oxidizer with a VOC destruction efficiency ≥95%.	Conditions 2.20, 2.23, 2.26 - VOC Source Testing VOC CAM: Condition 2.18(a) Operating Limit Condition 2.29 Operating Limits Catalytic Oxidizers Condition 2.47 through 2.55 Catalytic Oxidizer Monitoring Conditions 2.78 – 2.83 VOC CAM	EPA Method 25A or other method approved by the Agency
2.10	Puget Sound Clean Air Agency Reg. I: 9.20(a) (6/9/88) RCW 70.94.152(7) *(1996, STATE ONLY)*	Must maintain and operate equipment requiring an Order of Approval in good working order.	Condition 1.14 Opacity Monitoring Conditions 2.20, 2.23, 2.26 - VOC Source Testing Conditions 2.34 - 2.43 Thermal Oxidizer Monitoring Conditions 2.47- 2.53 Catalytic Oxidizer Monitoring Condition 2.62 Capture System Monitoring	Not applicable

Reqmt No.	Enforceable Requirement	Requirement Paraphrase (Information Only)	Compliance Method	Reference Test Method (See Section 7)
40 CFR Part 63, Subparts A and JJJJ NESHAP Requirements				
2.11	40 CFR 63.3340(d) (7/9/20) Table 2 to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJ (11/19/20) PSCAA Reg III: 2.02 (4/23/15) PSCAA Reg I: 3.25 (11/1/21)	The permittee must comply with the applicable General Provisions requirements according to Table 2 to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJ. Attachment 3 of this permit included Table 2.	No monitoring required	Not applicable
2.12	40 CFR 63.2 (11/19/20) 40 CFR 63.3310 (7/9/20) PSCAA Reg III: 2.02 (4/23/15) PSCAA Reg I: 3.25 (11/1/21)	Terms defined in these subparts apply. All terms used in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJ that are not defined have the meaning given to them in the Clean Air Act.	No monitoring required	Not applicable
2.13	40 CFR 63.4(a) (4/5/02) 40 CFR 63.6(c) (3/11/21) PSCAA Reg III: 2.02 (4/23/15) PSCAA Reg I: 3.25 (11/1/21)	The permittee must not operate any affected source in violation of the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts A and JJJJ. The permittee shall not fail to keep records, notify, report, or revise reports as required by under 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts A and JJJJ. The permittee shall comply with such standard by the compliance date established in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJ.	No monitoring required	Not applicable
2.14	40 CFR 63.4(b) (4/5/02) PSCAA Reg III: 2.02 (4/23/15) PSCAA Reg I: 3.25 (11/1/21)	Circumvention: The permittee shall not build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment, or process to conceal an emission that would otherwise constitute noncompliance with 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJ. Such concealment includes, but is not limited to the use of diluents to achieve compliance with a relevant standard based on the concentration of a pollutant in the effluent discharged to the atmosphere; or the use of gaseous diluents to achieve compliance with a relevant standard for visible emissions.	No monitoring required	Not applicable

Reqmt No.	Enforceable Requirement	Requirement Paraphrase (Information Only)	Compliance Method	Reference Test Method (See Section 7)
2.15	40 CFR 63.3320(b) and (c) (7/9/20) 40 CFR 63.3340(a) (7/9/20) PSCAA Reg III: 2.02 (4/23/15) PSCAA Reg I: 3.25 (11/1/21)	The permittee must limit organic HAP emissions to the level specified below for all periods of operation, including startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM): (b)(1) No more than 5 percent of the organic HAP applied for each month (95% reduction); or (b)(4) Operate oxidizer such that an outlet organic HAP concentration of no greater than 20 ppmvd is achieved and the efficiency of the capture system is 100%. The limit does not apply to pilot treater operations.	Conditions 2.20 - 2.33 VOC Source Testing Conditions 2.34 - 2.46 Thermal Oxidizer Monitoring Conditions 2.47 - 2.58 Catalytic Oxidizer Monitoring Conditions 2.59 - 2.61 and 2.63 Capture System Monitoring Conditions 2.64 – 2.71, NESHAP Recordkeeping Conditions 2.72 – 2.74 NESHAP Reporting	EPA Method 25A
2.16	40 CFR 63.3321(a) (7/9/20) 40 CFR Table 1 to Subpart JJJJ of Part 63 (7/9/20) 40 CFR 63.3340(a) (7/9/20) 40 CFR 63.6(e)(1)(iii) (3/11/21) PSCAA Reg III: 2.02 (4/23/15) PSCAA Reg I: 3.25 (11/1/21)	For Coating Line 1 for which the permittee uses a thermal oxidizer to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards in 2.15, the permittee must meet the operating limits specified in Table 1 of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJ: a. the average combustion temperature in any 3-hour period must not fall more than 50°F below the combustion temperature limit established during the [most recent] performance test [demonstrating compliance] conducted in accordance with 40 CFR 63.3360(e)(3)(i); and b. Submit monitoring plan to the Agency that identifies operating parameters to be monitored according to 40 CFR 63.3350(f). The permittee must be in compliance with the operating limits at all times, including startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM). Operation and maintenance requirements established pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJ are enforceable independent of emissions limitations or other requirements in the subpart.	Conditions 2.34 - 2.46 Thermal Oxidizer Monitoring Conditions 2.59 - 2.61 and 2.63 Capture System Monitoring Conditions 2.64 – 2.71, NESHAP Recordkeeping Conditions 2.72 – 2.74 NESHAP Reporting	Not applicable

Reqmt No.	Enforceable Requirement	Requirement Paraphrase (Information Only)	Compliance Method	Reference Test Method (See Section 7)
2.17	40 CFR 63.3321(a) (7/9/20) 40 CFR 63.3340(a) (7/9/20) 40 CFR 63.6(e)(1)(iii) (3/11/21) PSCAA Reg III: 2.02 (4/23/15) PSCAA Reg I: 3.25 (11/1/21)	For Coating Line 3 for which the permittee uses a catalytic oxidizer to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards in 2.15, the permittee must meet the operating limits specified in Table 1 of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJ: a. the average temperature at the inlet to the catalyst bed in any 3-hour period must not fall more than 50°F below the combustion temperature limit established during the [most recent] performance test [demonstrating compliance] conducted in accordance with 40 CFR 63.3360(e)(3)(ii); b. the temperature rise across the catalyst must not fall below 80% of the limit established during the [most recent] performance test [demonstrating compliance] conducted in accordance with 40 CFR 63.3360(e)(3)(ii) provided that minimum temperature is always 50 F above the catalyst's ignition temperature; and c. Submit monitoring plan to the Agency that identifies operating parameters to be monitored according to 40 CFR 63.3350(f). The permittee must be in compliance with the operating limits at all times, including SSM. Operation and maintenance requirements established pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJ are enforceable independent of emissions limitations or other requirements in the subpart.	Conditions 2.47 - 2.58 Catalytic Oxidizer Monitoring Conditions 2.59 - 2.61 and 2.63 Capture System Monitoring Conditions 2.64 – 2.71, NESHAP Recordkeeping Conditions 2.72 – 2.74 NESHAP Reporting	Not applicable

Reqmt No.	Enforceable Requirement	Requirement Paraphrase (Information Only)	Compliance Method	Reference Test Method (See Section 7)
2.18	40 CFR 63.3321(a) (7/9/20) 40 CFR 63.3330(a)(1) (7/9/20) 40 CFR 63.3340(a) (7/9/20) 40 CFR 63.6(e)(1)(iii) (3/11/21) PSCAA Reg III: 2.02 (4/23/15) PSCAA Reg I: 3.25 (11/1/21)	For Coating Line 4 for which the permittee uses a catalytic oxidizer to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards in 2.15, the permittee must meet the operating limits specified in Table 1 of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJ: d. the average temperature at the inlet to the catalyst bed in any 3-hour period must not fall more than 50°F below the combustion temperature limit established during the [most recent] performance test [demonstrating compliance] conducted in accordance with 40 CFR 63.3360(e)(3)(ii); e. the temperature rise across the catalyst must not fall below 80% of the limit established during the [most recent] performance test [demonstrating compliance] conducted in accordance with 40 CFR 63.3360(e)(3)(ii) provided that minimum temperature is always 50 F above the catalyst's ignition temperature; and f. Submit monitoring plan to the Agency that identifies operating parameters to be monitored according to 40 CFR 63.3350(f). The permittee must be in compliance with the operating limits at all times, including SSM. Operation and maintenance requirements established pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJ are enforceable independent of emissions limitations or other requirements in the subpart.	Conditions 2.47 - 2.58 Catalytic Oxidizer Monitoring Conditions 2.59 - 2.61 and 2.63 Capture System Monitoring Conditions 2.64 – 2.71, NESHAP Recordkeeping Conditions 2.72 – 2.74 NESHAP Reporting	Not applicable
2.19	40 CFR 63.3340(b) (7/9/20) PSCAA Reg III: 2.02 (4/23/15) PSCAA Reg I: 3.25 (11/1/21)	The permittee must always operate and maintain your affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require the owner or operator to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by the applicable standard have been achieved.	Determination of whether a source is operating in compliance with operation and maintenance requirements will be based on information available which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.	Not applicable

COMPLIANCE METHODS

VOC Source Testing

2.20 General Source Test Requirements:

a. The permittee shall notify the Agency in writing at least 21 days prior to any compliance test. Notification of a compliance test shall be submitted on forms provided by the Agency in accordance with Condition 5.9. Notification under this regulation does not waive or modify test notification requirements found in other applicable regulations.

[Regulation I, Section 3.07(b), 5/1/06]

b. If the test is conducted to demonstrate compliance with the NESHAP limits in Condition 2.15, the permittee must notify the Agency in writing of his or her intention to conduct a performance test at least 60 calendar days before the performance test is initially scheduled. In the event the permittee is unable to conduct the performance test on the date specified in the notification due to unforeseeable circumstances beyond his or her control, the owner or operator must notify the Agency as soon as practicable and without delay prior to the scheduled performance test date and specify the date when the performance test is rescheduled. This notification of delay in conducting the performance test shall not relieve the permittee of legal responsibility for compliance with any other applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 63 or with any other applicable Federal, State, or local requirement, nor will it prevent the Agency from implementing or enforcing this part or taking any other action.

[40 CFR 63.7(b), 11/14/18]
[40 CFR 63.9(e) and (g)(1), 11/19/20]
[40 CFR 63.3400(d), 11/19/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

c. Before conducting a required performance test to demonstrate compliance with the NESHAP limits in Condition 2.15, the permittee shall develop and, if requested by the Agency, shall submit a site-specific test plan to the Agency for approval. The test plan shall include a test program summary, the test schedule, data quality objectives, and both an internal and external quality assurance (QA) program. Data quality objectives are the pretest expectations of precision, accuracy, and completeness of data. The permittee shall submit the site-specific test plan upon Agency request at least 60 calendar days before the performance test is scheduled to take place or on a mutually agreed upon date.

The site-specific test plan must identify the operating parameters to be monitored to ensure that the capture efficiency of the capture system and the control efficiency of the control device determined during the performance test are maintained. Unless the Agency objects to the parameter or requests changes, there permittee may consider the parameter approved.

[40 CFR 63.7(c)(2)(i), 11/14/18]
[40 CFR 63.3400(d), 11/19/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]
[WAC 173-401-630(1), 3/15/16]

d. If the test is conducted to demonstrate compliance with the NESHAP limits in Condition 2.15, the performance test quality assurance program shall include the elements in 40

CFR 63.7(c).

[40 CFR 63.7(c), 11/14/18]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

e. If the test is conducted to demonstrate compliance with the NESHAP limits in Condition 2.15, performance tests shall be conducted and data shall be reduced in accordance with the test methods and procedures in 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts A and JJJJ unless changes or approved in accordance with 40 CFR 63.7(e)(2).

[40 CFR 63.7(e)(2), 11/14/18]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

f. The permittee shall submit a report to the Agency containing the information in Regulation I, Section 3.07(c) and 40 CFR 63.7(g)(2) no later than 60 days after the test. The report must be submitted in accordance with Condition 5.9.

[Regulation I, Section 3.07(c), 5/1/06]
[40 CFR 63.7(e)(3), 11/14/18]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

g. Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test conducted to demonstrate compliance with the NESHAP limits in Condition 2.15, the permittee must submit the results of the performance test following the procedures below. Catalyst activity test results are not required to be submitted but must be maintained onsite. The performance test reports must be submitted electronically using the procedure in Condition 2.72 starting July 9, 2021.

- For data collected using test methods supported by EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) as listed on EPA's ERT website (https://www.epa.gov/electronic-reporting-air-emissions/electronic-reporting-tool-ert) at the time of the test, submit the results of the performance test to EPA via CEDRI, which can be accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (https://cdx.epa.gov/). The data must be submitted in a file format generated through the use of EPA's ERT. Alternatively, the permittee may submit an electronic file consistent with the extensible markup language (XML) schema listed on EPA's ERT website.
- For data collected using test methods that are not supported by EPA's ERT as listed on EPA's ERT website at the time of the test, the results of the performance test must be included as an attachment in the ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on EPA's ERT website. Submit the ERT generated package or alternative file to EPA via CEDRI.

[40 CFR 63.10(d)(2), 11/19/20]
[40 CFR 63.3400(f), 11/19/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

2.21 Periodic Testing of Thermal Oxidizer: The permittee shall perform a periodic test once every 5 years for the thermal oxidizer to determine the destruction or removal efficiency in accordance with Condition 2.26. If applicable, determine the mass of volatile matter retained in the coated web or otherwise not emitted to the atmosphere according to Condition 2.32.

A periodic emissions performance test must be performed by July 9, 2023, or within 60 months of the previous test, whichever is later, and subsequent tests no later than 60

months thereafter. Performance testing for HAP or VOC destruction efficiency required by state agencies can be used to meet this requirement.

[40 CFR 63.3330(a)(2) and 40 CFR 63.3360(a), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

2.22 Periodic Testing of Catalytic Oxidizers: The permittee shall either:

a. Perform a periodic test once every 5 years for each catalytic oxidizer to determine the destruction or removal efficiency in accordance with Condition 2.26; or

b. Perform a catalyst activity test annually on each catalytic oxidizer to ensure that the catalyst is performing properly in accordance with Condition 2.29.

If applicable, determine the mass of volatile matter retained in the coated web or otherwise not emitted to the atmosphere according to Condition 2.32.

A periodic emissions performance test must be performed by July 9, 2023, or within 60 months of the previous test, whichever is later, and subsequent tests no later than 60 months thereafter. Performance testing for HAP or VOC destruction efficiency required by state agencies can be used to meet this requirement.

[40 CFR 63.3330(a)(2) and 40 CFR 63.3360(a), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

2.23 Periodic Testing of Catalytic Oxidizers: The permittee shall perform a source test for each catalytic oxidizer at frequency no less than 5 calendar years, with not more than 61 months between the tests, unless the coating line and associated catalyst have not operated during that 5 year period. Start-up of a coating line that has not operated for over 5 years requires a demonstration of destruction efficiency requirements for the catalytic oxidizer within 120 days of start-up. Each compliance test shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures in Condition 2.26, except an alternative test method to EPA Method 25A may be approved by the Agency if approved at least 21 days prior to the test.

[NOCOA 9326, Conditions 5 and 6, April 20, 2016]

2.24 Representative Conditions: The permittee must conduct the performance test under representative operating conditions for the coating operation. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and nonoperation do not constitute representative conditions. The permittee may not conduct performance tests during periods of malfunction. The permittee must record the process information that is necessary to document operating conditions during the test and explain why the conditions represent normal operation. Upon request, you shall make available to the Agency such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests

[40 CFR 63.3340(c)(1), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

2.25 Representative Conditions: The permittee must conduct the performance test the emission capture system and add-on control device are operating at a representative flow rate, and the add-on control device is operating at a representative inlet concentration. Representative conditions exclude periods of startup and shutdown. The permittee may not conduct performance tests during periods of malfunction. The permittee must record information that is necessary to document emission capture system and add-on control device operating conditions during the test and explain why the conditions represent normal

operation.

[40 CFR 63.3340(c)(2), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

2.26 Oxidizer Efficiency: The permittee must conduct a performance test to establish the destruction or removal efficiency of each oxidizer according to the methods below. During the performance test, the permittee must record the operating parameters in accordance with Condition 2.27 and establish the operating limits in accordance with Conditions 2.28 and 2.29.

a. Each performance test to establish the destruction efficiency of each oxidizer shall be conducted such that the oxidizer inlet and outlet testing is conducted simultaneously, and the data are reduced in accordance with the test methods and procedures below. For each test, the permittee must conduct three test runs and each test run must last at least 1 hour.

