



Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
(317) 232-8603
(800) 451-6027
www.IN.gov/idem

TO: Interested Parties / Applicant
DATE: April 21, 2006
RE: Avery Dennison / 059-18136-00018
FROM: Nisha Sizemore
Chief, Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Notice of Decision: Approval – Effective Immediately

Please be advised that on behalf of the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Management, I have issued a decision regarding the enclosed matter. Pursuant to IC 13-15-5-3, this permit is effective immediately, unless a petition for stay of effectiveness is filed and granted, and may be revoked or modified in accordance with the provisions of IC 13-15-7-1.

If you wish to challenge this decision, IC 4-21.5-3-7 and IC 13-15-6-1(b) or IC 13-15-6-1(a) require that you file a petition for administrative review. This petition may include a request for stay of effectiveness and must be submitted to the Office of Environmental Adjudication, 100 North Senate Avenue, Government Center North, Room 1049, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

For an **initial Title V Operating Permit**, a petition for administrative review must be submitted to the Office of Environmental Adjudication within **thirty (30)** days from the receipt of this notice provided under IC 13-15-5-3, pursuant to IC 13-15-6-1(b).

For a **Title V Operating Permit renewal**, a petition for administrative review must be submitted to the Office of Environmental Adjudication within **fifteen (15)** days from the receipt of this notice provided under IC 13-15-5-3, pursuant to IC 13-15-6-1(a).

The filing of a petition for administrative review is complete on the earliest of the following dates that apply to the filing:

- (1) the date the document is delivered to the Office of Environmental Adjudication (OEA);
- (2) the date of the postmark on the envelope containing the document, if the document is mailed to OEA by U.S. mail; or
- (3) The date on which the document is deposited with a private carrier, as shown by receipt issued by the carrier, if the document is sent to the OEA by private carrier.

The petition must include facts demonstrating that you are either the applicant, a person aggrieved or adversely affected by the decision or otherwise entitled to review by law. Please identify the permit, decision, or other order for which you seek review by permit number, name of the applicant, location, date of this notice and all of the following:

- (1) the name and address of the person making the request;
- (2) the interest of the person making the request;
- (3) identification of any persons represented by the person making the request;
- (4) the reasons, with particularity, for the request;
- (5) the issues, with particularity, proposed for considerations at any hearing; and
- (6) identification of the terms and conditions which, in the judgment of the person making the request, would be appropriate in the case in question to satisfy the requirements of the law governing documents of the type issued by the Commissioner.

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-18(d), any person may petition the U.S. EPA to object to the issuance of an initial Title V operating permit, permit renewal, or modification within sixty (60) days of the end of the forty-five (45) day EPA review period. Such an objection must be based only on issues that were raised with reasonable specificity during the public comment period, unless the petitioner demonstrates that it was impracticable to raise such issues, or if the grounds for such objection arose after the comment period.

To petition the U.S. EPA to object to the issuance of a Title V operating permit, contact:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street
Washington, D.C. 20406

If you have technical questions regarding the enclosed documents, please contact the Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch at (317) 233-0178. Callers from within Indiana may call toll-free at 1-800-451-6027, ext. 3-0178.



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PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT RENEWAL OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

**Avery Dennison
870 West Anderson Blvd
Greenfield, Indiana 46140**

(herein known as the Permittee) is hereby authorized to operate subject to the conditions contained herein, the source described in Section A (Source Summary) of this permit.

The Permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Noncompliance with any provisions of this permit is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application. Noncompliance with any provision of this permit, except any provision specifically designated as not federally enforceable, constitutes a violation of the Clean Air Act. It shall not be a defense for the 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. An emergency does constitute an affirmative defense in an enforcement action provided the Permittee complies with the applicable requirements set forth in Section B, Emergency Provisions.

This permit is issued in accordance with 326 IAC 2 and 40 CFR Part 70 Appendix A and contains the conditions and provisions specified in 326 IAC 2-7 as required by 42 U.S.C. 7401, et. seq. (Clean Air Act as amended by the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments), 40 CFR Part 70.6, IC 13-15 and IC 13-17.

Operation Permit No.: T059-18136-00018	
Issued by: Original signed by Paul Dubenetzky, Assistant Commissioner Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: April 21, 2006 Expiration Date: April 21, 2011

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SECTION A SOURCE SUMMARY

This permit is based on information requested by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), Office of Air Quality (OAQ). The information describing the source contained in conditions A.1 through A.3 is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions. However, the Permittee should be aware that a physical change or a change in the method of operation that may render this descriptive information obsolete or inaccurate may trigger requirements for the Permittee to obtain additional permits or seek modification of this permit pursuant to 326 IAC 2, or change other applicable requirements presented in the permit application.

A.1 General Information [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)] [326 IAC 2-7-1(22)]

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary pressure sensitive paper coating and laminating operation.

Responsible Official:	Thomas Furey, Director of Manufacturing Operations
Source Address:	870 West Anderson Blvd, Greenfield, Indiana 46140
Mailing Address:	870 West Anderson Blvd, Greenfield, Indiana 46140
General Source Phone Number:	317-462-1988
SIC Code:	2672
County Location:	Hancock
Source Location Status:	Nonattainment for ozone under the 8-hour standard Attainment for all other criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 Permit Program Major Source, Emission Offset Rules; Major Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act

A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]

This stationary source consists of the following emission units and pollution control devices:

- (a) One (1) pressure sensitive paper coating operation, identified as GF-1, constructed in October 1994, with a maximum capacity of nine hundred ninety-three (993) billion square inches per year, exhausting to two (2) stacks (C-1 and D-1), consisting of the following equipment:
- (1) One (1) flow coating operation and one (1) roll coating operation; and
 - (2) Two (2) natural gas-fired drying ovens, with a total maximum heat input capacity of 48.7 mmBtu/hr. Under NESHAP Subpart DDDDD these are considered existing units in the large gaseous fuel subcategory.

Under NSPS Subpart RR, the coating line is considered an existing affected source.
Under NESHAP Subpart JJJJ, the coating line is considered an existing affected source.

- (b) Two (2) natural gas-fired boilers, identified as B-01 and B-02, constructed in October 1994, with a maximum heat input capacity of 10.205 mmBtu/hr each, exhausting to two (2) stacks (B-01 and B-02). Under NESHAP Subpart DDDDD these are considered existing units in the large gaseous fuel subcategory.
- (c) One (1) pressure sensitive paper coating operation, identified as GF-2, constructed in 2000 and modified in 2004, with a maximum capacity of 1,500 billion square inches per year, exhausting to three (3) stacks (E-1, F-1, and G-1), consisting of the following equipment:

- (1) Two (2) flow coating operations, one (1) roll coating operation, and one (1) curtain coating operation;
- (2) Two (2) natural gas-fired drying ovens with a total maximum heat input capacity of 67.86 mmBtu/hr. Under NESHAP Subpart DDDDD these are considered existing units in the large gaseous fuel subcategory; and
- (3) One (1) natural gas-fired drying oven, with a maximum heat input capacity of 4.0 mmBtu/hr. Under NESHAP Subpart DDDDD this is considered a new unit in the small gaseous fuel subcategory.

Under NSPS Subpart RR, the coating line is considered an existing affected source.
Under NESHAP Subpart JJJJ, the coating line is considered an existing affected source.

- (d) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as B-03, constructed in June 2000, with a maximum heat input capacity of 10.205 mmBtu/hr, exhausting to one (1) stack (B-03). Under NESHAP Subpart DDDDD this is considered an existing unit in the large gaseous fuel subcategory.

A.3 Part 70 Permit Applicability [326 IAC 2-7-2]

This stationary source is required to have a Part 70 permit by 326 IAC 2-7-2 (Applicability) because:

- (a) It is a major source, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(22);
- (b) It is a source in a source category designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) under 40 CFR 70.3 (Part 70 - Applicability).

SECTION B GENERAL CONDITIONS

B.1 Definitions [326 IAC 2-7-1]

Terms in this permit shall have the definition assigned to such terms in the referenced regulation. In the absence of definitions in the referenced regulation, the applicable definitions found in the statutes or regulations (IC 13-11, 326 IAC 1-2 and 326 IAC 2-7) shall prevail.

B.2 Permit Term [326 IAC 2-7-5(2)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5] [326 IAC 2-7-4(a)(1)(D)] [IC 13-15-3-6(a)]

- (a) This permit, T059-18136-00018, is issued for a fixed term of five (5) years from the issuance date of this permit, as determined in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3-5(f) and IC 13-15-5-3. Subsequent revisions, modifications, or amendments of this permit do not affect the expiration date of this permit.
- (b) If IDEM, OAQ, upon receiving a timely and complete renewal permit application, fails to issue or deny the permit renewal prior to the expiration date of this permit, this existing permit shall not expire and all terms and conditions shall continue in effect, including any permit shield provided in 326 IAC 2-7-15, until the renewal permit has been issued or denied.

B.3 Term of Conditions [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5]

Notwithstanding the permit term of a permit to construct, a permit to operate, or a permit modification, any condition established in a permit issued pursuant to a permitting program approved in the state implementation plan shall remain in effect until:

- (a) the condition is modified in a subsequent permit action pursuant to Title I of the Clean Air Act; or
- (b) the emission unit to which the condition pertains permanently ceases operation.

B.4 Enforceability [326 IAC 2-7-7]

Unless otherwise stated, all terms and conditions in this permit, including any provisions designed to limit the source's potential to emit, are enforceable by IDEM, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and by citizens in accordance with the Clean Air Act.

B.5 Severability [326 IAC 2-7-5(5)]

The provisions of this permit are severable; a determination that any portion of this permit is invalid shall not affect the validity of the remainder of the permit.

B.6 Property Rights or Exclusive Privilege [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(D)]

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

B.7 Duty to Provide Information [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(E)]

- (a) The Permittee shall furnish to IDEM, OAQ within a reasonable time, any information that IDEM, OAQ may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The submittal by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). Upon request, the Permittee shall also furnish to IDEM, OAQ copies of records required to be kept by this permit.
- (b) For information furnished by the Permittee to IDEM, OAQ, the Permittee may include a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 326 IAC 17.1. When furnishing copies of requested records directly to U.S. EPA, the Permittee may assert a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 40 CFR 2, Subpart B.