- Method 1 or 1A of appendix A-1 to 40 CFR part 60 must be used for sample and velocity traverses to determine sampling locations.
- Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F of appendix A-1 to 40 CFR part 60, or Method 2G of appendix A-2 to 40 CFR part 60 must be used to determine gas volumetric flow rate.
- Method 3, 3A, or 3B of appendix A-2 to 40 CFR part 60 must be used for gas analysis to determine dry molecular weight. As an alternative to Method 3B, the permittee may use the manual method for measuring the oxygen, carbon dioxide, and carbon monoxide content of exhaust gas in ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, Part 10.
- Method 4 of appendix A-3 to 40 CFR part 60 must be used to determine stack gas moisture.
- Method 25 or 25A of appendix A-7 to 40 CFR part 60 must be used to determine total gaseous non-methane organic matter concentration. Use the same test method for both the inlet and outlet measurements which must be conducted simultaneously. The permittee must submit notice of the intended test method to the Agency for approval along with notification of the performance test required under Condition 2.20(a) and (b). The permittee must use Method 25A if any of the conditions described below apply to the oxidizer:

  - An exhaust gas volatile organic matter concentration of 50 ppmv or less is required to comply with the emission standards in Condition 2.15; or
  - The volatile organic matter concentration at the inlet to the oxidizer and the required level of control are such that they result in exhaust gas volatile organic matter concentrations of 50 ppmv or less; or
  - Because of the high efficiency of the control device the anticipated volatile organic matter concentration at the oxidizer exhaust is 50 ppmv or less, regardless of inlet concentration.

b. Except as provided in 40 CFR 63.7(e)(3), each performance test must consist of three separate runs with each run conducted for at least 1 hour under the conditions that exist when the affected source is operating under normal operating conditions. For the

purpose of determining volatile organic compound concentrations and mass flow rates, the average of the results of all the runs will apply.

c. Volatile organic matter mass flow rates must be determined for each run using Equation 1:

$$M_f = Q_{sd}C_c[12][0.0416][10^{-6}] \qquad \text{Equation 1}$$

Where:

M_f = Total organic volatile matter mass flow rate, kilograms (kg)/hour (h).

Q_{sd} = Volumetric flow rate of gases entering or exiting the control device, dry standard cubic meters (dscm)/h

12.0 = Molecular weight of carbon

0.0416 = Conversion factor for molar volume, kg-moles per cubic meter (mol/m3) (@293 Kelvin (K) and 760 millimeters of mercury (mmHg))

d. For each run, emission control device destruction or removal efficiency must be determined Equation 2:

$$E = (M_{fi} - M_{fo})/M_{fi} \times 100 \qquad \text{Equation 2}$$

Where:

E = Organic volatile matter control efficiency of the oxidizer, percent.

M_{fi} = Organic volatile matter mass flow rate at the inlet to the control device, kg/h.

M_{fo} = Organic volatile matter mass flow rate at the outlet to the control device, kg/h.

e. The control device destruction or removal efficiency is determined as the average of the efficiencies determined in the test runs and calculated in Equation 2.

[Regulation I, Section 3.07(a), 5/1/06]
[40 CFR 63.7(e)(3), 11/14/18]
[40 CFR 63.3360(e) and (e)(1), 7/9/20]
[40 CFR 63.3370(l)(1)(i), 7/9/20]
[NOCOA 9326, Condition 6, 4/20/16]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

2.27 Process Information: The permittee must record such process information as may be necessary to determine the conditions in existence at the time of the performance test. Representative conditions exclude periods of startup and shutdown. The permittee may not conduct performance tests during periods of malfunction. The permittee must record the process information that is necessary to document operating conditions during the test and include in such record an explanation to support that such conditions represent normal operation.

[40 CFR 63.3360(e)(2), 7/9/20]
[40 CFR 63.3370(l)(1)(i), 7/9/20]

[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

The operating parameters of the source and control equipment recorded during the test shall be submitted with the compliance test report.

[Regulation I, Section 3.07]

2.28 Operating Limits Thermal Oxidizer: The permittee must establish the applicable operating limits required by Condition 2.16. These operating limits apply to the thermal oxidizer, and the permittee must establish the operating limits during the performance test required by Condition 2.26 according to the requirements below:

a. During the performance test, monitor and record the combustion temperature at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three test runs. Monitor the temperature in the firebox of the thermal oxidizer or immediately downstream of the firebox before any substantial heat exchange occurs.

b. Use the data collected during the performance test to calculate and record the average combustion temperature maintained during the performance test. Maintain the 3-hour average combustion temperature no more than 50 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) lower than this average combustion temperature.

[40 CFR 63.3360(e)(3)(i), 7/9/20]
[40 CFR 63.3370(l)(1)(i), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]
[CAM 40 CFR Part 64]

2.29 Operating Limits Catalytic Oxidizers: The permittee must establish the applicable operating limits required by Conditions 2.17 and 2.18. These operating limits apply to each catalytic oxidizer, and the permittee must establish the operating limits during the performance test required by Condition 2.26 according to the requirements below:

a. During the performance test, monitor and record the temperature just before the catalyst bed and the temperature difference across the catalyst bed at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three test runs.

b. Use the data collected during the performance test to calculate and record the average temperature just before the catalyst bed and the average temperature difference across the catalyst bed maintained during the performance test. Maintain the 3-hour average combustion temperature no more than 50 °F lower than this average combustion temperature or maintain the 3-hour average temperature difference across the catalyst bed at no less than 80 percent of this average temperature differential, provided that the minimum temperature is always 50 °F above the catalyst's ignition temperature.

c. As an alternative to monitoring the temperature difference across the catalyst bed, the permittee may monitor the temperature at the inlet to the catalyst bed and implement a site-specific inspection and maintenance plan for the catalytic oxidizer. During the performance test, you must monitor and record the temperature just before the catalyst bed at least once every 15 minutes during each of the three test runs. Use the data collected during the performance test to calculate and record the average temperature just before the catalyst bed during the performance test. Maintain the 3-hour average combustion temperature no more than 50 °F lower than this average combustion temperature.

The site-specific inspection and maintenance plan for each catalytic oxidizer must

address, at a minimum, annual sampling and analysis of the catalyst activity (i.e. conversion efficiency) following the manufacturer's or catalyst supplier's recommended procedures, monthly inspection of the oxidizer system including the burner assembly and fuel supply lines for problems, and annual internal and monthly external visual inspection of the catalyst bed to check for channeling, abrasion, and settling. If problems are found, the permittee must take corrective action consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations and conduct a new performance test to determine destruction efficiency.

[40 CFR 63.3360(e)(3)(ii), 7/9/20]
[40 CFR 63.3370(l)(1)(i), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

2.30 Control Destruction Efficiency Curve Development: The permittee may establish a control destruction efficiency curve for use in estimating emissions that occur during deviations of the 3-hour operating parameters. This curve can be generated using test data or manufacturer's data that specifically documents the level of control at varying temperatures for your control device.

[40 CFR 63.3360(e)(4), 7/9/20]
[40 CFR 63.3370(l)(1)(i), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

2.31 Capture Efficiency: The permittee must determine capture efficiency using the procedures below, as applicable:

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

b. The permittee 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.

c. The permittee may use any capture efficiency protocol and test methods that satisfy the criteria of either the Data Quality Objective or the Lower Confidence Limit approach as described in appendix A of subpart 40 CFR Part 63, KK.

[40 CFR 63.3360(f), 7/9/20]
[40 CFR 63.3370(l)(1)(ii), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

2.32 Overall Organic HAP Control Efficiency: If the permittee is complying with the overall HAP control efficiency in 40 CFR 63.3320(b)(1), the permittee must convert the monitoring and other data for each oxidizer into units of the selected compliance option. Calculate the overall HAP control efficiency achieved using Equation 15 in 40 CFR 63.3370(l)(2)(i):

$$R = (E)(CE)/100 \qquad \text{Equation 15}$$

Where:

R = Overall organic HAP control efficiency, percent.

E = Overall volatile matter control efficiency of the control device, percent.

CE = Overall volatile matter capture efficiency of the capture system, percent.

Alternatively, if the permittee is demonstrating compliance with the 20 ppmvd outlet organic HAP concentration if 40 CFR 6320(b)(4) and the capture efficiency is 100 percent, the permittee must demonstrate compliance by following the procedures below:

a. Demonstrate that a total enclosure is installed for each coating line. An enclosure that meets the requirement in 2.31(a) will be considered a total enclosure.

b. For each oxidizer, determine the oxidizer efficiency using Equation 2 and the applicable test methods and procedures in Condition 2.26 or the organic HAP concentration at the outlet of the oxidizer is demonstrated to be no greater than 20 ppmvd.

[40 CFR 63.3370(f), 40 CFR 63.3370(l) and 40 CFR 63.3370(l)(2)(i), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

2.33 Volatile matter retained in the coated web or otherwise not emitted to the atmosphere. The permittee may choose to take into account the mass of volatile matter retained in the coated web after curing or drying or otherwise not emitted to the atmosphere when determining compliance with the emission standards in Condition 2.15. If the permittee chooses this option, the permittee must develop a site- and product-specific emission factor (EF) and determine the amount of volatile matter retained in the coated web or otherwise not emitted using Equation 3 to 40 CFR 63.3360(g)(1). The EF must be developed by conducting a performance test using an approved EPA test method, or alternative approved by the Agency by obtaining the average of a three-run test. The permittee may additionally use manufacturer's emissions test data (as long as it replicates the facility's coating formulation and operating conditions), or a mass-balance type approach using a modified Method 24 (including ASTM D5403-93 for radiation-cureable coatings). The EF should equal the proportion of the mass of volatile organics emitted to the mass of volatile organics in the coating materials evaluated. The permittee may use the EF in your compliance calculations only for periods that the work station(s) was (were) used to make the product, or a similar product, corresponding to that produced during the performance test. The permittee must develop a separate EF for each group of different products that you choose to utilize an EF for calculating emissions by conducting a separate performance test for that group of products. The permittee must conduct a periodic performance test to re-establish the EF if there is a change in coating formulation, operating conditions, or other change that could reasonably be expected to increase emissions since the time of the last test that was used to establish the EF.

[40 CFR 63.3360(g), 7/9/20]
[40 CFR 63.3370(e), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

Thermal Oxidizer Monitoring

2.34 Except for monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, or required quality assurance or control activities (including calibration checks or required zero and span adjustments), the permittee must conduct all monitoring at all times that the unit is operating. Data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, out-of-control periods, or required

quality assurance or control activities shall not be used for purposes of calculating the emissions concentrations and percent reductions as specified in 40 CFR 63.3370. The permittee must use all the valid data collected during all other periods in assessing compliance of the thermal oxidizer and associated control system. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring system to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

[40 CFR 63.3350(a) and (e)(8), 7/9/20]
[40 CFR 63.3370(l)(1)(iii), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]
[CAM 40 CFR 64]

2.35 Continuous Parameter Monitoring System (CPMS): The permittee must install, operate, and maintain a temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder. The device must be capable of monitoring temperature with an accuracy of ±1 percent of the temperature being monitored in °F or ±1.8°F, whichever is greater. The temperature sensor must be installed in the combustion chamber at a location in the combustion zone.

[40 CFR 63.3350(a) and (e)(10)(ii), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]
[CAM 40 CFR 64]

2.36 Monitoring System Requirements: The temperature monitoring system shall be installed, maintained, and operated in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. At all times, the permittee must maintain the monitoring system in proper working order including, but not limited to, maintaining necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.

[40 CFR 63.3350(a), (e)(7) and (e)(10)(i), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]
[CAM 40 CFR 64]

2.37 Quality Control Program: For temperature sensors, the permittee must develop a quality control program that must contain, at a minimum, a written protocol that describes procedures for verifying that the temperature sensor is operating properly using at least one of the methods in (i) though (viii) below. The permittee must keep these written procedures for the life of the source, to be made available for inspection upon request by the Agency.

a. Semiannually, compare measured readings to a National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) traceable temperature measurement device or simulate a typical operating temperature using a NIST traceable temperature simulation device. When the temperature measurement device method is used, the sensor of the calibrated device must be placed as close as practicable to the process sensor, and both devices must be subjected to the same environmental conditions. The accuracy of the temperature measured must be 2.5 percent of the temperature measured by the NIST traceable device or 5 °F whichever is greater.

b. Annually validate the temperature sensor by following applicable mechanical and electrical validation procedures in the manufacturer owner's manual

c. Annually request the temperature sensor manufacturer to certify or re-certify electromotive force (electrical properties) of the thermocouple

d. Annually replace the temperature sensor with a new certified temperature sensor in lieu of validation.

e. Permanently install a redundant temperature sensor as close as practicable to the process temperature sensor. The sensors must yield a reading within 2.5 percent of each other for thermal oxidizers.

f. Permanently install a temperature sensor with dual sensors to account for the possibility of failure.

[40 CFR 63.3350(a) and (e)(10)(iv), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]
[CAM 40 CFR 64]

2.38 The permittee must conduct the validation checks in Condition 2.37(a), (b) or (c) any time the temperature sensor exceeds the manufacturer's specified maximum operating temperature range or install a new temperature sensor.

[40 CFR 63.3350(a) and (e)(10)(v), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]
[CAM 40 CFR 64]

2.39 At least quarterly, the permittee must inspect temperature sensor components for proper connection and integrity or continuously operate an electronic monitoring system designed to notify personnel if the signal from the temperature sensor is interrupted.

[40 CFR 63.3350(a) and (e)(10)(vi), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]
[CAM 40 CFR 64]

2.40 Data Recovery: Each temperature monitoring system must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation for each successive 15-minute period, with a minimum of four equally spaced successive cycles of operation to have a valid hour of data. The permittee must have valid data for at least 90% of the hours during which the process operated.

[40 CFR 63.3350(a) and (e)(1) and (e)(2), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]
[CAM 40 CFR 64]

2.41 Hourly Average: The permittee must determine the hourly average of all recorded readings as follows:

a. To calculate a valid hourly value, the permittee must have at least three of four equally spaced data values from that hour from the temperature monitoring device.

b. Provided all the readings recorded clearly demonstrate continuous compliance with the applicable standard, the permittee is not required to determine the hourly average of all recorded readings.

[40 CFR 63.3350(a) and (e)(3), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]
[CAM 40 CFR 64]

2.42 3-hour Average: The permittee must determine the block 3-hour average of all recorded readings for each operating period. To calculate the average for each 3-hour averaging period, the permittee must have at least two of three of the hourly averages for that period

using only average values that are based on valid date (i.e. not from out-of-control periods).

[40 CFR 63.3350(a) and (e)(4), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]
[CAM 40 CFR 64]

2.43 The permittee must record the results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check of the CPMS.

[40 CFR 63.3350(a) and (e)(6), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]
[CAM 40 CFR 64]

2.44 The permittee shall report deviations in accordance with Condition 5.5 (Deviation Reporting) and Condition 2.74 (Semi-Annual Paper Coating NESHAP 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJ Compliance Report) for any 3-hour averaging period for which there is not valid monitoring data as defined in data recovery section above and such data are required.

[40 CFR 63.3350(a) and (e)(9), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]
[CAM 40 CFR 64]

2.45 No Operating Limit Deviation: The operation is in compliance with the emission standards in Condition 2.15 if the thermal oxidizer is operated such that the average combustion temperature does not fall more than 50 °F below the temperature established in accordance with Condition 2.28 for each 3-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 Condition 2.59; and the operation is in compliance with Condition 2.15.

[40 CFR 63.3370(l)(3), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

2.46 Operating Limit Deviation: If one or more operating limit deviations occurred during the monthly averaging period, compliance with the emission standard in Condition 2.15 is determined by either assuming no control of emissions or by estimating the emissions using a control destruction efficiency curve determined in accordance with Condition 2.30 during each 3-hour period that was a deviation to determine if the operation was in compliance with the emission standards in Condition 2.15, including the periods of deviation.

[40 CFR 63.3370(l)(4), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

Catalytic Oxidizer Monitoring

2.47 Except for monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, or required quality assurance or control activities (including calibration checks or required zero and span adjustments), the permittee must conduct all monitoring at all times that the unit is operating. Data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, out-of-control periods, or required quality assurance or control activities shall not be used for purposes of calculating the emissions concentrations and percent reductions as specified in 40 CFR 63.3370. The permittee must use all the valid data collected during all other periods in assessing compliance of each catalytic oxidizer and associated control system. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring system to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor

maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

[40 CFR 63.3350(a) and (e)(8), 7/9/20]
[40 CFR 63.3370(l)(1)(iii), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]
[CAM 40 CFR 64]

2.48 Continuous Parameter Monitoring System: The permittee shall install, operate, and maintain a temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder. The device must be capable of monitoring temperature with an accuracy of ±1 percent of the temperature being monitored in °F or ±1.8°F, whichever is greater. The temperature sensor must be installed in the vent stream at the nearest feasible point to the inlet and outlet of the catalyst bed. Calculate the temperature rise across the catalyst.