B.8 Certification [326 IAC 2-7-4(f)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)]

- (a) Where specifically designated by this permit or required by an applicable requirement, any application form, report, or compliance certification submitted shall contain certification by a responsible official of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.
- (b) One (1) certification shall be included, using the attached Certification Form, with each submittal requiring certification. One (1) certification may cover multiple forms in one (1) submittal.
- (c) A responsible official is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

B.9 Annual Compliance Certification [326 IAC 2-7-6(5)]

- (a) The Permittee shall annually submit a compliance certification report which addresses the status of the source's compliance with the terms and conditions contained in this permit, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices. All certifications shall cover the time period from January 1 to December 31 of the previous year, and shall be submitted in letter form no later than July 1 of each year to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

and

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region V
Air and Radiation Division, Air Enforcement Branch - Indiana (AE-17J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590

- (b) The annual compliance certification report required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.
- (c) The annual compliance certification report shall include the following:
 - (1) The appropriate identification of each term or condition of this permit that is the basis of the certification;
 - (2) The compliance status;
 - (3) Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;
 - (4) The methods used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period consistent with 326 IAC 2-7-5(3); and
 - (5) Such other facts, as specified in Sections D of this permit, as IDEM, OAQ may require to determine the compliance status of the source.

The submittal by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

B.10 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(1),(3) and (13)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1) and (6)]
[326 IAC 1-6-3]

- (a) If required by specific condition(s) in Section D of this permit, the Permittee shall maintain and implement Preventive Maintenance Plans (PMPs) including the following information on each facility:
- (1) Identification of the individual(s) responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emission control devices;
 - (2) A description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and the inspection schedule for said items or conditions; and
 - (3) Identification and quantification of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.
- (b) A copy of the PMPs shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ upon request and within a reasonable time, and shall be subject to review and approval by IDEM, OAQ. IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to revise its PMPs whenever lack of proper maintenance causes or is the primary contributor to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions or potential to emit. The PMPs do not require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (c) To the extent the Permittee is required by 40 CFR Part 60/63 to have an Operation Maintenance, and Monitoring (OMM) Plan for a unit, such Plan is deemed to satisfy the PMP requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 for that unit.

B.11 Emergency Provisions [326 IAC 2-7-16]

- (a) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), is not an affirmative defense for an action brought for noncompliance with a federal or state health-based emission limitation.
- (b) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with a technology-based emission limitation if the affirmative defense of an emergency is demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that describe the following:
- (1) An emergency occurred and the Permittee can, to the extent possible, identify the causes of the emergency;
 - (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
 - (3) During the period of an emergency, the Permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards or other requirements in this permit;
 - (4) For each emergency lasting one (1) hour or more, the Permittee notified IDEM, OAQ within four (4) daytime business hours after the beginning of the emergency, or after the emergency was discovered or reasonably should have been discovered;

Telephone Number: 1-800-451-6027 (ask for Office of Air Quality,
Compliance Section), or
Telephone Number: 317-233-5674 (ask for Compliance Section)
Facsimile Number: 317-233-5967

- (5) For each emergency lasting one (1) hour or more, the Permittee submitted the attached Emergency Occurrence Report Form or its equivalent, either by mail or facsimile to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

within two (2) working days of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency.

The notice fulfills the requirement of 326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(ii) and must contain the following:

- (A) A description of the emergency;
- (B) Any steps taken to mitigate the emissions; and
- (C) Corrective actions taken.

The notification which shall be submitted by the Permittee does not require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

- (6) The Permittee immediately took all reasonable steps to correct the emergency.
- (c) In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.
 - (d) This emergency provision supersedes 326 IAC 1-6 (Malfunctions). This permit condition is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.
 - (e) The Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency shall make records available upon request to ensure that failure to implement a PMP did not cause or contribute to an exceedance of any limitations on emissions. However, IDEM, OAQ may require that the Preventive Maintenance Plans required under 326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(9) be revised in response to an emergency.
 - (f) Failure to notify IDEM, OAQ by telephone or facsimile of an emergency lasting more than one (1) hour in accordance with (b)(4) and (5) of this condition shall constitute a violation of 326 IAC 2-7 and any other applicable rules.
 - (g) If the emergency situation causes a deviation from a technology-based limit, the Permittee may continue to operate the affected emitting facilities during the emergency provided the Permittee immediately takes all reasonable steps to correct the emergency and minimize emissions.
 - (h) The Permittee shall include all emergencies in the Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report.

B.12 Permit Shield [326 IAC 2-7-15] [326 IAC 2-7-20] [326 IAC 2-7-12]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-15, the Permittee has been granted a permit shield. The permit shield provides that compliance with the conditions of this permit shall be deemed in compliance with any applicable requirements as of the date of permit issuance, provided that either the applicable requirements are included and specifically identified in this permit or the permit contains an explicit determination or concise summary of a

determination that other specifically identified requirements are not applicable. The Indiana statutes from IC 13 and rules from 326 IAC, referenced in conditions in this permit, are those applicable at the time the permit was issued. The issuance or possession of this permit shall not alone constitute a defense against an alleged violation of any law, regulation or standard, except for the requirement to obtain a Part 70 permit under 326 IAC 2-7 or for applicable requirements for which a permit shield has been granted.

This permit shield does not extend to applicable requirements which are promulgated after the date of issuance of this permit unless this permit has been modified to reflect such new requirements.

- (b) If, after issuance of this permit, it is determined that the permit is in nonconformance with an applicable requirement that applied to the source on the date of permit issuance, IDEM, OAQ shall immediately take steps to reopen and revise this permit and issue a compliance order to the Permittee to ensure expeditious compliance with the applicable requirement until the permit is reissued. The permit shield shall continue in effect so long as the Permittee is in compliance with the compliance order.
- (c) No permit shield shall apply to any permit term or condition that is determined after issuance of this permit to have been based on erroneous information supplied in the permit application. Erroneous information means information that the Permittee knew to be false, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have been known to be false, at the time the information was submitted.
- (d) Nothing in 326 IAC 2-7-15 or in this permit shall alter or affect the following:
 - (1) The provisions of Section 303 of the Clean Air Act (emergency orders), including the authority of U.S. EPA under Section 303 of the Clean Air Act;
 - (2) The liability of the Permittee for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of this permit's issuance;
 - (3) The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with Section 408(a) of the Clean Air Act; and
 - (4) The ability of U.S. EPA to obtain information from the Permittee under Section 114 of the Clean Air Act.
- (e) This permit shield is not applicable to any change made under 326 IAC 2-7-20(b)(2) (Sections 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act changes) and 326 IAC 2-7-20(c)(2) (trading based on State Implementation Plan (SIP) provisions).
- (f) This permit shield is not applicable to modifications eligible for group processing until after IDEM, OAQ has issued the modifications. [326 IAC 2-7-12(c)(7)]
- (g) This permit shield is not applicable to minor Part 70 permit modifications until after IDEM, OAQ has issued the modification. [326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(8)]

B.13 Prior Permits Superseded [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5] [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

- (a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to T059-18136-00018 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either
 - (1) incorporated as originally stated,
 - (2) revised under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5, or

(3) deleted under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5.

(b) Provided that all terms and conditions are accurately reflected in this permit, all previous registrations and permits are superseded by this Part 70 operating permit.

B.14 Termination of Right to Operate [326 IAC 2-7-10] [326 IAC 2-7-4(a)]

The Permittee's right to operate this source terminates with the expiration of this permit unless a timely and complete renewal application is submitted at least nine (9) months prior to the date of expiration of the source's existing permit, consistent with 326 IAC 2-7-3 and 326 IAC 2-7-4(a).

B.15 Deviations from Permit Requirements and Conditions [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(ii)]

(a) Deviations from any permit requirements (for emergencies see Section B - Emergency Provisions), the probable cause of such deviations, and any response steps or preventive measures taken shall be reported to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Data Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

using the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report, or its equivalent. A deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of this permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report.

The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(b) A deviation is an exceedance of a permit limitation or a failure to comply with a requirement of the permit.

B.16 Permit Modification, Reopening, Revocation and Reissuance, or Termination [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(C)] [326 IAC 2-7-8(a)] [326 IAC 2-7-9]

(a) This permit may be modified, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a Part 70 permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this permit. [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(C)] The notification by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(b) This permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the circumstances listed in IC 13-15-7-2 or if IDEM, OAQ determines any of the following:

(1) That this permit contains a material mistake.

(2) That inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions.

(3) That this permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with an applicable requirement. [326 IAC 2-7-9(a)(3)]

(c) Proceedings by IDEM, OAQ, to reopen and revise this permit shall follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of this permit for which cause to reopen exists. Such reopening and revision shall be made as expeditiously as practicable. [326 IAC 2-7-9(b)]

- (d) The reopening and revision of this permit, under 326 IAC 2-7-9(a), shall not be initiated before notice of such intent is provided to the Permittee by IDEM, OAQ at least thirty (30) days in advance of the date this permit is to be reopened, except that IDEM, OAQ may provide a shorter time period in the case of an emergency. [326 IAC 2-7-9(c)]

B.17 Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-7-3] [326 IAC 2-7-4] [326 IAC 2-7-8(e)]

- (a) The application for renewal shall be submitted using the application form or forms prescribed by IDEM, OAQ and shall include the information specified in 326 IAC 2-7-4. Such information shall be included in the application for each emission unit at this source, except those emission units included on the trivial or insignificant activities list contained in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21) and 326 IAC 2-7-1(40). The renewal application does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

Request for renewal shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permits Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

- (b) A timely renewal application is one that is:
 - (1) Submitted at least nine (9) months prior to the date of the expiration of this permit; and
 - (2) If the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.
- (c) If the Permittee submits a timely and complete application for renewal of this permit, the source's failure to have a permit is not a violation of 326 IAC 2-7 until IDEM, OAQ takes final action on the renewal application, except that this protection shall cease to apply if, subsequent to the completeness determination, the Permittee fails to submit by the deadline specified in writing by IDEM, OAQ, any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

B.18 Permit Amendment or Modification [326 IAC 2-7-11] [326 IAC 2-7-12]

- (a) Permit amendments and modifications are governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-11 or 326 IAC 2-7-12 whenever the Permittee seeks to amend or modify this permit.
- (b) Any application requesting an amendment or modification of this permit shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permits Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Any such application shall be certified by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (c) The Permittee may implement administrative amendment changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request. [326 IAC 2-7-11(c)(3)]

B.19 Permit Revision Under Economic Incentives and Other Programs [326 IAC 2-7-5(8)]
[326 IAC 2-7-12 (b)(2)]

- (a) No Part 70 permit revision shall be required under any approved economic incentives, marketable Part 70 permits, emissions trading, and other similar programs or processes for changes that are provided for in a Part 70 permit.
- (b) Notwithstanding 326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(1) and 326 IAC 2-7-12(c)(1), minor Part 70 permit modification procedures may be used for Part 70 modifications involving the use of economic incentives, marketable Part 70 permits, emissions trading, and other similar approaches to the extent that such minor Part 70 permit modification procedures are explicitly provided for in the applicable State Implementation Plan (SIP) or in applicable requirements promulgated or approved by U.S. EPA.