[40 CFR 63.3350(a) and (e)(10)(iii), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]
[CAM 40 CFR 64]

2.49 Monitoring System Requirements: The temperature monitoring system shall be installed, maintained, and operated in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. At all times, the permittee must maintain the monitoring system in proper working order including, but not limited to, maintaining necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.

[40 CFR 63.3350(a), (e)(7) and (e)(10)(i), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]
[CAM 40 CFR 64]

2.50 Quality Control Program: For temperature sensors, the permittee must develop a quality control program that must contain, at a minimum, a written protocol that describes procedures for verifying that the temperature sensor is operating properly using at least one of the methods in (i) though (viii) below. The permittee must keep these written procedures for the life of the source, to be made available for inspection upon request by the Agency:

a. Semiannually, compare measured readings to a NIST traceable temperature measurement device or simulate a typical operating temperature using a NIST traceable temperature simulation device. When the temperature measurement device method is used, the sensor of the calibrated device must be placed as close as practicable to the process sensor, and both devices must be subjected to the same environmental conditions. The accuracy of the temperature measured must be 2.5 percent of the temperature measured by the NIST traceable device or 5 °F whichever is greater.

b. Annually validate the temperature sensor by following applicable mechanical and electrical validation procedures in the manufacturer owner's manual

c. Annually request the temperature sensor manufacturer to certify or re-certify electromotive force (electrical properties) of the thermocouple

d. Annually replace the temperature sensor with a new certified temperature sensor in lieu of validation.

e. Permanently install a redundant temperature sensor as close as practicable to the process temperature sensor. The sensors must yield a reading within 2.5 percent of each other for thermal oxidizers and catalytic oxidizers,

f. Permanently install a temperature sensor with dual sensors to account for the possibility of failure.

[40 CFR 63.3350(a) and (e)(10)(iv), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]
[CAM 40 CFR 64]

2.51 The permittee must conduct the validation checks in Condition 2.50(a), (b) or (c) any time the temperature sensor exceeds the manufacturer's specified maximum operating temperature range or install a new temperature sensor.

[40 CFR 63.3350(a) and (e)(10)(v), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]
[CAM 40 CFR 64]

2.52 At least quarterly, the permittee must inspect temperature sensor components for proper connection and integrity or continuously operate an electronic monitoring system designed to notify personnel if the signal from the temperature sensor is interrupted.

[40 CFR 63.3350(a) and (e)(10)(vi), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]
[CAM 40 CFR 64]

2.53 Data Recovery: Each temperature monitoring system must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation for each successive 15-minute period, with a minimum of four equally spaced successive cycles of operation to have a valid hour of data. The permittee must have valid data for at least 90% of the hours during which the process operated.

[40 CFR 63.3350(a) and (e)(1) and (e)(2), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]
[CAM 40 CFR 64]

2.54 Hourly Average: The permittee must determine the hourly average of all recorded readings as follows:

a. To calculate a valid hourly value, the permittee must have at least three of four equally spaced data values from that hour from the temperature monitoring device.

b. Provided all the readings recorded clearly demonstrate continuous compliance with the applicable standard, the permittee is not required to determine the hourly average of all recorded readings.

[40 CFR 63.3350(a) and (e)(3), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]
[CAM 40 CFR 64]

2.55 3-hour Average: The permittee must determine the block 3-hour average of all recorded readings for each operating period. To calculate the average for each 3-hour averaging period, the permittee must have at least two of three of the hourly averages for that period using only average values that are based on valid date (i.e. not from out-of-control periods).

[40 CFR 63.3350(a) and (e)(4), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]
[CAM 40 CFR 64]

2.56 The permittee shall report deviations in accordance with Condition 5.5 (Deviation

Reporting) and Condition 2.74 (Semi-Annual Paper Coating NESHAP 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJ Compliance Report) for any 3-hour averaging period for which there is not valid monitoring data as defined in data recovery section above and such data are required.

[40 CFR 63.3350(a) and (e)(9), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]
[CAM 40 CFR 64]

2.57 No Operating Limit Deviation: The operation is in compliance with the emission standards in Condition 2.15 if the catalytic oxidizer is operating such that the three-hour average temperature difference across the bed does not fall more than 80 percent of the average temperature differential established in accordance with Condition 2.29 and the minimum temperature is always 50 °F above the catalyst's ignition temperature, OR the catalytic oxidizer average combustion temperature does not fall more than 50 °F below the temperature established in accordance with Condition 2.29 for each 3-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 Condition 2.59, and the operation is in compliance with Condition 2.15.

[40 CFR 63.3370(l)(3), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

2.58 Operating Limit Deviation: If one or more operating limit deviations occurred during the monthly averaging period, compliance with the emission standard in Condition 2.15 is determined by either assuming no control of emissions or by estimating the emissions using a control destruction efficiency curve determined in accordance with Condition 2.30 during each 3-hour period that was a deviation to determine if the operation was in compliance with the emission standards in Condition 2.15, including the periods of deviation.

[40 CFR 63.3370(l)(4), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

Capture System Monitoring Plan

2.59 The permittee must develop a site-specific capture system monitoring plan containing the information below for the capture system(s):

a. Identify the operating parameter to be monitored to ensure that the capture efficiency determined during the most recent compliance test is maintained;

b. Explain why this parameter is appropriate for demonstrating ongoing compliance;

c. Identify specific monitoring procedures; and

d. Specify the operating parameter value or range of values that demonstrate compliance with the emission standards. The specified operating parameter value or range of values must represent the conditions present when the capture system is being properly operated and maintained.

[40 CFR 63.3350(a) and 40 CFR 63.3350(f)(1) and (2), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

2.60 The permittee must conduct all capture system monitoring in accordance with the plan.

[40 CFR 63.3350(a) and 40 CFR 63.3350(f)(3), 7/9/20]

[40 CFR 63.3370(l)(1)(iii), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

2.61 The permittee must review and update the capture system monitoring plan at least annually.

[40 CFR 63.3350(a) and 40 CFR 63.3350(f)(5), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

2.62 The permittee must maintain documentation confirming the capture system associated with each oxidizer is a permanent enclosure that meets the requirements of section 6 of EPA Method 204 of 40 CFR part 61, appendix M and that all gases are delivered to a control device. The building may be a permanent total enclosure if it meets these criteria. All access door and windows not included in the analysis shall be closed (except for momentary entry and exit) during routine operation of the process as identified in the facility O&M Plan.

[Order of Approval No. 9326, 4/20/16]

2.63 Any deviation from the operating parameter value or range of values monitored according to the plan, or failure to review and update the plan within the last 12 months is considered a deviation and shall be reported as a deviation in accordance with Condition 5.5 (Deviation Reporting) and Condition 2.74 (Semi-Annual Paper Coating NESHAP 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJ Compliance Report).

[40 CFR 63.3350(a) and 40 CFR 63.3350(f)(4), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

Paper Coating NESHAP 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJ Recordkeeping Requirements

In addition to the general recordkeeping requirements in Condition 6.4 of this permit, the permittee shall maintain the following records pertaining to Paper Coating NESHAP 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJ requirements.

2.64 General: For compliance documentation required by the Paper Coating NESHAP 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJ, the permittee shall maintain files of all information (including all reports and notifications) in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious inspection and review. The files shall be retained for at least 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. At a minimum, the most recent 2 years of data shall be retained on site. The remaining 3 years of data may be retained off site. Such files may be maintained on microfilm, on a computer, on computer floppy disks, on magnetic tape disks, or on microfiche.

[40 CFR 63.10(b)(1), 11/19/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

2.65 General: For compliance documentation required by the Paper Coating NESHAP 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJ, the permittee shall maintain records of all required maintenance performed on the oxidizers and monitoring equipment.

[40 CFR 63.3410(a)(1), 7/9/20]
[40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(iii), 11/19/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

2.66 General: For compliance documentation required by the Paper Coating NESHAP 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJ, the permittee shall maintain records of each period which a continuous monitoring system (CMS) is malfunctioning or inoperative, including out-of-control periods).

[40 CFR 63.3410(a)(1), 7/9/20]
[40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(vi), 11/19/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

2.67 General: For compliance documentation required by the Paper Coating NESHAP 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJ, the permittee shall maintain records of all required measurements needed to demonstrate compliance with a relevant standard (including, but not limited to, 15-minute averages of CMS data, raw performance testing measurements, and raw performance evaluation measurements, that support data that the source is required to report).

[40 CFR 63.3410(a)(1), 7/9/20]
[40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(vii), 11/19/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

2.68 General: For compliance documentation required by the Paper Coating NESHAP 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJ, the permittee shall maintain:

a. All required CMS measurements (including monitoring data recorded during unavoidable CMS breakdowns and out-of-control periods);

b. Each period which a CMS is malfunctioning or inoperative, including out-of-control periods);

c. The date and time identifying each period during which the CMS was inoperative except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks;

d. The date and time identifying each period during which the CMS was out of control;

e. The specific identification (i.e., the date and time of commencement and completion) of each period of excess emissions and parameter monitoring exceedances, as defined in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJ, that occurs during startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected source;

f. The specific identification (i.e., the date and time of commencement and completion) of each time period of excess emissions and parameter monitoring exceedances, as defined in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJ, that occurs during periods other than startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected source; the nature and cause of any malfunction (if known);

g. The corrective action taken or preventive measures adopted; the nature of the repairs or adjustments to the CMS that was inoperative or out of control; and

h. The total process operating time during the reporting period; and all procedures that are part of a quality control program developed and implemented for CMS.

[40 CFR 63.3410(a)(2), 7/9/20]
[40 CFR 63.10(c)(1), (c)(5)-(8) and (c)(10)-(14), 11/19/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

2.69 General: For compliance documentation required by the Paper Coating NESHAP 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJ, the permittee shall maintain records of:

a. All results of performance tests, CMS performance evaluations;

b. All measurements as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests and performance evaluations;

c. All CMS calibration checks;

d. All adjustments and maintenance performed on CMS, and

e. All documentation supporting initial notifications and notifications of compliance status.

[40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(viii)-(xi) and (xiv), 11/19/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

2.70 Paper Coating NESHAP Specific Recordkeeping: The permittee must maintain the records specified below on a monthly basis in accordance with the requirements of Condition 2.64.

a. Control device and capture system operating parameter data in accordance with the requirements in this permit;

b. Overall control efficiency determination using capture efficiency and control device destruction or removal efficiency test results;

c. Emission factor development calculations and HAP content for coating materials used to develop the emission factor as needed for Condition 2.33;

d. Records of results from the annual catalyst activity test, if applicable; and

Any records required to be maintained that are submitted electronically via EPA's CEDRI may be maintained in electronic format. This ability to maintain electronic copies does not affect the requirement for facilities to make records, data, and reports available upon request to the Agency or the EPA as part of an on-site compliance evaluation.

[40 CFR 63.3410(a)(1), (d) and (e), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

2.71 Deviation Recordkeeping: For each deviation from an operating limit occurring at an affected source, you must record the following information:

a. The total operating time the web coating lines controlled by the corresponding oxidizer and emission capture system during the reporting period;

b. Date, time, duration, and cause of the deviations;

c. If the facility determines by its monthly compliance demonstration, in accordance with Conditions 2.46 and 2.58, as applicable, that the source failed to meet an applicable emission limit of this subpart, the permittee must record the following for the corresponding affected equipment:

- Record an estimate of the quantity of HAP (or VOC if used a surrogate) emitted in excess of the emission limit for the month, and a description of the method used to estimate the emissions; and

- Record actions taken to minimize emissions, and any corrective actions taken to return the affected unit to its normal or usual manner of operation.

[40 CFR 63.3410(c), 7/9/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

Paper Coating NESHAP 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJ Reporting Requirements

In addition to the general reporting requirements in Section 6 of this permit, the permittee shall submit the following notifications and reports pertaining to Paper Coating NESHAP 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJ requirements.

2.72 Electronic Submission of notifications or reports: The permittee must submit reports to EPA via CEDRI, which can be accessed through EPA's CDX (*https://cdx.epa.gov/*). Notifications of compliance status must be submitted as portable document formats (PDF) to CEDRI using the attachment module of the ERT. The permittee must use the semiannual compliance report template on the CEDRI website (*https://www.epa.gov/electronic-reporting-air-emissions/compliance-and-emissions-data-reporting-interface-cedri*) for this subpart 1 year after it becomes available. The date report templates become available will be listed on the CEDRI website. The report must be submitted by the deadline specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJ, regardless of the method in which the report is submitted. If the permittee claims some of the information required to be submitted via CEDRI is CBI, submit a complete report, including information claimed to be CBI to EPA. The report must be generated using the appropriate form on the CEDRI website. Submit the file on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage medium and clearly mark the medium as CBI. Mail the electronic medium to U.S. EPA/OAQPS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to EPA via EPA's CDX as described earlier in this paragraph.

The permittee may assert a claim of EPA system outage for failure to timely comply with the reporting requirement. To assert a claim of EPA system outage, you must meet the requirements outlined in 40 CFR 63.3400(i)(1) through (7).

The permittee may assert a claim of force majeure for failure to timely comply with the reporting requirement. To assert a claim of force majeure, you must meet the requirements outlined in 40 CFR 63.3400(j)(1) through (5).

[40 CFR 63.3400(h), (i) and (j), 11/19/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

2.73 Change of Information: Any change in the information required by 40 CFR 63.9 already provided shall be provided to the Agency within 15 calendar days after the change. The report shall be submitted in accordance with Condition 5.9.

[40 CFR 63.9(j), 11/19/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

2.74 Semiannual Paper Coating NESHAP Compliance Report: The permittee shall submit Paper Coating NESHAP 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJ compliance reports covering the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31. Prior to the electronic template being available in CEDRI for one year, the report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period. After the electronic template has been available in CEDRI for 1 year, the next full report must be submitted as described in Condition 2.72. In addition, the report shall be submitted in accordance with Condition 5.9.

These semiannual compliance reports shall contain:

- Company name and address.
- Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature certifying the accuracy of the content of the report.
- Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.
- If there are no deviations from any emission limitations (emission limit or operating limit) that apply, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations during the reporting period, and that no CMS was inoperative, inactive, malfunctioning, out-of-control, repaired, or adjusted.
- For each deviation from an emission limitation (emission limit or operating limit) that occurs at an affected source using a CPMS to comply with the emission limits, the permittee shall include the operating time of the web coating lines during the reporting period; the date and time that each CPMS was inoperative except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks; the date and time that each CPMS, if applicable, was out-of-control; the date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether each deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction or during another period; a summary of the total duration (in hours) of each deviation during the reporting period and the total duration of each deviation as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period; a summary of the total duration (in hours) of CPMS downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of CPMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period; a breakdown of the total duration of CPMS downtime during the reporting period into periods that are due to monitoring equipment malfunctions, non-monitoring equipment malfunctions, quality assurance/quality control calibrations, other known causes, and other unknown causes; the date of the latest CPMS certification or audit; a description of any changes in CPMS, or controls since the last reporting period; and an estimate of the quantity of each regulated pollutant emitted over the emission limits Condition 2.15 for each monthly period covered in the report if the source failed to meet an applicable emission limit.

[40 CFR 63.3400(a) and (c), 11/19/20]
[PSCAA Reg III: 2.02, 4/23/15 and PSCAA Reg I: 3.25, 11/1/21]

VOC COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE MONITORING (CAM)

Applicability

2.75 The Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) requirements in 40 CFR Part 64 apply to Emission Unit No. 1 (Coating Lines 1, 3 and 4) and the pilot treater with respect to the VOC emission limitations identified in Conditions 2.4, 2.5, 2.6 and 2.9.

[40 CFR 64.2]

Definition of Excursion – Thermal Oxidizer on Coating Line 1

2.76 For the thermal oxidizer on Coating Line 1, an excursion is defined as any 3-hour period when the average combustion temperature falls more than 50°F below the combustion temperature limit established during the most recent performance test demonstrating

compliance conducted in accordance with 40 CFR 63.3360(e)(3)(i). An excursion does not necessarily indicate an exceedance of the applicable VOC emission standards referenced in Condition 2.4 above, nor does evidence of an excursion preclude the permittee from certifying continuous compliance as provided in Condition 5.3 of this permit, if the permittee has other data on which to base a determination of compliance during the reporting period in which the excursion occurred.

[40 CFR 64.6(c)(2); 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)(iii)(C)]

Definition of Excursion – Catalytic Oxidizer on Coating Line 3

2.77 For the catalytic oxidizer on Coating Line 3, an excursion is defined as any 3-hour period when the average temperature at the inlet to the catalyst bed falls more than 50°F below the combustion temperature limit established during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance conducted in accordance with 40 CFR 63.3360(e)(3)(ii). An excursion does not necessarily indicate an exceedance of the applicable VOC emission standards referenced in Condition 2.5 above, nor does evidence of an excursion preclude the permittee from certifying continuous compliance as provided in Condition 5.3 of this permit, if the permittee has other data on which to base a determination of compliance during the reporting period in which the excursion occurred.

[40 CFR 64.6(c)(2); 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)(iii)(C)]

Definition of Excursion – Catalytic Oxidizer on Coating Line 4 and the Pilot Treater

2.78 For the catalytic oxidizer on Coating Line 4 and the pilot treater, an excursion is defined as any 3-hour period when the average temperature at the inlet to the catalyst bed falls more than 50°F below the combustion temperature limit established during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance conducted in accordance with 40 CFR 63.3360(e)(3)(ii). An excursion does not necessarily indicate an exceedance of the applicable VOC emission standards referenced in Conditions 2.6 and 2.9 above, nor does evidence of an excursion preclude the permittee from certifying continuous compliance as provided in Condition 5.3 of this permit, if the permittee has other data on which to base a determination of compliance during the reporting period in which the excursion occurred.

[40 CFR 64.6(c)(2); 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)(iii)(C)]

Response to an Excursion

2.79 Upon detecting an excursion, the permittee shall restore operation of the oxidizer to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. The response shall include minimizing the period of any start up, shutdown, or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedance (other than those caused by excused startup or shutdown conditions). Such actions may include initial inspection and evaluation, recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system), or any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable. Determination of whether the permittee has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include but is not limited to, monitoring results, and review

of operation and maintenance procedures and records

[40 CFR 64.6(c)(3) & 64.7(d) & 64.7(d)(2)]

Quality Improvement Plan (QIP)

2.80 The permittee must develop a QIP if the excursions exceed 5% duration of the operating time for each coating line during any semiannual reporting period referenced in Condition 5.4 of this permit. The QIP must comply with all elements of 40 CFR 64.8.

[40 CFR 64.6(c)(3) & 64.8]

Reporting

2.81 The monthly deviation report required by Condition 5.5 shall include:

a. Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of each excursion and the corrective action taken;

b. Summary information on every failure to meet the data availability requirements in Condition 2.44 or 2.56; and

c. A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP during the reporting period, if required. Upon completion of a QIP, the permittee shall include documentation that the implementation of the plan has been completed and describe how that plan has reduced the likelihood of occurrence of similar excursions in the next monthly deviation report required by Condition 5.5.

[40 CFR 64.6(c)(3) & 64.9(a)]

Recordkeeping

2.82 The recordkeeping required by Condition 6.4 shall include records of the monitoring data described in this section, corrective actions taken, any QIP prepared under Condition 2.80, and any activities taken to implement a QIP. Data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities shall not be used for purposes of 40 CFR 64, including data averages and calculations, or fulfilling the minimum data availability requirement. The Permittee shall use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure or the monitoring to provide valid data. Instead of paper records, the permittee may maintain records on alternative media, such as microfilm, computer files, magnetic tape disks or microfiche, provided that the use of such alternative media allows for expeditious inspection and review.

[40 CFR 64.6(c)(3), 64.7(c) & 64.9(b)]

Need for Improved Monitoring

2.83 If the Permittee identifies a failure to achieve compliance with an emission limitation or standard for which the monitoring required by this permit did not provide an indication of an excursion or exceedance while providing valid data, or the results of compliance or performance testing document a need to modify the existing indicator ranges or designated conditions, the permittee shall promptly notify PSCAA and, if necessary, submit a proposed modification to this permit to address the necessary monitoring changes. Such a

modification may include, but is not limited to, reestablishing indicator ranges or designated conditions, modifying the frequency of conducting monitoring and collecting data, or the monitoring of additional parameters.

[40 CFR 64.7(e)]

B. Emission Unit No. 2: Dry Mixing Operations

The requirements in Table 3 apply to Emission Unit No. 2 – Dry Mixing Operations. This emission unit consists of the permitted dry mixing operations and dust collectors listed below.

Source Identification	*Source Description*	*Control Equipment*	*Order of Approval*	*Date Installed/ Modified*
Manual Mixing Operation	*Manual operation set-up as needed*	*Dust collector using HEPA filtration rated at 500 cfm.*	*NOCOA 12268 (9/2/2022)*	*2022*
IFA 3	*IFA 3 includes a bulk-bag unloading station, a bulk bag hopper, flexible screw conveyors and bag dump stations*	*Donaldson Torit DCE dust collector rated at 1,000 cfm equipped with MERV 15 filters*	*NOCOA 11889 (November 6, 2019)*	*2019*

Table 3. Applicable Requirements Related to Dry Mixing Operations

Reqmt No.	Enforceable Requirement	Requirement Paraphrase (Information Only)	Compliance Method	Reference Test Method (See Section 7)
2.84	NOCOA 12268, Condition 1 (9/2/2022) NOCOA 11889, Condition 1 (11/6/22)	Approval is granted to install or establish the equipment, device or process described in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the Engineering Division of the Agency.	No monitoring required	Not applicable
2.85	NOCOA 12268, Condition 3 (9/2/2022)	For the manual mixing operation, the amount of dry powder added to saturated resin shall be limited to 250,000 pounds during any calendar month.	Powder Usage Tracking	Not applicable
2.86	NOCOA 12268, Condition 4 (9/2/2022) NOCOA 11889, Condition 3 (11/6/22)	The dry powder (alumina trihydrate) shall not contain any toxic air pollutant as defined in WAC 173-460-150.	Maintain manufacturer's specifications on-site (Safety Data Sheet, Product Data Sheet or other documentation supplied by the manufacturer)	Not applicable
2.87	NOCOA 12268, Condition 5 (9/2/2022)	For the manual mixing operations, emissions from the operation shall be vented to a dust collector that is equipped with a HEPA filter. The HEPA filter shall be capable of removing 99.97% of particulate matter that is 0.3 microns as demonstrated with filter manufacturer data.	Maintain filter specifications provided by manufacturer on-site.	Not applicable

Reqmt No.	Enforceable Requirement	Requirement Paraphrase (Information Only)	Compliance Method	Reference Test Method (See Section 7)
2.88	NOCOA 12268, Condition 6 (9/2/2022)	For the manual mixing operation, there must be no visible emissions from the operation outside the building.	Condition No. 1.15 Facility-wide Inspections	Not applicable
2.89	NOCOA 11889, Condition 4 (11/6/22)	The transfer of dry product shall be fully enclosed with no visible emissions from any point in the conveyance system, including the hoppers.	Condition No. 2.96 Visible Emissions Monitoring Condition No. 2.100 Recordkeeping	Not applicable
2.90	NOCOA 12268, Condition 7 (9/2/2022)	For the manual mixing operation, the permittee must use one of the following techniques to determine when the HEPA filter needs to be changed: a. Install a gauge to indicate the pressure differential across the dust collector filter system. The acceptable range for the pressure differential across the dust collector filter system shall be based on manufacturer's recommendations and shall be clearly marked on or nearby the gauge prior to start-up. The minimum pressure drop shall not be less than the pressure drop measured with a clean, properly installed filter. b. Alternatively, the "Filter Change Light" may be used to determine when the HEPA filter needs to be changed.	Condition No. 2.98 Parameter Monitoring Condition No. 2.100 Recordkeeping	Not applicable
2.91	NOCOA 11889, Condition 5 (11/6/22)	For IFA 3, the system shall be equipped with a dust collector that shall be operated when transferring powder in the individual bag dump stations to prevent visible emissions. The dust collector shall be equipped with filters with a rating of at least MERV 15 per ASHRAE 52.2-2007.	The permittee shall keep a manufacturer's record of the filter performance data to demonstrate compliance with the MERV rating requirements.	Not applicable
2.92	NOCOA 11889, Condition 5 (11/6/22)	For IFA 3, the dust collector shall be equipped with an operable gauge to indicate the pressure drop across the filters. The acceptable pressure drop range shall be clearly marked on or near the gauge. The operating pressure drop range shall be determined based on manufacturer's recommendations or good air pollution control practices to minimize emissions.	Condition No. 2.97 Parameter Monitoring	Not applicable
2.93	NOCOA 11889, Condition 7 (11/6/22)	The dust collector shall be operated in the acceptable pressure drop range.	Condition No. 2.97 Parameter Monitoring Condition No. 2.100 Recordkeeping	Not applicable

Reqmt No.	Enforceable Requirement	Requirement Paraphrase (Information Only)	Compliance Method	Reference Test Method (See Section 7)
2.94	NOCOA 12268, Condition 8 (9/2/2022) NOCOA 11889, Condition 9 (11/6/22)	The owner and/or operator shall update their facility Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan required by Regulation I Section 7.09 (b) to include procedures: - For determining when the dust collector operating under NOCOA 12268 is operating properly including weekly or daily checks required by NOCOA 12268, Condition 9(c), and the corrective actions that will be taken when it is not operating properly. - For operating and maintaining the dry powder system, including the dust collector, permitted under NOCOA 11889, and the corrective actions that will be taken when not operating properly.	Condition Nos. 1.18 – 1.20 O&M Plan Requirements	Not applicable
2.95	PSCAA Reg. I: 9.20(a) (6/9/88)	Unlawful to cause or allow the operation of any features, machines or devices constituting parts of or called for by plans, specifications, or other information submitted pursuant to PSCAA Reg I Article 6 unless such features, machines or devices are maintained in good working order	Condition No. 1.15 Facility-wide Inspections Condition Nos. 1.18 – 1.20 O&M Plan Requirements	Not applicable

COMPLIANCE METHODS

Visible Emissions Monitoring

2.96 During bulk bag unloading in IFA 3, the permittee shall observe the system to determine if there are visible emissions from the conveyance system. If visible emissions are observed, the permittee shall cease bulk bag unloading until corrective action has been taken to eliminate visible emissions.

Failure to cease bulk bag unloading when visible emissions are observed shall be reported as a deviation under Condition 5.5.

[NOCOA 11889, Condition 6, 11/6/2019]

Parameter Monitoring

2.97 The permittee shall inspect the pressure drop across the dust collector associated with IFA 3 at least monthly to verify the acceptable pressure drop range is marked on or nearby an operable gauge and that the dust collector is operating in the acceptable pressure drop range. The dust collector fan must be running during the inspection, but the inspection does not need to occur when the dry powder is in use. If the dust collector is outside of the acceptable range, the permittee shall take corrective action prior to operating the dry powder mixing system. Monitoring is not required on months when IFA 3 is not in operation.

Failure to having the acceptable pressure drop marked on or nearby the pressure drop gauge or failure to take corrective action prior to operating the dry powder mixing system if the pressure drop has been determined to be outside the acceptable range shall be reported as a deviation under Condition 5.5.

[NOCOA 11889, Conditions 5 and 7, 11/6/2019]

2.98 The permittee shall inspect the pressure drop across the dust collector used in the manual mixing operation at least weekly to verify the acceptable pressure drop range is marked on or nearby an operable gauge and that the dust collector is operating in the acceptable pressure drop range. The minimum pressure drop shall not be less than the pressure drop measured with a clean, properly installed filter. Alternatively, the dust collector can use the "Filter Change Light" to determine when the HEPA filter needs to be changed in lieu of measuring the pressure drop across the dust collector. If using the "Change Filter Light", the permittee shall conduct a daily visual check to determine If the HEPA filter needs to be changed. Monitoring is not required when the manual mixing of dry powder does not occur.

Conducting manual mixing of dry powders without a dust collector with a HEPA filter, or without either a pressure drop gauge or "Filter Change Light" to determine when the HEPA filter needs to be changed shall be reported as a deviation under Condition 5.5.

[NOCOA 12268, Conditions 7 and 9, (9/2/2022)]

Dry Powder Usage Monitoring

2.99 The permittee shall track and record the amount of dry powder added to saturated resin in the manual mixing station (total pounds).

Failure to track and record the dry powder added or exceeding 150,000 pounds during any calendar month shall be reported as a deviation under Condition 5.5.

[NOCOA 12268, Conditions 3 and 9, (9/2/2022)]

Recordkeeping

2.100 The permittee shall keep the following inspection records:

a. The date and time of each inspection;

b. The name of the person conducting the inspection;

c. The results of the inspections including whether visible emissions were observed;

d. Pressure drop readings across the dust collector (if required);

e. Visual check of the "change filter light" if used on the dust collector to determine when the HEPA filter needs to be changed (if required);

f. Corrective action conducted, is any, and the date and time it was conducted;

g. For the manual operation to add dry powder, a record indicating which days the operation occurred and when the operation did not occur.

Failure to maintain records shall be reported as a deviation under Condition 5.5.

[NOCOA 11889, Condition 8, 11/6/2019]
[NOCOA 12268, Condition 9, (9/2/2022)]

Section 3: Standard Terms and Conditions

Duty to Comply

3.1 The permittee must comply with all conditions of this chapter 401 permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of chapter 70.94 RCW and, for federally enforceable provisions, a violation of the FCAA. Such violations are grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

[WAC 173-401-620(2)(a)]

3.2 It shall be unlawful for any person to cause or allow the operation of any source subject to the requirements of WAC 173-401 without complying with the provisions of WAC 173-401 and any permit issued under its authority.

[PSCAA Reg I, Section 7.05]

3.3 All sources and emission units are required to meet the emission standards of WAC 173-400.

[WAC 173-400-040(1)(a)]

Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense

3.4 It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

[WAC 173-401-620(2)(b)]

Permit Actions

3.5 This permit may be modified, revoked, reopened, and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

[WAC 173-401-620(2)(c)]

Property Rights

3.6 This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

[WAC 173-401-620(2)(d)]

Duty to Provide Information

3.7 The permittee shall furnish to the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency, within a reasonable time, any information that the permitting authority may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the permittee shall also furnish to the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency copies of records required to be kept by the permit or, for information claimed to be confidential, the permittee may furnish such records directly to the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency along with a claim of confidentiality. Puget Sound Clean Air

Agency shall maintain confidentiality of such information in accordance with RCW 70.94.205.

[WAC 173-401-620(2)(e)]

Permit Fees

3.8 The permittee shall pay fees as a condition of this permit in accordance with the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency's fee schedule in accordance with Puget Sound Clean Air Agency's Regulation I, Section 7.07. Failure to pay fees in a timely fashion shall subject the permittee to civil and criminal penalties as prescribed in chapter 70.94 RCW.

[WAC 173-401-620(2)(f) and PSCAA Regulation I, Section 7.07]

Emissions Trading

3.9 No permit revision shall be required, under any approved economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading, and other similar programs or processes for changes that are provided for in this permit.

[WAC 173-401-620(2)(g)]

Severability

3.10 If any provision of this permit is held to be invalid, all unaffected provisions of the permit shall remain in effect and be enforceable.

[WAC 173-401-620(2)(h)]

Permit Appeals

3.11 This permit or any conditions in it may be appealed only by filing an appeal with the pollution control hearings board and serving it on the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency within thirty days of receipt pursuant to RCW 43.21B.310. This provision for appeal in this section is separate from and additional to any federal rights to petition and review under §505(b) of the FCAA.

[WAC 173-401-620(2)(i)]

Permit Continuation

3.12 This permit and all terms and conditions contained therein, including any permit shield provided under WAC 173-401-640, shall not expire until the renewal permit has been issued or denied if a timely and complete application has been submitted. An application shield granted pursuant to WAC 173-401-705(2) shall remain in effect until the renewal permit has been issued or denied if a timely and complete application has been submitted.

[WAC 173-401-620(2)(j)]

Section 4: General Permitting Requirements

Permit Renewal

4.1 The permittee shall submit a timely and complete Title V permit renewal application to the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency no later than 180 days prior the expiration of this permit.

[WAC 173-401-710(1)]
[WAC 173-401-500(3)(d)]

Expired Permits

4.2 Permit expiration terminates the permittee's right to operate unless a timely and complete renewal application has been submitted consistent with Condition No. 4.1 of this permit and WAC 173-401-500. All terms and conditions of the permit shall remain in effect after the permit itself expires if a timely and complete permit application has been submitted.