B.20 Operational Flexibility [326 IAC 2-7-20] [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

- (a) The Permittee may make any change or changes at the source that are described in 326 IAC 2-7-20(b), (c), or (e), without a prior permit revision, if each of the following conditions is met:
 - (1) The changes are not modifications under any provision of Title I of the Clean Air Act;
 - (2) Any preconstruction approval required by 326 IAC 2-7-10.5 has been obtained;
 - (3) The changes do not result in emissions which exceed the limitations provide in this permit (whether expressed herein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions);
 - (4) The Permittee notifies the:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permits Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

and

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region V
Air and Radiation Division, Regulation Development Branch - Indiana (AR-18J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590

in advance of the change by written notification at least ten (10) days in advance of the proposed change. The Permittee shall attach every such notice to the Permittee's copy of this permit; and
 - (5) The Permittee maintains records on-site, on a rolling five (5) year basis, which document all such changes and emission trades that are subject to 326 IAC 2-7-20(b), (c), or (e). The Permittee shall make such records available, upon reasonable request, for public review.

Such records shall consist of all information required to be submitted to IDEM, OAQ in the notices specified in 326 IAC 2-7-20(b)(1), (c)(1), and (e)(2).
- (b) The Permittee may make Section 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act changes (this term is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(36)) without a permit revision, subject to the constraint of 326

IAC 2-7-20(a). For each such Section 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act change, the required written notification shall include the following:

- (1) A brief description of the change within the source;
- (2) The date on which the change will occur;
- (3) Any change in emissions; and
- (4) Any permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change.

The notification which shall be submitted is not considered an application form, report or compliance certification. Therefore, the notification by the Permittee does not require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

- (c) Emission Trades [326 IAC 2-7-20(c)]
The Permittee may trade emissions increases and decreases at the source, where the applicable SIP provides for such emission trades without requiring a permit revision, subject to the constraints of Section (a) of this condition and those in 326 IAC 2-7-20(c).
- (d) Alternative Operating Scenarios [326 IAC 2-7-20(d)]
The Permittee may make changes at the source within the range of alternative operating scenarios that are described in the terms and conditions of this permit in accordance with 326 IAC 2-7-5(9). No prior notification of IDEM, OAQ or U.S. EPA is required.
- (e) Backup fuel switches specifically addressed in, and limited under, Section D of this permit shall not be considered alternative operating scenarios. Therefore, the notification requirements of part (a) of this condition do not apply.

B.21 Source Modification Requirement [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

A modification, construction, or reconstruction is governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2 and 326 IAC 2-7-10.5.

B.22 Inspection and Entry [326 IAC 2-7-6] [IC 13-14-2-2] [IC 13-30-3-1] [IC 13-17-3-2]

Upon presentation of proper identification cards, credentials, and other documents as may be required by law, and subject to the Permittee's right under all applicable laws and regulations to assert that the information collected by the agency is confidential and entitled to be treated as such, the Permittee shall allow IDEM, OAQ, U.S. EPA, or an authorized representative to perform the following:

- (a) Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a Part 70 source is located, or emissions related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- (b) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, have access to and copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- (c) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit;
- (d) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, sample or monitor substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements; and

- (e) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, utilize any photographic, recording, testing, monitoring, or other equipment for the purpose of assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements.

B.23 Transfer of Ownership or Operational Control [326 IAC 2-7-11]

- (a) The Permittee must comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-11 whenever the Permittee seeks to change the ownership or operational control of the source and no other change in the permit is necessary.
- (b) Any application requesting a change in the ownership or operational control of the source shall contain a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the current and new Permittee. The application shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permits Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

The application which shall be submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

- (c) The Permittee may implement administrative amendment changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request. [326 IAC 2-7-11(c)(3)]

B.24 Annual Fee Payment [326 IAC 2-7-19] [326 IAC 2-7-5(7)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-7]

- (a) The Permittee shall pay annual fees to IDEM, OAQ, within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of a billing. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-19(b), if the Permittee does not receive a bill from IDEM, OAQ the applicable fee is due April 1 of each year.
- (b) Except as provided in 326 IAC 2-7-19(e), failure to pay may result in administrative enforcement action or revocation of this permit.
- (c) The Permittee may call the following telephone numbers: 1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-4230 (ask for OAQ, Billing, Licensing, and Training Section), to determine the appropriate permit fee.

B.25 Credible Evidence [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6] [62 FR 8314] [326 IAC 1-1-6]

For the purpose of submitting compliance certifications or establishing whether or not the Permittee has violated or is in violation of any condition of this permit, nothing in this permit shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information relevant to whether the Permittee would have been in compliance with the condition of this permit if the appropriate performance or compliance test or procedure had been performed.