[WAC 173-401-710(3)]

Revocation of Permits

4.3 The Puget Sound Clean Air Agency may revoke a permit only upon the request of the permittee or for cause. The Puget Sound Clean Air Agency shall provide at least thirty days written notice to the holder of a current operating permit prior to revocation of the permit or denial of a permit renewal application. Such notice shall include an explanation of the basis for the proposed action and afford the permittee/applicant an opportunity to meet with the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency prior to the authority's final decision. A revocation issued may be issued conditionally with a future effective date and may specify that the revocation will not take effect if the permittee satisfies the specified conditions before the effective date. Nothing in this condition shall limit the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency's authority to issue emergency orders.

[WAC 173-401-710(4)]

Reopening for Cause

4.4 This permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the circumstances described in WAC 173-401-730(1). Proceedings to reopen and issue a permit shall follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of the permit for which cause to reopen exists. Such reopening shall be made as expeditiously as practicable.

[WAC 173-401-730]

Administrative Permit Amendments

4.5 The permittee may file for an administrative permit amendment in accordance with WAC 173-401-720(3). The permittee may implement the changes addressed in the request for an administrative request immediately upon submittal of the request. An "administrative permit amendment" is a permit revision that:

a. Corrects typographical errors;

b. Identifies a change in the name, address, or phone number of any person identified in the permit, or provides a similar minor administrative change at the source;

c. Requires more frequent monitoring or reporting by the permittee;

d. Allows for a change in ownership or operational control of a source where the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency determines that no other change in the permit is necessary, provided that a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between the current and new permittee has been submitted to the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency;

e. Incorporates into the permit the terms, conditions, and provisions from orders approving notice of construction applications processed under an EPA-approved program, provided that such a program meets procedural requirements substantially equivalent to the requirements of WAC 173-401-700, 173-401-725, and 173-401-800 that would be applicable to the change if it were subject to review as a permit modification, and compliance requirements substantially equivalent to those contained in WAC 173-401-600 through 173-401-650.

4.6 **Permit shield**. The Puget Sound Clean Air Agency shall, upon taking final action granting a request for an administrative permit amendment, allow coverage by the permit shield in WAC 173-401-640 for administrative permit amendments made pursuant to Condition 4.5(e).

[WAC 173-401-720]

Minor Permit Modifications

4.7 For minor permit modifications that meet the following criteria, the permittee shall submit an application as described in WAC 173-401-725(2)(b):

a. Do not violate any applicable requirement;

b. Do not involve significant changes to existing monitoring, reporting, or recordkeeping requirements in the permit;

c. Do not require or change a case-by-case determination of an emission limitation or other standard, or a source-specific determination for temporary sources of ambient impacts, or a visibility or increment analysis;

d. Do not seek to establish or change a permit term or condition for which there is no corresponding underlying applicable requirement and that the source has assumed to avoid and applicable requirement to which the source would otherwise be subject. Such terms and conditions include a federally enforceable emissions cap assumed to avoid classification as a modification under any provision of Title I of the FCAA and an alternative emissions limit approved pursuant to regulations promulgated under section 112(i)(5) of the FCAA; and

e. Are not modifications under any provision of the Title I of the FCAA.

4.8 The permit modification shall be accomplished in accordance with the criteria and procedures as described in WAC 173-401-725(2)(c) through (2)(e).

4.9 For group processing of modifications that meet the following criteria, the permittee shall submit an application as described in WAC 173-401-725(3)(b):

a. Meets the criteria for minor permit modification procedures in Term 4.7; and

b. Collectively are below ten percent of the emissions allowed by the permit for the emissions unit for which the change is requested, twenty percent of the applicable definition of major source in WAC 173-401-200, or five tons per year, whichever is least.

4.10 The permit modification shall be accomplished in accordance with the criteria and procedures as described in WAC 173-401-725(3)(c) through (3)(e).

4.11 The permittee may make the change(s) proposed in its minor permit modification application immediately after it files such as application provided that those changes requiring the submissions of a notice of construction application have been reviewed and approved by the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency. After the permittee makes the change allowed by the preceding sentence, and until the permitting authority takes any of the actions specified in WAC 173-401-725(2)(d), the permittee must comply with both the applicable requirements governing the change and the proposed permit terms and conditions. During this time period, the permittee need not comply with the existing permit terms and conditions it seeks to modify. However, if the source fails to comply with its proposed permit terms and conditions during this time period, the existing permit terms and conditions it seeks to modify may be enforced against it.

4.12 **Permit shield**. The permit shield under WAC 173-401-640 shall not extend to minor permit modifications.

[WAC 173-401-725(2) and (3)]

Significant Permit Modifications

4.13 For significant permit modifications that meet the following criteria, the modification shall meet all requirements of Chapter 173-401 WAC, including those for applications, public participation, review by affected states, and review by EPA, as they apply to permit issuance and permit renewal:

a. Permit modifications that do not qualify as minor permit modifications or as administrative amendments;

b. Every significant change in existing monitoring permit terms or conditions and every relaxation of reporting or recordkeeping permit terms or conditions.

Nothing herein shall be construed to preclude the permittee from making changes consistent with Chapter 173-401 WAC that would render existing permit compliance terms and conditions irrelevant.

[WAC 173-401-725(4)]
[WAC 173-401-500 (3)(c)]

Changes Not Requiring Permit Revisions

4.14 The permittee is authorized to make the changes described in WAC 173-401-722 without a permit revision, provided the following conditions are met:

a. The proposed changes are not Title I modifications;

b. The proposed changes do not result in emissions which exceed those allowable under the permit, whether expressed as a rate of emissions, or in total emissions;

c. The proposed changes do not alter permit terms that are necessary to enforce limitations on emissions from the units covered by the permit; and

d. The facility provides the administrator and PSCAA with written notification at least seven days prior to making the proposed changes except that written notification of a change made in response to an emergency shall be provided as soon as possible after the event.

Changes described in WAC 173-401-722 include Section 502(b)(10) changes (changes that contravene an express permit term, but do not included changes that would violate applicable requirements or contravene enforceable permit terms and conditions that are monitoring (including test methods), recordkeeping, reporting, or compliance certification requirements), SIP authorized emission trading, and emission caps. Requirements for notification are included in WAC 173-401-722(2), (3) and (4)

4.15 The permit shield does not apply to any 502(b)(10) change or SIP authorized emission trading, but does extend to terms and conditions that allow increases or decreases in emissions under changes to emission caps.

4.16 The permittee shall comply with applicable preconstruction review requirements.

4.17 The permittee and PSCAA shall attach each notice to their copy of the relevant permit.

[WAC 173-401-722]

Off Permit Changes

4.18 The permittee is allowed to make changes not specifically address or prohibited by the permit terms and conditions without requiring a permit revision, provided that the proposed changes do not weaken the enforceability of existing permit conditions. Any change that is a Title I modification must be submitted as a permit revision. Each change shall meet all applicable requirement and shall not violate any existing permit term or condition.

4.19 The permittee shall provide contemporaneous written notice to PSCAA and EPA of such change, except for changes that qualify as insignificant under WAC 173-401-530. Such written notice shall describe each such change, including the date, any change in emissions, pollutants emitted, and any applicable requirement that would apply as a result of the change.

Mailing addresses for the Agency and EPA are in Conditions 5.7 and 5.8. The permittee shall also submit the notice to Puget Sound Clean Air Agency in electronic format as an attachment to an e-mail message [facilitysubmittal@pscleanair.gov or any other email address identified by the Agency]. The date the document is received by the Agency e-mail system is considered the submitted date of the report.

4.20 The change shall not qualify for the permit shield.

4.21 The permittee shall comply with applicable preconstruction review requirements.

4.22 The permittee shall keep a record describing changes made that result in emissions of a regulated air pollutant subject to an applicable requirement, but not otherwise regulated under this permit, and the emissions resulting from those changes.

[WAC 173-401-724]

Duty to Supplement or Correct Application

4.23 Any applicant who fails to submit any relevant facts or who has submitted incorrect information in a permit application shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information. In addition, an applicant shall provide additional information as necessary to address any requirements that become applicable to the source after the date it filed a complete application but prior to release of a draft permit.

[WAC 173-401-500(6)]

Notice of Construction

4.24 Except for the exemptions provided in Sections 6.03(b) and (c) of Puget Sound Clean Air Agency's Regulation I, it shall be unlawful for any person to cause or allow the establishment of a new source, or the replacement or substantial alteration of control equipment installed on an existing source, unless a "Notice of Construction application" has been filed and an "Order of Approval" has been issued by the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency. The exemptions in PSCAA Regulation I, 6.03(b) and (c) do not apply to projects or sources identified in PSCAA Regulation I, 6.03(a)(1) – (5).

[PSCAA Regulation I, Section 6.03(a)]
[PSCAA Regulation I, Section 6.01(a)]

New Source Notification

4.25 Except for projects or sources identified in PSCAA Regulation I, 6.03(a)(1) – (5), a Notice of Construction application and Order of Approval are not required for the new sources identified in PSCAA's Regulation I, Section 6.03(b), provided that a complete notification is filed with the PSCAA.

[PSCAA Regulation I, Section 6.03(b)]

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)

4.26 For a new major source stationary source or a major modification to an existing major stationary source as defined in WAC 173-400-720, the permittee must comply with the requirements in WAC 173-400-700 through 750. Ecology is the permitting agency for the PSD program in WAC 173-400-700 through -750.

[PSCAA Regulation I, Section 6.01]

Notice of Completion

4.27 Within 30 days of completion of the installation or modification of a stationary source subject to the Condition No. 4.24 of this section, the permittee shall file a Notice of Completion with PSCAA. Each Notice of Completion shall be submitted on a form provided by the PSCAA, and shall specify the date upon which operation of the stationary source has commenced or will commence.

[PSCAA Regulation I, Section 6.09]

Section 5: General Compliance Requirements

Schedule of Compliance

5.1 For applicable requirements with which the source is in compliance, the permittee will continue to comply with such requirements.

For applicable requirements that will become effective during the permit term, the permittee shall meet such requirements on a timely basis.

[WAC 173-401-630(3)]
[WAC 173-401-510(2)(h)(iii)]

Responsible Official Certification

5.2 Except as provided for in Condition 5.6, Certification Upon Submittal, any application form, report, or compliance certification submitted pursuant to this permit shall contain certification by a responsible official of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification and any other certification required by a responsible official under this permit shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

[WAC 173-401-520]
[WAC 173-401-630(1)]

Compliance Certification

5.3 The permittee shall submit a certification of compliance with the terms and conditions contained in the permit, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices.

The compliance certification, (original written document), shall be submitted to the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency and a copy of the compliance certification shall be submitted to EPA Region 10 once per year, by February 28 for the previous year. Each certification shall include the following:

a. The identification of each term or condition of the permit that is the basis of the certification;

b. The compliance status;

c. Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent; and

d. The method(s) used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period consistent with WAC 173-401-615 (3)(a).

Mailing addresses for the Agency and EPA are in Conditions 5.7 and 5.8. The permittee shall also submit the compliance certification to Puget Sound Clean Air Agency in electronic format as an attachment to an e-mail message [facilitysubmittal@pscleanair.gov or any other email address identified by the Agency] by February 28 for the previous year (January -- December). The date the document is received by the Agency e-mail system is considered the submitted date of the report.

[WAC 173-401-630(5)]
[PSCAA Regulation I, Section 7.09(c)]

Semiannual Report

5.4 The permittee shall submit the reports of any required reportable monitoring at least once every six months. All instances of deviations from permit requirements must be clearly identified in such reports. All required reports must be certified by a responsible official consistent with WAC 173-401-520. The report periods and submittal due dates are as shown below.

a. Reporting period covering January 1 – June 30. Report submittal due date is July 31.

b. Reporting period covering July 1 – December 31. Report submittal due date is January 31.

The mailing address for the Agency is in Conditions 5.7. The permittee shall also submit the semiannual reports to Puget Sound Clean Air Agency in electronic format as an attachment to an e-mail message [facilitysubmittal@pscleanair.gov or any other email address identified by the Agency]. The date the document is received by the Agency e-mail system is considered the submitted date of the report.

[WAC 173-401-615 (3)(a)]
[PSCAA Regulation I, Section 7.09(c)]

Deviation Report

5.5 The permittee shall promptly report all deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit, the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken.

a. For deviations which represent a potential threat to human health or safety, "prompt" means as soon as possible, the permittee shall report by e-mail to facilitysubmittal@pscleanair.gov (or any other email address identified by the Agency) as soon as possible but in no case later than twelve hours after the deviation is discovered.

b. All other deviations shall be reported in writing and by email no later than thirty days after the end of the month during which the deviation is discovered.

The permittee shall maintain a contemporaneous record of all deviations.

A Deviation Report may be certified by a responsible official at the time of submittal as provided in Condition 5.2 (Responsible Official Certification); however it is not required to be certified at the time of submittal. Any Deviation Report not certified at the time of submittal must be certified in the Semiannual report as per Condition 5.6 (Certification upon Submittal).

The mailing address for the Agency is in Conditions 5.7. The permittee shall also submit the deviation reports to Puget Sound Clean Air Agency in electronic format as an attachment to an e-mail message [facilitysubmittal@pscleanair.gov or any other email address identified by the Agency]. The date the document is received by the Agency e-mail system is considered the submitted date of the report.

[WAC 173-401-615(3)(b)]

Certification upon Submittal

5.6 For the purpose of this permit, the following application forms, reports, and compliance certifications must be certified by the responsible official upon submittal:

- Annual Air Operating Permit Compliance Certification (WAC 173-401-630(5))
- Semiannual Air Operating Permit Report (WAC 173-401-615(3)(a))
- Administrative Permit Amendment Requests (WAC 173-401-720)
- Permit Modification Application (WAC 173-401-725)
- Renewal of Permit (WAC 173-401-710) (WAC 173-401-500(4))

For all other application forms, reports, and compliance certifications, the responsible official's certification needs only to be submitted once every six months in the semiannual report, covering all required reporting since the date of the last certification, provided that the certification specifically identifies all documents.

[WAC 173-401-630(5)]

Mailing Address

5.7 All notifications, reports, renewal/revision applications and compliance certifications required by this permit shall be submitted to:

Puget Sound Clean Air Agency
Attn: Compliance Program
1904 3rd Ave, Suite 105
Seattle, Washington 98101

5.8 For all compliance certifications, test reports and monitoring reports required to be submitted to the US Environmental Protection Agency, a hard copy must be sent to the Clean Air Act Compliance Manager at the address below, unless the document is required by regulation to be submitted via a Cross-Media Electronic Reporting Regulation (CROMERR) compliant system; in that case, require it to be submitted electronically via the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) section of the Central Data Exchange (CDX).

Clean Air Act Compliance Manager
US EPA Region 10, Mail Stop: 20-C04
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 155
Seattle, Washington 98101

Compliance Reports-Electronic Submittal

5.9 The permittee shall submit complete copies of all required compliance reports to Puget Sound Clean Air Agency in electronic format as an attachment to an e-mail message [facilitysubmittal@pscleanair.gov or any other email address identified by the Agency]. The date the document is received by the Agency e-mail system shall be considered the submitted date of the report. Original written documents shall also be submitted for record purposes. Nothing in this condition waives or modifies any requirements established under other applicable regulations.

[PSCAA Regulation I, Section 7.09(c)]

Data Recovery

5.10 The permittee shall recover valid monitoring and recordkeeping data for each parameter according to any specific monitoring and recordkeeping requirements identified in Section 2 of this permit. If the specific monitoring and recordkeeping requirements in Section 2 of this

permit do not address data recovery provisions, then the required data recovery is assumed to be 100% except as described in this section. However, no data need be collected during any period that the monitored process does not operate.

The Deviation Reports required by Condition 5.5 shall include an explanation for any instance in which the permittee failed to meet the data recovery requirements of this condition for any monitored process or parameter and any instances of reconstructing lost data. The explanation shall include the reason that the data was not collected and any actions that the permittee will take to ensure collection of such data in the future.

[WAC 173-401-615(1)(b)]

Inspection and Entry

5.11 Upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, the permittee shall allow the permitting authority or an authorized representative to perform the following:

a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a Title V source is located or emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit;

b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of the permit;

c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under the permit; and

d. As authorized by WAC 173-400-105 and the FCAA, sample or monitor at reasonable times substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with the permit or applicable requirements.

[WAC 173-401-630(2)]
[PSCAA Regulation I, Section 3.05(b)]
[WAC 173-400-105(3)

Investigations and Testing

5.12 For the purpose of determining compliance with an emission standard, the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency or Ecology shall have the authority to conduct testing of a source or to order the permittee to have it tested and to report the results to the Agency or Ecology. In the event the Agency or Ecology conducts the test, the Agency or Ecology shall provide the permittee an opportunity to observe the sampling and to obtain a sample at the same time.

[PSCAA Regulation I, Section 3.05(b)]
[WAC 173-400-105(2)]
[WAC 173-400-105(4)]

Credible Evidence

5.13 For the purpose of establishing whether or not a person has violated or is in violation of any provision of chapter 70.94 RCW, any rule enacted pursuant to that chapter, or any permit or order issued thereunder, nothing in this regulation shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information, relevant to whether a source would

have been in compliance with applicable requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance test procedures or methods had been performed.

[PSCAA Regulation I, Section 3.06]
[RCW 70A.15]

Emergency

5.14 An emergency, as defined in WAC 173-401-645(1), constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with a technology-based emission limitation if the conditions below are met.

a. The affirmative defense of emergency shall be demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

i. An emergency occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the emergency;

ii. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

iii. During the period of the emergency the permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards, or other requirements in the permit; and

iv. The permittee submitted notice of the emergency to the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency within two working days of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency or shorter periods of time specified in an applicable requirement. This notice fulfills the requirement of WAC 173-401-615 (3)(b) unless the excess emissions represent a potential threat to human health or safety. This notice must contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective actions taken.

b. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.

c. This condition is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.

[WAC 173-401-645]

Excess Emissions

This section is in effect until the effective date of EPA's removal of the September 20, 1993, version of this section from the SIP. This section is not effective starting on that date.

5.15 The permittee shall have the burden of proving to Puget Sound Clean Air Agency in an enforcement action that excess emissions were unavoidable. Excess emissions which represent a potential threat to human health or safety or which the permittee believes to be unavoidable shall be reported to Puget Sound Clean Air Agency as soon as possible. Other excess emissions shall be reported within thirty days after the end of the month during which the event occurred or as part of the routine emission monitoring reports. Upon request by Puget Sound Clean Air Agency, the permittee shall submit a full written report including the known causes, the corrective actions taken, and the preventive measures to be taken to minimize or eliminate the chance of recurrence.

[WAC 173-400-107(1) & (3)]

5.16 Excess emissions determined to be unavoidable under Conditions 5.16, 5.17 or 5.18 of this permit shall be excused and not subject to penalty.

[WAC 173-400-107(2)]

5.17 Excess emissions due to startup or shutdown conditions shall be considered unavoidable provided the permittee reports as required under Condition 5.15 of this permit and adequately demonstrates that the excess emissions could not have been prevented through careful planning and design and if a bypass of control equipment occurs, that such bypass is necessary to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage.

[WAC 173-400-107(4)]

5.18 Excess emissions due to scheduled maintenance shall be considered unavoidable if the permittee reports as required under Condition 5.15 of this permit and adequately demonstrates that the excess emissions could not have been avoided through reasonable design, better scheduling for maintenance or through better operation and maintenance practices.

[WAC 173-400-107(5)]

5.19 Excess emissions due to upsets shall be considered unavoidable provided the permittee reports as required under Condition 5.15 of this permit and adequately demonstrates that:

a. The event was not caused by poor or inadequate design, operation, maintenance, or any other reasonably preventable condition;

b. The event was not of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and

c. The operator took immediate and appropriate corrective action in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions during the event, taking into account the total emissions impact of the corrective action, including slowing or shutting down the emission unit as necessary to minimize emissions, when the operator knew or should have known that an emission standard or permit condition was being exceeded.

[WAC 173-400-107(6)]

Excess Emissions Reporting

This section takes effect on the effective date of EPA's removal of the September 20, 1993, version of WAC 173-400-107 from the SIP.

5.20 Notify the permitting authority:

a. When excess emissions represent a potential threat to human health or safety, the owner or operator must notify the permitting authority by phone or electronic means as soon as possible, but not later than twelve hours after the excess emissions were discovered.

b. For all other excess emissions, the owner or operator must notify the permitting authority in a report as provided in Condition 5.21.

[WAC 173-400-108(1)]

5.21 Report. The owner or operator must report all excess emissions to the permitting authority:

a. To claim emissions as unavoidable under WAC 173-400-109, the report must contain the information in Condition 5.22.

b. As provided in Condition 5.5 and Condition 5.22.

[WAC 173-400-108(2)]

5.22 For an excess emission event that the owner or operator claims was unavoidable under WAC 173-400-109, the report must include the following information:

a. Properly signed contemporaneous records or other relevant evidence documenting the owner or operator's actions in response to the excess emissions event.

b. Information on whether installed emission monitoring and pollution control systems were operating at the time of the exceedance. If either or both systems were not operating, information on the cause and duration of the outage; and

c. All additional information required under Condition 5.27 supporting the claim that the excess emissions were unavoidable.

[WAC 173-400-108(4)]

Unavoidable Excess Emissions

This section takes effect on the effective date of EPA's removal of the September 20, 1993, version of WAC 173-400-107 from the SIP.

5.23 Excess emissions determined to be unavoidable under the procedures and criteria in this section are violations of the applicable statute, rule, permit, or regulatory order.

a. The permitting authority determines whether excess emissions are unavoidable based on the information supplied by the source and the criteria in Condition 5.27.

b. Excess emissions determined by the permitting authority to be unavoidable are:

i. A violation subject to WAC 173-400-230(3), (4), and (6); but

ii. Not subject to civil penalty under WAC 173-400-230(2).

[WAC 173-400-109(1)]

5.24 The owner or operator of a source shall have the burden of proving to the permitting authority in an enforcement action that excess emissions were unavoidable. This demonstration shall be a condition to obtaining relief under Condition 5.27.

[WAC 173-400-109(2)]

5.25 Condition 5.23 does not apply to an exceedance of an emission standard in 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, 62, 63, and 72, or a permitting authority's adoption by reference of these federal standards.

[WAC 173-400-109(3)]

5.26 Excess emissions that occur due to an upset or malfunction during a startup or shutdown event are treated as an upset or malfunction under Condition 5.27.

[WAC 173-400-109(4)]

5.27 Excess emissions due to an upset or malfunction will be considered unavoidable provided the source reports as required by Condition 5.21 and adequately demonstrates to the permitting authority that:

a. The event was not caused by poor or inadequate design, operation, maintenance, or any other reasonably preventable condition;

b. The event was not of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance;

c. When the operator knew or should have known that an emission standard or other permit condition was being exceeded, the operator took immediate and appropriate corrective action in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions during the event, taking into account the total emissions impact of the corrective action. Actions taken could include slowing or shutting down the emission unit as necessary to minimize emissions;

d. If the emitting equipment could not be shutdown during the malfunction or upset to prevent the loss of life, prevent personal injury or severe property damage, or to minimize overall emissions, repairs were made in an expeditious fashion;

e. All emission monitoring systems and pollution control systems were kept operating to the extent possible unless their shutdown was necessary to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

f. The amount and duration of the excess emissions (including any bypass) were minimized to the maximum extent possible; and

g. All practicable steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality.

[WAC 173-400-109(5)]

Permit Shield

5.28 Compliance with the conditions of this permit shall be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements as of the date of permit issuance, provided such applicable requirements are included and are specifically identified in this permit. The permit shield does not apply to any insignificant emissions unit or activity so designated under WAC 173-401-530.

[WAC 173-401-640(1)]
[WAC 173-401-530(3)]

5.29 **Exclusions.** Nothing in WAC 173-401-640 or in this permit shall alter or affect the following:

a. The provisions of Section 303 of the FCAA (emergency orders), including the authority of the administrator under that section;

b. The liability of the permittee for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;

c. The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with section 408(a) of the FCAA;

d. The ability of EPA to obtain information from a source pursuant to section 114 of the FCAA; or

e. The ability of the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency to establish or revise requirements for the use of reasonably available control technology (RACT) as provided in chapter 252, Laws of 1993.

[WAC 173-401-640(4)]

Compliance Test Methods

5.30 Testing of sources for compliance with emission standards shall be performed in accordance with current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency approved methods unless specific methods have been identified in this permit.

[PSCAA Regulation I, Section 3.07(a)]

Compliance Test Notification

5.31 The permittee shall notify the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency in writing at least 21 days prior to any compliance test. Notification of a compliance test shall be submitted on forms provided by the Agency. Test notifications using the Agency forms do not constitute test plans. Compliance with this notification provision does not satisfy any obligation found in an order or other regulatory requirement to submit a test plan for Agency review. This notification requirement does not waive or modify test notification requirements found in other applicable regulations.

[PSCAA Regulation I, Section 3.07(b)]

Compliance Test Report Submittal

5.32 For any required compliance test, the permittee shall submit the compliance test report to the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency no later than 60 days after the test. The report shall include:

a. A description of the source and the sampling location;

b. The time and date of the test;

c. A summary of results, reported in units and for averaging periods consistent with the applicable emission standard;

d. A description of the test methods and quality assurance procedures employed;

e. The amount of fuel burned or raw material processed by the source during the test;

f. The operating parameters of the source and control equipment during the test;

g. Field data and example calculations; and

h. A statement signed by the senior management official of the testing firm certifying the validity of the source test report.

[PSCAA Regulation I, Section 3.07(c)]

Federal Enforceability

5.33 All terms and conditions in this permit, including any provisions designed to limit a source's potential to emit, are enforceable by the US EPA and citizens under the FCAA, except for those requirements designated as "State Only" in the tables below.

[WAC 173-401-625]

Note: In some cases, there are two effective dates for the same state and local regulations. The "federally enforceable" regulation has been approved by the EPA and is part of the current federally-approved, implementation plan or SIP. A more current version of the regulation may have been adopted, but either was not submitted to EPA for approval into the SIP, or it has been submitted and

EPA has not approved it yet. The table below lists state and local regulations that apply to the permittee. The effective date of the regulation approved in the SIP is identified as "Federally Enforceable." The effective date of the version of the rule that is not currently approved in the SIP is shaded in grey and identified as "State Only." When EPA does approve the new regulation into the SIP, the old regulation will be replaced and superseded by the new regulation automatically.

Table 4. WAC Requirements

Washington Administrative Code (WAC)		
Regulation	**Rule Description (Effective Date)**	**Federal Enforceability**
WAC 173-400-020	Applicability of WAC 173-400 (12/19/12)	Federally Enforceable
WAC 173-400-040	General Standards for Maximum Emissions (916/18)	Federally Enforceable, sections (1)(a) & (b); (4); and (9)(b) only
WAC 173-400-091	Voluntary Limits on Emissions (9/20/93)	Federally Enforceable with respect to Section 112 hazardous air pollutants
WAC 173-400-091	Voluntary Limits on Emissions (4/1/11)	Federally Enforceable
WAC 173-400-105	Records, monitoring, and reporting (11/25/18)	Federally Enforceable, except for section (7)
WAC 173-400-107	Excess Emissions (9/20/93)	Federally Enforceable
WAC 173-400-107	Excess Emissions (9/16/18)	State Only, not in SIP
WAC 173-400-108	Excess Emissions Reporting (9/16/18)	State Only, not in SIP
WAC 173-400-109	Unavoidable Excess Emissions (9/16/18)	State Only, not in SIP
WAC 173-400-114	Replacement or substantial alteration of emission control technology (12/29/12)	State Only, not in SIP
WAC 173-400-205	Adjustment for Atmospheric Conditions (3/22/91)	Federally Enforceable
WAC 173-400-700 through -750	Review of major stationary sources of air pollution (4/1/11)	Federally Enforceable (Ecology)
WAC 173-400-720 through 173-400-750	Prevention of Significant Deterioration (7/1/16)	Federally Enforceable (Ecology), except: 173-400-720(4)(a)(I through iv), (b)(iii)(C),and 173-400-750(2) second sentence
WAC 173-441	Reporting of Emissions of Greenhouse Gases (various dates	State Only, not in SIP
RCW 70A.60 , recodified from 70.94.970 in 2020 and again in 2021	Hydrofluorocarbons – Emissions Reductions	State Only, not in SIP
WAC 173-400-020	Applicability of WAC 173-400 (12/19/12)	Federally Enforceable
WAC 173-400-040	General Standards for Maximum Emissions (916/18)	Federally Enforceable, sections (1)(a) & (b); (4); and (9)(b) only
WAC 173-400-091	Voluntary Limits on Emissions (9/20/93)	Federally Enforceable with respect to Section 112 hazardous air pollutants

Washington Administrative Code (WAC)		
Regulation	**Rule Description (Effective Date)**	**Federal Enforceability**
WAC 173-400-091	Voluntary Limits on Emissions (4/1/11)	Federally Enforceable
WAC 173-400-105	Records, monitoring, and reporting (11/25/18)	Federally Enforceable, except for section (7)
WAC 173-400-107	Excess Emissions (9/20/93)	Federally Enforceable
WAC 173-400-107	Excess Emissions (9/16/18)	State Only, not in SIP
WAC 173-400-108	Excess Emissions Reporting (9/16/18)	State Only, not in SIP
WAC 173-400-109	Unavoidable Excess Emissions (9/16/18)	State Only, not in SIP
WAC 173-400-114	Replacement or substantial alteration of emission control technology (12/29/12)	State Only, not in SIP

Table 5. PSCAA Requirements in State Implementation Plan

Puget Sound Clean Air Agency Regulation		
Regulation	**Rule Description**	**Federally Enforceability**
Regulation I: Section 3.04	Reasonably Available Control Technology (7/1/12)	Federally Enforceable, except (e)
Regulation I: Section 3.05	Investigations by the Control Officer (3/17/94)	Federally Enforceable
Regulation I: Section 3.06	Credible Evidence (11/14/98)	Federally Enforceable
Regulation I: Section 3.07	Compliance Tests (5/1/06)	Federally Enforceable
Regulation I: Section 3.23	Alternative Means of Compliance (11/1/96)	State Only, not in SIP
Regulation I: Section 6.01	Components of New Source Review Program (8/1/18)	Federally Enforceable, except the parenthetical in 6.01(b) which states "as delegated by agreement with the US Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10."
Regulation I: Section 6.03	New Source Review (11/1/15)	Federally Enforceable, except section (b)(10)
Regulation I: Section 6.09	Notice of Completion (5/1/04)	Federally Enforceable
Regulation I: Section 6.10	Work Done without an Approval (9/1/01)	Federally Enforceable
Regulation I: Section 7.09	General Reporting Requirements for Operating Permits (2/1/17)	Federally Enforceable
Regulation I: Section 8.04	General Conditions for Outdoor Burning (1/1/01)	Federally Enforceable
Regulation I: Section 8.04	General Conditions for Outdoor Burning (11/1/08)	State Only, not in SIP
Regulation I: Section 8.07	Fire Extinguisher Training (11/1/99)	State Only, not in SIP
Regulation I: Section 9.03	Visual Standard (5/1/04)	Federally Enforceable, except (e)
Regulation I: Section 9.04	Opacity Standards for Equipment with COM (5/1/04)	Federally Enforceable, except (d)(2) & (f)

Puget Sound Clean Air Agency Regulation		
Regulation	**Rule Description**	**Federally Enforceability**
Regulation I: Section 9.05	Refuse Burning (1/13/94)	Federally Enforceable
Regulation I: Section 9.07	Sulfur Dioxide Emission Standard (5/19/94)	Federally Enforceable
Regulation I: Section 9.08	Fuel Oil Standards (5/1/04)	Federally Enforceable
Regulation I: Section 9.09	Particulate Matter Emission Standards (6/1/98)	Federally Enforceable
Regulation I: Section 9.10	Emission of HCl (6/9/88)	State Only, not in SIP
Regulation I: Section 9.11(a)	Detriment to Person or Property (4/17/99)	Federally Enforceable
Regulation I: Section 9.13	Concealment and Masking Restricted (6/9/88)	Federally Enforceable
Regulation I: Section 9.15	Fugitive Dust Control Measures (4/17/99)	Federally Enforceable
Regulation I: Section 9.16	Spray Coating Operations (12/2/10)	Federally Enforceable
Regulation I: Section 9.18	Crushing Operations (3/2/12)	Federally Enforceable
Regulation I: Section 9.20	Maintenance of Equipment (6/9/88)	Federally Enforceable
Regulation I: Section 15	Nonroad Engines (2/1/12)	State Only, not in SIP
Regulation II, Section 1.04	General Definitions (12/11/80)	Federally Enforceable
Regulation II, Section 1.05	Specialty Definitions (9/1/03)	Federally Enforceable
Regulation II, Section 3.04	Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Coating Operations (9/1/03)	Federally Enforceable
Regulation III: Section 4.02	Asbestos Survey Requirements (7/31/95)	State Only, not in SIP
Regulation III: Section 4.03	Asbestos Notification Requirements (7/1/11)	State Only, not in SIP
Regulation III: Section 4.04	Asbestos Removal Requirements (9/1/00)	State Only, not in SIP
Regulation III: Section 4.05	Procedures for Asbestos Project (4/3/03)	State Only, not in SIP
Regulation III: Section 4.07	Disposal of Asbestos Material (7/31/95)	State Only, not in SIP
Regulation I: Section 3.04	Reasonably Available Control Technology (7/1/12)	Federally Enforceable, except (e)

Section 6: General Applicable Requirements

Definitions

6.1 Unless otherwise defined in this permit, the terms used in this permit shall have the same meaning ascribed to them in the referenced regulation.