SECTION C

SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS

Entire Source

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

C.1 Particulate Emission Limitations for Processes with Process Weight Rates Less Than One Hundred (100) Pounds per Hour [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e)(2), particulate emissions from any process not exempt under 326 IAC 6-3-1(b) or (c) which has a maximum process weight rate less than 100 pounds per hour and the methods in 326 IAC 6-3-2(b) through (d) do not apply shall not exceed 0.551 pounds per hour.

C.2 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-2 (Opacity Limitations), except as provided in 326 IAC 5-1-3 (Temporary Alternative Opacity Limitations), opacity shall meet the following, unless otherwise stated in this permit:

- (a) Opacity shall not exceed an average of forty percent (40%) in any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.
- (b) Opacity shall not exceed sixty percent (60%) for more than a cumulative total of fifteen (15) minutes (sixty (60) readings as measured according to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9 or fifteen (15) one (1) minute nonoverlapping integrated averages for a continuous opacity monitor) in a six (6) hour period.

C.3 Open Burning [326 IAC 4-1] [IC 13-17-9]

The Permittee shall not open burn any material except as provided in 326 IAC 4-1-3, 326 IAC 4-1-4 or 326 IAC 4-1-6. The previous sentence notwithstanding, the Permittee may open burn in accordance with an open burning approval issued by the Commissioner under 326 IAC 4-1-4.1. 326 IAC 4-1-3 (a)(2)(A) and (B) are not federally enforceable.

C.4 Incineration [326 IAC 4-2] [326 IAC 9-1-2]

The Permittee shall not operate an incinerator or incinerate any waste or refuse except as provided in 326 IAC 4-2 and 326 IAC 9-1-2.

C.5 Fugitive Dust Emissions [326 IAC 6-4]

The Permittee shall not allow fugitive dust to escape beyond the property line or boundaries of the property, right-of-way, or easement on which the source is located, in a manner that would violate 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions). 326 IAC 6-4-2(4) is not federally enforceable.

C.6 Asbestos Abatement Projects [326 IAC 14-10] [326 IAC 18] [40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

- (a) Notification requirements apply to each owner or operator. If the combined amount of regulated asbestos containing material (RACM) to be stripped, removed or disturbed is at least 260 linear feet on pipes or 160 square feet on other facility components, or at least thirty-five (35) cubic feet on all facility components, then the notification requirements of 326 IAC 14-10-3 are mandatory. All demolition projects require notification whether or not asbestos is present.
- (b) The Permittee shall ensure that a written notification is sent on a form provided by the Commissioner at least ten (10) working days before asbestos stripping or removal work or before demolition begins, per 326 IAC 14-10-3, and shall update such notice as necessary, including, but not limited to the following:

- (1) When the amount of affected asbestos containing material increases or decreases by at least twenty percent (20%); or
- (2) If there is a change in the following:
 - (A) Asbestos removal or demolition start date;
 - (B) Removal or demolition contractor; or
 - (C) Waste disposal site.
- (c) The Permittee shall ensure that the notice is postmarked or delivered according to the guidelines set forth in 326 IAC 14-10-3(2).
- (d) The notice to be submitted shall include the information enumerated in 326 IAC 14-10-3(3).

All required notifications shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Asbestos Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

The notice shall include a signed certification from the owner or operator that the information provided in this notification is correct and that only Indiana licensed workers and project supervisors will be used to implement the asbestos removal project. The notifications do not require a certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

- (e) **Procedures for Asbestos Emission Control**
The Permittee shall comply with the applicable emission control procedures in 326 IAC 14-10-4 and 40 CFR 61.145(c). Per 326 IAC 14-10-1, emission control requirements are applicable for any removal or disturbance of RACM greater than three (3) linear feet on pipes or three (3) square feet on any other facility components or a total of at least 0.75 cubic feet on all facility components.
- (f) **Demolition and renovation**
The Permittee shall thoroughly inspect the affected facility or part of the facility where the demolition or renovation will occur for the presence of asbestos pursuant to 40 CFR 61.145(a).
- (g) **Indiana Accredited Asbestos Inspector**
The Permittee shall comply with 326 IAC 14-10-1(a) that requires the owner or operator, prior to a renovation/demolition, to use an Indiana Accredited Asbestos Inspector to thoroughly inspect the affected portion of the facility for the presence of asbestos. The requirement to use an Indiana Accredited Asbestos inspector is not federally enforceable.

Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

C.7 Performance Testing [326 IAC 3-6]

- (a) All testing shall be performed according to the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures), except as provided elsewhere in this permit, utilizing any applicable procedures and analysis methods specified in 40 CFR 51, 40 CFR 60, 40 CFR 61, 40 CFR 63, 40 CFR 75, or other procedures approved by IDEM, OAQ.

A test protocol, except as provided elsewhere in this permit, shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Data Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

no later than thirty-five (35) days prior to the intended test date. The protocol submitted by the Permittee does not require certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

- (b) The Permittee shall notify IDEM, OAQ of the actual test date at least fourteen (14) days prior to the actual test date. The notification submitted by the Permittee does not require certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-6-4(b), all test reports must be received by IDEM, OAQ not later than forty-five (45) days after the completion of the testing. An extension may be granted by IDEM, OAQ if the Permittee submits to IDEM, OAQ, a reasonable written explanation not later than five (5) days prior to the end of the initial forty-five (45) day period.

Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

C.8 Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

The commissioner may require stack testing, monitoring, or reporting at any time to assure compliance with all applicable requirements by issuing an order under 326 IAC 2-1.1-11. Any monitoring or testing shall be performed in accordance with 326 IAC 3 or other methods approved by the commissioner or U.S. EPA.

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

C.9 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

Unless otherwise specified in this permit, all monitoring and record keeping requirements not already legally required shall be implemented upon permit issuance. If required by Section D, the Permittee shall be responsible for installing any necessary equipment and initiating any required monitoring related to that equipment. If due to circumstances beyond its control, that equipment cannot be installed and operated upon permit issuance, the Permittee may extend the compliance schedule related to the equipment for ninety (90) days provided the Permittee notifies:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

in writing, prior to permit issuance, with full justification of the reasons for the inability to meet this date.

The notification which shall be submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

Unless otherwise specified in the approval for the new emission unit(s), compliance monitoring for new emission units or emission units added through a source modification shall be implemented when operation begins.

C.10 Monitoring Methods [326 IAC 3] [40 CFR 60] [40 CFR 63]

Any monitoring or testing required by Section D of this permit shall be performed according to the provisions of 326 IAC 3; 40 CFR 60, Appendix A; 40 CFR 60, Appendix B; 40 CFR 63, or other approved methods as specified in this permit.

Corrective Actions and Response Steps [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

C.11 Emergency Reduction Plans [326 IAC 1-5-2] [326 IAC 1-5-3]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 1-5-2 (Emergency Reduction Plans; Submission):

- (a) The Permittee prepared and submitted written emergency reduction plans (ERPs) consistent with safe operating procedures on December 10, 1996.
- (b) Upon direct notification by IDEM, OAQ that a specific air pollution episode level is in effect, the Permittee shall immediately put into effect the actions stipulated in the approved ERP for the appropriate episode level.
[326 IAC 1-5-3]

C.12 Risk Management Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)] [40 CFR 68]

If a regulated substance, as defined in 40 CFR 68, is present at a source in more than a threshold quantity, the Permittee must comply with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 68.

C.13 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

- (a) When the results of a stack test performed in conformance with Section C - Performance Testing, of this permit exceed the level specified in any condition of this permit, the Permittee shall take appropriate response actions. The Permittee shall submit a description of these response actions to IDEM, OAQ, within thirty (30) days of receipt of the test results. The Permittee shall take appropriate action to minimize excess emissions from the affected facility while the response actions are being implemented.
- (b) A retest to demonstrate compliance shall be performed within one hundred twenty (120) days of receipt of the original test results. Should the Permittee demonstrate to IDEM, OAQ that retesting in one-hundred and twenty (120) days is not practicable, IDEM, OAQ may extend the retesting deadline.
- (c) IDEM, OAQ reserves the authority to take any actions allowed under law in response to noncompliant stack tests.

The response action documents submitted pursuant to this condition do require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-19]

C.14 Emission Statement [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(iii)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(7)] [326 IAC 2-7-19(c)] [326 IAC 2-6]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-3(b)(2), starting in 2005 and every three (3) years thereafter, the Permittee shall submit by July 1 an emission statement covering the previous calendar year. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4(c) and shall meet the following requirements:
 - (1) Indicate estimated actual emissions of all pollutants listed in 326 IAC 2-6-4(a);
 - (2) Indicate estimated actual emissions of regulated pollutants as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1 (32) ("Regulated pollutant, which is used only for purposes of Section 19 of this rule") from the source, for purpose of fee assessment.

The statement must be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Technical Support and Modeling Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

The emission statement does require the certification by the “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

- (b) The emission statement required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.

C.15 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6] [326 IAC 2-3]

- (a) Records of all required monitoring data, reports and support information required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. These records shall be physically present or electronically accessible at the source location for a minimum of three (3) years. The records may be stored elsewhere for the remaining two (2) years as long as they are available upon request. If the Commissioner makes a request for records to the Permittee, the Permittee shall furnish the records to the Commissioner within a reasonable time.
- (b) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, all record keeping requirements not already legally required shall be implemented within ninety (90) days of permit issuance.
- (c) If there is a reasonable possibility that a “project” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-3-1(II)) at an existing emissions unit, other than projects at a Clean Unit (or at a source with Plant-wide Applicability Limitation (PAL)), which is not part of a “major modification” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-3-1(z)) may result in significant emissions increase and the Permittee elects to utilize the “projected actual emissions” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-3-1(mm)), the Permittee shall comply with following:
 - (1) Before beginning actual construction of the “project” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-3-1(II)) at an existing emissions unit, document and maintain the following records:
 - (A) A description of the project.
 - (B) Identification of any emissions unit whose emissions of a regulated new source review pollutant could be affected by the project.
 - (C) A description of the applicability test used to determine that the project is not a major modification for any regulated NSR pollutant, including:
 - (i) Baseline actual emissions;
 - (ii) Projected actual emissions;
 - (iii) Amount of emissions excluded under section 326 IAC 2-3-1(mm)(2)(A)(3); and
 - (iv) An explanation for why the amount was excluded, and any netting calculations, if applicable.
 - (2) Monitor the emissions of any regulated NSR pollutant that could increase as a result of the project and that is emitted by any existing emissions unit identified in (1)(B) above; and
 - (3) Calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of five (5) years following resumption of regular

operations after the change, or for a period of ten (10) years following resumption of regular operations after the change if the project increases the design capacity of or the potential to emit that regulated NSR pollutant at the emissions unit.