[WAC 173-401-200]

General Recordkeeping Requirements

6.2 Upon notification by the Agency, the permittee shall maintain records on the type and quantity of emissions from the source and other information deemed necessary by the Agency to determine whether the source is in compliance with applicable emissions limitations and control measures.

[WAC 173-400-105]

6.3 The permittee shall maintain a record describing changes made at the source that result in emissions of a regulated air pollutant subject to an applicable requirement, but not otherwise regulated under the permit, and the emissions resulting from those changes.

[WAC 173-401-615(2)(b)]

Retention of Records

6.4 The permittee shall retain records of all required monitoring data and support information for a period of five years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit.

[WAC 173-401-615(2)(c)]

Asbestos

6.5 The permittee shall comply with 40 CFR Sections 61.145, 61.148 and 61.150 when conducting any renovation or demolition at the facility.

[40 CFR 61.145 and 150]

6.6 The permittee shall comply with Puget Sound Clean Air Agency Regulation III, Article 4 when conducting any asbestos project, renovation or demolition activities at the facility.

[PSCAA Regulation III, Article 4]

Open Burning

6.7 It shall be unlawful for any person to cause or allow any outdoor burning unless the burning is in compliance with WAC 173-425.

[PSCAA Regulation I, Section 8.04]

6.8 No person shall conduct outdoor burning during an air pollution episode or a declared period of impaired air quality.

[WAC 173-425-050(3)]

6.9 Hand-held fire extinguishers training shall be conducted in accordance with PSCAA's Regulation I, Section 8.07.

[PSCAA Regulation I, Section 8.07]

Stratospheric Ozone and Climate Protection

6.10 The permittee shall comply with the following standards for recycling and emissions reduction pursuant to 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F, except as provided for motor vehicle air conditioners (MVACs) in Subpart B:

a. Persons opening appliances for maintenance, service, repair, or disposal must comply with the required practices pursuant to 40 CFR 82.156;

b. Equipment used during the maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must comply with the standards for recycling and recovery equipment pursuant to 40 CFR 82.158;

c. Persons performing maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must be certified by an approved technician certification program pursuant to 40 CFR 82.161.

6.11 The permittee may switch from any ozone-depleting substance to any alternative approved pursuant to the Significant New Alternatives Program (SNAP), 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart G, without a permit revision but shall not switch to a substitute listed as unacceptable pursuant to such program.

[40 CFR 82.174]

6.12 Any certified technician employed by the permittee shall keep a copy of their certification at their place of employment.

[40 CFR 82.166(1)]

6.13 The permittee shall not willfully release any regulated refrigerant and shall use refrigerant extraction equipment to recover regulated refrigerant when servicing, repairing or disposing of commercial air conditioning, heating, or refrigeration systems.

[RCW 70.94.970(2) and (4), State Only]

Chemical Accident Prevention Program

6.14 This stationary source, as defined in 40 CFR 68.3, is subject to 40 CFR Part 68, the Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions. This stationary source shall comply with the requirements of Part 68 by the dates specified in §68.10. This stationary source shall certify compliance with the requirements of Part 68 as part of the annual compliance certification required by Condition 5.3.

[40 CFR 68.10]

Concealment or Masking

6.15 It shall be unlawful for any person to cause or allow the installation or use of any device or use of any means which, without resulting in a reduction in the total amount of air contaminant emitted, conceals an emission of air contaminant which would otherwise violate this article.

[PSCAA Regulation I, Section 9.13(a)]

6.16 It shall be unlawful for any person to cause or allow the installation or use of any device or use of any means designed to mask the emission of an air contaminant which causes detriment to health, safety or welfare of any person.

[PSCAA Regulation I, Section 9.13(b)]

False Statement

6.17 No person shall make any false material statement, representation or certification in any form, notice or report required under chapter 70.94 or 70.120 RCW, or any ordinance, resolution, regulation, permit or order in force pursuant thereto.

[WAC 173-400-105(6)]

Tampering

6.18 No person shall render inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under chapter 70.94 or 70.120 RCW, or any ordinance, resolution, regulation, permit, or order in force pursuant thereto.

[WAC 173-400-105(8)]

Adjustment for Atmospheric Conditions

6.19 The permittee shall not vary the rate of emission of a pollutant according to atmospheric conditions or ambient concentrations of that pollutant except as directed according to air pollution episode regulations.

[WAC 173-400-205]

Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT)

6.20 Emission standards and other requirements contained in rules or regulatory orders in effect at the time of operating permit issuance or renewal shall be considered RACT for purposes of permit issuance or renewal.

[WAC 173-401-605(3)]

Annual Emission Report

6.21 The permittee shall report annually to the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency listing those air contaminants emitted during the previous calendar year that equal or exceed the following in tons per year:

Carbon monoxide (CO)	25
Facility combined total of all toxic air contaminants (TAC)	6
Any single toxic air contaminant (TAC)	2
Nitrogen oxide (NOX)	25
Particulate matter (PM10)	25
Particulate matter (PM2.5)	25
Sulfur oxide (SOX)	25
Volatile organic compounds (VOC)	25
Lead	0.5

Annual emission rates shall be reported to the nearest whole ton per year for only those air contaminants that equal or exceed the thresholds above, except lead which must be reported to the nearest tenth of a ton. The permittee shall maintain records of information necessary to document any reported emissions or demonstrate that the emissions were less than the above amounts. The permittee shall submit to the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency any additional information required by WAC 173-400-105(1) or Puget Sound Clean Air Agency Regulation III, Section 1.11.

[Puget Sound Clean Air Agency Regulation I, Section 7.09(a)]
[Puget Sound Clean Air Agency Regulation III, Section 1.11]
[WAC 173-400-105(1)]

Washington State Program for Reporting of Emissions of Greenhouse Gases

6.22 Greenhouse gases emission reporting is mandatory for the permittee of any facility that emits ten thousand metric tons CO2e or more per calendar year in total GHG emissions from all applicable source categories listed in WAC 173-441-120. If subject to mandatory reporting requirements, the permittee shall follow the procedures specified in WAC 173-441, including those for emission calculation, monitoring, quality assurance, missing data, recordkeeping, and reporting.

For U.S. mail: Greenhouse Gas Report, Air Quality Program, Department of Ecology, P.O. Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504-7600.

For e-mail: ghgreporting@ecy.wa.gov.

[WAC 173-441]

Non-road Engines

6.23 The permittee shall file a Notice of Intent to Operate for non-road engine(s) that are subject to the requirements of Puget Sound Clean Air Agency Regulation I, Article 15.

a. For nonroad engine with cumulative maximum rated brake horsepower > 2000 BHP, the notification of intent to operate **and** approval is required before operations begin.

b. For nonroad engine with cumulative maximum rated brake horsepower > 500 and ≤ 2000 BHP, the notification of intent to operate is required before operations begin.

[PSCAA Regulation I, Section 15.03 (b)(1) & (c)(1)]

6.24 The permittee must record the following information for each nonroad engine:

a. Site address or location;

b. Date of equipment arrival at the site;

c. Date of equipment departure from the site;

d. Engine function or purpose;

e. Identification of each component as follows:

i. Equipment manufacturer, model number and its unique serial number;

ii. Engine model year;

iii. Type of fuel used with fuel specifications (sulfur content, cetane number, etc.).

The permittee must keep the records of the current engine and equipment activity in hard copy or electronic form. These records can be maintained on-site or off-site for at least five years and must be readily available to the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency on request.

[PSCAA Regulation I, Section 15.03 (b)(2), (b)(3) & (c)(3)]

6.25 All nonroad engines must use ultra-low sulfur diesel or ultra-low sulfur bio-diesel (a sulfur content of 15 ppm or 0.0015% sulfur by weight or less), gasoline, natural gas, propane, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), hydrogen, ethanol, methanol, or liquefied/compressed natural gas (LNG/CNG). A facility that receives deliveries of only ultra-low sulfur diesel or ultra-low sulfur bio-diesel is deemed to be compliant with this fuel standard.

[PSCAA Regulation I, Section 15.05(a)]

Section 7: Test Methods and Averaging Periods

Unless otherwise specified in the rules or approval conditions, compliance shall be determined based on the averaging periods as described in the table below. In the event that a sample is accidentally lost or conditions occur in which one of the runs must be discontinued because of circumstances beyond the operator's control, compliance may, upon EPA or Puget Sound Clean Air Agency approval, be determined from the arithmetic average of the two other runs.

Table 6. Summary of Test Methods

Test Method	Title	Averaging Period
Puget Sound Clean Air Agency Method 5 Puget Sound Clean Air Agency Board Resolution 540, August 11, 1983	Determination of Particulate Emissions from Stationary Sources	The test shall consist of 3 runs and at least 1-hour per run. Determine the PM emission from the arithmetic average of the three runs.
EPA Method 5 40 CFR 60, Appendix A	Determination of Particulate Emissions from Stationary Sources	The test shall consist of 3 runs and at least 1-hour per run. Determine the PM emission from the arithmetic average of the three runs.
EPA Method 6 40 CFR 60, Appendix A	Determination Of Sulfur Dioxide Emissions From Stationary Sources	The test shall consist of 3 runs and at least 1-hour per run.
EPA Method 6C 40 CFR 60, Appendix A	Determination of Sulfur Dioxide Emissions from Stationary Sources	The test shall consist of 3 runs and at least 1-hour per run.
EPA Method 7 40 CFR 60, Appendix A	Determination of Nitrogen Oxide Emissions from Stationary Sources	The test shall consist of 3 runs and at least 1-hour per run. Determine the NOx emission from the arithmetic average of the three runs.
EPA Method 10 40 CFR 60, Appendix A	Determination of Carbon Monoxide	The test shall consist of 3 runs and at least 1-hour per run. Determine the NOx emission from the arithmetic average of the three runs.
Ecology Method 9A, "Source Test Manual – Procedures for Compliance Testing", July 12, 1990	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources - for State and Puget Sound Clean Air Agency requirements	Any 13 opacity readings above standard in one hour, opacity readings taken in 15-second intervals.
EPA Method 9 40 CFR 60, Appendix A	Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources - for Federal Requirements	6-minute averaging period, opacity readings taken in 15-second intervals.
EPA Method 25A 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, July 1, 2012	Determination of total gaseous organic concentration using a flame ionization analyzer	The test shall consist of 3 runs and at least 1-hour per run. Determine the emission from the arithmetic average of the three runs.
EPA Method 26 A 40 CFR 60, Appendix A	Determinations of HCl	The test shall consist of 1 run and at least 1-hour per run.

Test Method	Title	Averaging Period
Ash-ASTM D482 Sulfur –ASTM D3120 Halogens – EPA SW846,9076 PCB – EPA SW846, 8080 Lead – EPA 600/4-81-045,200.7 Flash Point – EPA SW846, 1020	Fuel Oil Analysis	None applicable

Section 8: Inapplicable Requirements

Pursuant to WAC 173-401-640(2), the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency has determined that the requirements listed in the table do not apply to the facility, as of the date of permit issuance, for the reasons specified. The permit shield applies to all requirements so identified.

Table 7. Inapplicable Requirements

Regulation	Description	Basis for Inapplicability
WAC 173-400-050(2)	Limits emissions from incinerators to 100 ppmv of total carbonyls.	The catalytic and regenerative thermal oxidizers used to control VOC emissions from the coating lines are not incinerators as defined in WAC 173-400-030(41) (i.e., "*a furnace used primarily for the thermal destruction of waste.*"
Chapter 173-434 WAC	Solid Waste Incinerator Facility rules.	The permittee does not burn 'solid waste' and is not an 'incinerator facility' as defined in WAC 173-434-030.
WAC 173-490-030	Registration and Reporting for some VOC sources.	Operating permit sources are exempt from registration under RCW 70.94.161(17).
40 CFR Part 60: Subpart K Subpart Ka Subpart Kb PSCAA Reg. II: 3.02	Standards of Performance for VOC Storage Vessels.	The permittee does not have any storage tanks with a storage capacity of 75 m^3 (20000 gal) or greater.
40 CFR 63.8	Monitoring requirements.	Section 63.8(a)(2), applicability, states: "*all CMS required under relevant standards shall be subject to the provisions of this section upon promulgation of performance specifications for CMS as specified in the relevant standard.*" The Paper Coating NESHAP 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJ (and the preamble in the FR notice) doesn't use the term 'performance specification' except for CEMS. There are no performance specifications in the Paper Coating NESHAP 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJ or 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, for thermocouples and pressure differential gauges.
40 CFR 63.9(g)	Additional notification requirements for sources with continuous monitoring systems.	A notification of the date the CMS performance evaluation under §63.8(e) is not applicable to continuous temperature monitoring systems and pressure differential gauges (see §63.8 above).

Section 9: Insignificant Emission Units and Activities

General

9.1 For the purpose of this permit, an emission unit or activity is insignificant based on one or more of the following:

a. Actual emissions of all regulated air pollutants from a unit or activity are less than the emission thresholds established in WAC 173-401-530(4).

b. The emission unit or activity is listed in WAC 173-401-532 as categorically exempt.

c. The emission unit or activity is listed in WAC 173-401-533 and is considered insignificant if its size or production rate based on maximum rated capacity is below the specified level.

d. The emission unit or activity generates only fugitive emissions as defined in WAC 173-400-030(41).

[WAC 173-401-530(1)]

9.2 No emissions unit or activity subject to a federally enforceable applicable requirement (other than generally applicable requirements of the state implementation plan) shall qualify as an insignificant emissions unit or activity. Generally applicable requirements of the state implementation plan are those federally enforceable requirements that apply universally to all emission units or activities without reference to specific types of emission units or activities.

[WAC 173-401-530(2)(a)]

9.3 This permit does not require testing, monitoring, recordkeeping or reporting or for insignificant emission units or activities, except as required by Puget Sound Clean Air Agency Regulation I, Sections 7.09(b) and 9.20 and their incorporation into this permit. Compliance with Puget Sound Clean Air Agency Regulation I, Sections 7.09(b) and 9.20 as defined in the terms of this permit, shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of WAC 173-401-615 and 173-401-630(1).

[WAC 173-401-530(2)(c)]

9.4 Insignificant emission units and activities are subject to all General Applicable Requirements set forth in Section 6 of this permit. Where this permit does not require testing, monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting for insignificant emissions units or activities, the permittee may certify continuous compliance if there were no observed, documented, or known instances of noncompliance during the reporting period. Where this permit requires testing, monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting for insignificant emission units or activities, the permittee may certify continuous compliance when the testing, monitoring, and recordkeeping required by the permit revealed no violations during the period, and there were no observed, documented, or known instances of noncompliance during the reporting period.

[WAC 173-401-530(2)(d)]

Documentation

9.5 Upon request from the PSCAA the permittee must provide sufficient documentation to enable the PSCAA to determine that the emission unit or activity has been appropriately listed as insignificant.

[WAC 173-401-530(5)(a)]

a. Upon request from the PSCAA, at any time during the term of the permit, if the permittee lists an activity or emissions unit as insignificant under condition No.9.1(a) of this section then upon request from the PSCAA the permittee shall demonstrate to the PSCAA that the actual emissions of the unit or activity are below the emission thresholds listed in WAC 173-401-530(4).

[WAC 173-401-530(5)(b)]

Permit Revision

9.6 An activity or emissions unit that qualifies as insignificant solely on the basis of Condition 9.1(a) of this section shall not exceed the emissions thresholds specified in WAC 173-401-530(4), until the permit is modified pursuant to WAC 173-401-725.

[WAC 173-401-530(6)]

Table 8. Insignificant Emission Units Based on Maximum Rated Capacity

The following units and activities are listed as insignificant based on maximum rated capacity per WAC 173-401-533.	
Description	**Regulation**
Space heaters and hot water heaters using natural gas, propane or kerosene and generating less than five million Btu/hr.	WAC 173-401-533(2)(r)
Resin tanks	WAC 173-401-533(2)(c)
Chemical or physical analytical laboratory operations or equipment including fume hoods and vacuum pumps.	WAC 173-401-533(3)(c)

Table 9. Insignificant Emission Units Based on Emissions

The following units and activities are listed as insignificant based on emissions per WAC 173-401-530(1)(a).	
Description	**Regulation**
Methanol storage tanks	WAC 173-401-530(1)(a) and (4)
Dust collectors for paper collection system	WAC 173-401-530(1)(a) and (4)

Attachment 1. PSCAA Method 5 for Particulate

RESOLUTION NO. 540

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE PUGET SOUND AIR POLLUTION
CONTROL AGENCY ADOPTING MODIFIED
PARTICULATE SOURCE TEST PROCEDURES

WHEREAS, Regulation I Section 9.09(f) requires procedures for source sampling performed in connection with standards of Regulation I and II for particulate and gases to be done using current Environmental Protection Agency requirements or procedures and definitions adopted by the Board; and

WHEREAS, to conform to current safe and less toxic chemical storage, the particulate measurement procedures currently used by the Agency have been proposed for modification; and

WHEREAS, the Expanded Advisory Council reviewed and approved said source test laboratory procedure modifications; and

WHEREAS, a public hearing was held by the Puget Sound Air Pollution Control Agency Board of Directors on August 11, 1983, to allow public input and critique on the proposal; and

WHEREAS, the Board deems it necessary to adopt said modification to source test procedures; now therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF PUGET SOUND AIR POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY:

The Board of Directors does hereby adopt the modifications to the source test procedures, a copy of which is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

PASSED AND APPROVED by the Board of Directors of the Puget Sound Air Pollution Control Agency held this 11th day of August, 1983.

PUGET SOUND AIR POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

By _____
Chairman

Attest:

_____
Air Pollution Control Officer

Approved as to form:

_____
Agency Attorney

Proposed Revised PSAPCA

Particulate Source Test Procedures

Engineering Division

Puget Sound Air Pollution Control Agency
200 West Mercer Street, Room 205
P.O. Box 9863
Seattle, Washington 98109

June 9, 1983

I. Procedures for Particulate Source Sampling

Unless otherwise authorized by the Control Officer, all particulate source sampling performed to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards of Regulation I shall be done using current Environmental Protection Agency Methods 1-5 contained in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, as modified in Section II of this document.

II. Procedure for Determining Particulate Matter in the Impinger Catch (Back Half)

The analysis and calculations for Method 5 shall conform to that described by EPA in the current 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, except that the back half catch shall be included as particulate matter. The back half weight is the sum of the impinger catch (organic and inorganic) and the back half acetone rinse weights.

A. Sample Recovery of the Back Half

1. Purging

Whenever SO_2 interference is suspected, purge the impingers immediately after the test run is complete with N_2 or clean air for a minimum of one-half the sample volume.

2. Impinger Liquid

Measure the volume of water collected in all impingers and place the water from the first three impingers in a container. Thoroughly rinse all sample-exposed surfaces between the filter and fourth impinger with water and place in above container.

3. Acetone Rinse

Thoroughly rinse all sample-exposed surfaces between the filter and the fourth impinger with acetone and place the washings in a tared beaker to dry.

B. Analysis of the Back Half

1. Impinger Liquid Extraction

a. Add 50-100 mℓ of dichloromethane to the impinger liquid.

b. Spin for at least ten minutes.

c. Pour the liquid into a separatory funnel and drain the organic phase into a tared beaker (organic fraction).

d. Drain the remaining liquid into a beaker and repeat Steps a, b, and c. Perform the extraction several times with fresh dichloromethane until the organic fraction is clear. Keep each organic extraction in a separate beaker.

e. Following the last extraction, drain the remaining liquid from the separatory funnel into a tared beaker (inorganic fraction).

f. Allow the organic fraction beakers to dry under a hood at room temperature.

g. Evaporate the inorganic fraction in such a manner that the beaker contents do not become exposed to temperatures greater then 212°F.

h. Dry weighed beakers containing a sample of the acetone, dichloromethane and a sample of distilled deionized water to check for blank weight.

i. Desiccate organic, inorganic and blank beakers for at least 24 hours at room temperature in a disiccator containing silica gel. Weigh to a constant weight and report the results to the nearest 0.1 mg. Constant weight is defined in Section 4.3 of Method 5.

2. Back Half Acetone Rinse

a. Dry the acetone rinse in a hood at room temperature.

b. Desiccate and weigh the beaker to constant weight and record.

C. Reagents

1. Water

Use distilled deionized water in the impingers and to rinse all glassware.

2. Acetone

Use reagent grade, $\leq$ 0.001 percent residue in glass bottles.

3. Dichloromethane

Use reagent grade, $\leq$ 0.001 percent residue in glass bottles.

Attachment 2. Ecology Method 9A

Revised July 12, 1990

STATE OF WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

SOURCE TEST METHOD 9A

VISUAL DETERMINATION OF OPACITY FOR A THREE MINUTE STANDARD

1. Principle

The opacity of emissions from stationary sources is determined visually by a qualified observer.

2. Procedure

The observer must be certified in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9, as in effect on July 1, 1990, which are hereby adopted by reference.

The qualified observer shall stand at a distance sufficient to provide a clear view of the emissions with the sun oriented in the 140° sector to his back. Consistent with maintaining the above requirement, the observer shall, as much as possible, make his observations from a position such that his line of vision is approximately perpendicular to the plume direction, and when observing opacity of emissions from rectangular outlets (e.g., roof monitors, open baghouses, noncircular stacks), approximately perpendicular to the longer axis of the outlet. The observer's line of sight should not include more than one plume at a time when multiple stacks are involved, and in any case, the observer should make his observations with his line of sight perpendicular to the longer axis of such a set of multiple stacks (e.g., stub stacks on baghouses).

The observer shall record the name of the plant, emission location, type of facility, observer's name and affiliation, and the date on a field data sheet. The time, estimated distance to the emission location, approximate wind direction, estimated wind speed, description of the sky condition (presence and color of clouds), and plume background are recorded on a field data sheet at the time opacity readings are initiated and completed.

The observer should make note of the ambient relative humidity, ambient temperature, the point in the plume that the observations were made, the estimated depth of the plume at the point of observation, and the color and condition of the plume. It is also helpful if pictures of the plume are taken.

Opacity observations shall be made at the point of greatest opacity in the portion of the plume where condensed water vapor is not present. The observer shall not look continuously at the plume, but instead shall observe the plume momentarily at 15-second intervals.

When condensed water vapor is present within the plume as it emerges from the emission outlet, opacity observations shall be made beyond the point in the plume at which condensed water vapor is no longer visible.

When water vapor in the plume condenses and becomes visible at a distinct distance from the emission outlet, the opacity of emissions should be evaluated at the emission outlet prior to the condensation of water vapor and the formation of the steam plume.

Opacity observations shall be recorded to the nearest 5 percent at 15-second intervals on an observational record sheet. Each momentary observation recorded shall be deemed to represent the average opacity of emissions for a 15-second period.

3. Analysis

The opacity of the plume is determined by individual visual observations. Opacity shall be reported as the range of values observed during a specified time period, not to exceed 60 consecutive minutes. The opacity standard is exceeded if there are more than 12 observations, during any consecutive 60-minute period, for which an opacity greater than the standard is recorded.

4. References

Federal Register, Vol. 36, No. 247, page 24895, Dec. 23, 1971.

"Criteria for Smoke and Opacity Training School 1970-1971" Oregon-Washington Air Quality Committee.

"Guidelines for Evaluation of Visible Emissions" EPA 340/1-75-007.

Attachment 3. Table 2 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJ, Applicability of 40 CFR Part 63 General Provisions to Subpart JJJJ

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40 CFR Table 2 To Subpart JJJJ Of Part 63--Applicability Of 40 CFR Part 63 General Provisions To Subpart JJJJ

You must comply with the applicable General Provisions requirements according to the following table:

General provisions reference	Applicable to subpart JJJJ	Explanation
§63.1(a)(1)-(4).....	Yes.....	
§63.1(a)(5).....	No.....	Reserved.
§63.1(a)(6)-(8).....	Yes.....	
§63.1(a)(9).....	No.....	Reserved.
§63.1(a)(10)-(14).....	Yes.....	
§63.1(b)(1).....	No.....	Subpart JJJJ specifies applicability.
§63.1(b)(2)-(3).....	Yes.....	
§63.1(c)(1).....	Yes.....	
§63.1(c)(2).....	No.....	Area sources are not subject to emission standards of subpart JJJJ.
§63.1(c)(3).....	No.....	Reserved.
§63.1(c)(4).....	Yes.....	
§63.1(c)(5).....	Yes.....	
§63.1(c)(6).....	Yes.....	
§63.1(d).....	No.....	Reserved.
§63.1(e).....	Yes.....	
§63.2.....	Yes.....	Additional definitions in subpart JJJJ.
§63.3(a)-(c).....	Yes.....	
§63.4(a)(1)-(3).....	Yes.....	
§63.4(a)(4).....	No.....	Reserved.
§63.4(a)(5).....	Yes.....	
§63.4(b)-(c).....	Yes.....	
§63.5(a)(1)-(2).....	Yes.....	
§63.5(b)(1).....	Yes.....	
§63.5(b)(2).....	No.....	Reserved.
§63.5(b)(3)-(6).....	Yes.....	
§63.5(c).....	No.....	Reserved.
§63.5(d).....	Yes.....	
§63.5(e).....	Yes.....	
§63.5(f).....	Yes.....	
§63.6(a).....	Yes.....	Applies only when capture and control system is used to comply with the standard.
§63.6(b)(1)-(5).....	No.....	§63.3330 specifies compliance dates.
§63.6(b)(6).....	No.....	Reserved.
§63.6(b)(7).....	Yes.....	
§63.6(c)(1)-(2).....	Yes.....	
§63.6(c)(3)-(4).....	No.....	Reserved.
§63.6(c)(5).....	Yes.....	
§63.6(d).....	No.....	Reserved.
§63.6(e)(1)(i).....	Depends, see explanation.	No, for new or reconstructed sources which commenced

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		construction or reconstruction after September 19, 2019, see §63.3340(a) for general duty requirement. Yes, for all other affected sources before July 9, 2021, and No thereafter, see §63.3340(a) for general duty requirement.
§63.6(e)(1)(ii).....	Depends, see explanation.	No, for new or reconstructed sources which commenced construction or reconstruction after September 19, 2019. Yes, for all other affected sources before July 9, 2021, and No thereafter.
§63.6(e)(1)(iii).....	Yes.....	
§63.6(e)(2).....	No.....	Reserved.
§63.6(e)(3).....	Depends, see explanation.	No, for new or reconstructed sources which commenced construction or reconstruction after September 19, 2019. Yes, for all other affected sources before July 9, 2021, and No thereafter.
§63.6(f)(1).....	Depends, see explanation.	No, for new or reconstructed sources which commenced construction or reconstruction after September 19, 2019. Yes, for all other affected sources before July 9, 2021, and No thereafter.
§63.6(f)(2)-(3).....	Yes.....	
§63.6(g).....	Yes.....	
§63.6(h).....	No.....	Subpart JJJJ does not require continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS).
§63.6(i)(1)-(14).....	Yes.....	
§63.6(i)(15).....	No.....	Reserved.
§63.6(i)(16).....	Yes.....	
§63.6(j).....	Yes.....	
§63.7(a)-(d).....	Yes.....	
§63.7(e)(1).....	No.....	See §63.3360(e)(2).
§63.7(e)(2)-(3).....	Yes.....	
§63.7(f)-(h).....	Yes.....	
§63.8(a)(1)-(2).....	Yes.....	

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§63.8(a)(3).....	No.....	Reserved.
§63.8(a)(4).....	No.....	Subpart JJJJ does not have monitoring requirements for flares.
§63.8(b).....	Yes.....	
§63.8(c)(1) and §63.8(c)(1)(i).	Depends, see explanation.	No, for new or reconstructed sources which commenced construction or reconstruction after September 19, 2019, see §63.3340(a) for general duty requirement. Yes, for all other affected sources before July 9, 2021, and No thereafter, see §63.3340(a) for general duty requirement.
§63.8(c)(1)(ii).....	Yes.....	§63.8(c)(1)(ii) only applies if you use capture and control systems.
§63.8(c)(1)(iii).....	Depends, see explanation.	No, for new or reconstructed sources which commenced construction or reconstruction after September 19, 2019. Yes, for all other affected sources before July 9, 2021, and No thereafter.
§63.8(c)(2)-(3).....	Yes.....	See §63.3350(e)(10)(iv) for temperature sensor validation procedures
§63.8(c)(4).....	No.....	§63.3350 specifies the requirements for the operation of CMS for capture systems and add-on control devices at sources using these to comply.
§63.8(c)(5).....	No.....	Subpart JJJJ does not require COMS.
§63.8(c)(6)-(8).....	Yes.....	Provisions for COMS are not applicable.
§63.8(d)(1)-(2).....	Yes.....	Refer to §63.3350(e)(5) for CPMS quality control procedures to be included in the quality control program.

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§63.8(d)(3).....	No.....	§63.3350(e)(5) specifies the program of corrective action.
§63.8(e)-(f).....	Yes.....	§63.8(e)(2) does not apply to CPMS. §63.8(f)(6) only applies if you use CEMS.
§63.8(g).....	Yes.....	Only applies if you use CEMS.
§63.9(a).....	Yes.....	
§63.9(b)(1).....	Yes.....	
§63.9(b)(2).....	Yes.....	Except §63.3400(b)(1) requires submittal of initial notification for existing affected sources no later than 1 year before compliance date.
§63.9(b)(3)-(5).....	Yes.....	
§63.9(c)-(e).....	Yes.....	
§63.9(f).....	No.....	Subpart JJJJ does not require opacity and visible emissions observations.
§63.9(g).....	Yes.....	Provisions for COMS are not applicable.
§63.9(h)(1)-(3).....	Yes.....	
§63.9(h)(4).....	No.....	Reserved.
§63.9(h)(5)-(6).....	Yes.....	
§63.9(i).....	Yes.....	
§63.9(j).....	Yes.....	
§63.9(k).....	Yes.....	Only as specified in §63.9(j).
§63.10(a).....	Yes.....	
§63.10(b)(1).....	Yes.....	
§63.10(b)(2)(i).....	Depends, see explanation.	No, for new or reconstructed sources which commenced construction or reconstruction after September 19, 2019. Yes, for all other affected sources before July 9, 2021, and No thereafter.
§63.10(b)(2)(ii).....	No.....	See §63.3410 for recordkeeping of relevant information.
§63.10(b)(2)(iii).....	Yes.....	§63.10(b)(2)(iii) only applies if you use a capture and control system.
§63.10(b)(2)(iv)-(v)....	Depends, see explanation.	No, for new or reconstructed sources which commenced construction or reconstruction after

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		September 19, 2019. Yes, for all other affected sources before July 9, 2021, and No thereafter.
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)-(xiv)..	Yes.....	
§63.10(b)(3).....	Yes.....	
§63.10(c)(1).....	Yes.....	
§63.10(c)(2)-(4).....	No.....	Reserved.
§63.10(c)(5)-(8).....	Yes.....	
§63.10(c)(9).....	No.....	Reserved.
§63.10(c)(10)-(14).....	Yes.....	
§63.10(c)(15).....	Depends, see explanation.	No, for new or reconstructed sources which commenced construction or reconstruction after September 19, 2019. Yes, for all other affected sources before July 9, 2021, and No thereafter.
§63.10(d)(1)-(2).....	Yes.....	
§63.10(d)(3).....	No.....	Subpart JJJJ does not require opacity and visible emissions observations.
§63.10(d)(4).....	Yes.....	
§63.10(d)(5)(i).....	Depends, see explanation.	No, for new or reconstructed sources which commenced construction or reconstruction after September 19, 2019. Yes, for all other affected sources before July 9, 2021, and No thereafter. See §63.3400(c) for malfunction reporting requirements.
§63.10(d)(5)(ii).....	Depends, see explanation.	No, for new or reconstructed sources which commenced construction or reconstruction after September 19, 2019. Yes, for all other affected sources before July 9, 2021, and No thereafter. See §63.3400(c) for malfunction reporting requirements.
§63.10(e)(1)-(2).....	Yes.....	Provisions for COMS are not applicable.
§63.10(e)(3)-(4).....	No.....	Subpart JJJJ does not require opacity and

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		visible emissions observations.
§63.10(f)	Yes	
§63.11	No	Subpart JJJJ does not specify use of flares for compliance.
§63.12	Yes	
§63.13	Yes	
§63.14	Yes	Subpart JJJJ includes provisions for alternative ASME and ASTM test methods that are incorporated by reference.
§63.15	Yes	
§63.16	Yes	

Federal Register Amendments
67 FR 72330, Dec. 4, 2002; 85 FR 41276, July 9, 2020; 85 FR 73854, Nov. 19, 2020

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