C.16 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-3]

- (a) The Permittee shall submit the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report or its equivalent. Any deviation from permit requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported. This report shall be submitted within thirty (30) days of the end of the reporting period. The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report shall include the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (b) The report required in (a) of this condition and reports required by conditions in Section D of this permit shall be submitted to:
- Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Data Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
- (c) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, any notice, report, or other submission required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.
- (d) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, all reports required in Section D of this permit shall be submitted within thirty (30) days of the end of the reporting period. All reports do require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (e) Reporting periods are based on calendar years, unless otherwise specified in this permit. For the purpose of this permit "calendar year" means the twelve (12) month period from January 1 to December 31 inclusive.
- (f) If the Permittee is required to comply with the recordkeeping provisions of (c) in Section C – General Record Keeping Requirements for any "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-3-1(II)) at an existing emissions unit, and the project meets the following criteria, then the Permittee shall submit a report to IDEM, OAQ:
- (1) The annual emissions, in tons per year, from the project identified in (c)(1) in Section C – General Record Keeping Requirements exceed the baseline actual emissions, as documented and maintained under Section C – General Record Keeping Requirements (c)(1)(C)(i), by a significant amount, as defined in 326 IAC 2-3-1(qq), for that regulated NSR pollutant, and
 - (2) The emissions differ from the preconstruction projection as documented and maintained under Section C – General Record Keeping Requirements (c)(1)(C)(ii).
- (g) The report for project at an existing emissions unit shall be submitted within sixty (60) days after the end of the year and contain the following:
- (1) The name, address, and telephone number of the major stationary source.
 - (2) The annual emissions calculated in accordance with (c)(2) and (3) in Section C – General Record Keeping Requirements.

- (3) The emissions calculated under the actual-to-projected actual test stated in 326 IAC 2-3-2(c)(3).
- (4) Any other information that the Permittee deems fit to include in this report.

Reports required in this part shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Air Compliance Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

- (h) The Permittee shall make the information required to be documented and maintained in accordance with (c) in Section C – General Record Keeping Requirements available for review upon a request for inspection by IDEM, OAQ. The general public may request this information from the IDEM, OAQ under 326 IAC 17.1.

Stratospheric Ozone Protection

C.17 Compliance with 40 CFR 82 and 326 IAC 22-1

Pursuant to 40 CFR 82 (Protection of Stratospheric Ozone), Subpart F, except as provided for motor vehicle air conditioners in Subpart B, the Permittee shall comply with the standards for recycling and emissions reduction:

- (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.

SECTION D.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]:

- (a) One (1) pressure sensitive paper coating operation, identified as GF-1, constructed in October 1994, with a maximum capacity of nine hundred ninety-three (993) billion square inches per year, exhausting to two (2) stacks (C-1 and D-1), consisting of the following equipment:
- (1) One (1) flow coating operation and one (1) roll coating operation; and
 - (2) Two (2) natural gas-fired drying ovens, with a total maximum heat input capacity of 48.7 mmBtu/hr. Under NESHAP Subpart DDDDD these are considered existing units in the large gaseous fuel subcategory.

Under NSPS Subpart RR, the coating line is considered an existing affected source.
Under NESHAP Subpart JJJJ, the coating line is considered an existing affected source.

- (b) One (1) pressure sensitive paper coating operation, identified as GF-2, constructed in 2000 and modified in 2004, with a maximum capacity of 1,500 billion square inches per year, exhausting to three (3) stacks (E-1, F-1, and G-1), consisting of the following equipment:
- (1) Two (2) flow coating operations, one (1) roll coating operation, and one (1) curtain coating operation;
 - (2) Two (2) natural gas-fired drying ovens with a total maximum heat input capacity of 67.86 mmBtu/hr. Under NESHAP Subpart DDDDD these are considered existing units in the large gaseous fuel subcategory; and
 - (3) One (1) natural gas-fired drying oven, with a maximum heat input capacity of 4.0 mmBtu/hr, installed in 2005. Under NESHAP Subpart DDDDD this is considered a new unit in the small gaseous fuel subcategory.

Under NSPS Subpart RR, the coating line is considered an existing affected source.
Under NESHAP Subpart JJJJ, the coating line is considered an existing affected source.

(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.1.1 PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to T059-12392-00018, issued on October 27, 2000, and revised through this Part 70 operating permit renewal, the use of VOC, including coatings, dilution solvents, and cleaning solvents shall be less than 246.5 tons per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. This usage limit is required to limit the total source potential to emit VOC to less than 250 tons per 12 consecutive month period. Compliance with this limit makes 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable.

D.1.2 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-2-5]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-5 (Paper Coating Operations), the Permittee shall not cause, allow, or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any volatile organic compound (VOC) in excess of 2.9 pounds VOC per gallon of coating, excluding water, delivered to the coating applicators from the two (2) pressure sensitive paper coating operations, identified as GF-1 and GF-2.

D.1.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan, in accordance with Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit, is required for this facility.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.4 VOC Emissions

Compliance with Condition D.1.1 shall be demonstrated within 30 days of the end of each month based on the total VOC usage for the most recent twelve (12) month period.

D.1.5 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-2] [326 IAC 8-1-4]

Compliance with the VOC content and usage limitations contained in Conditions D.1.1 shall be determined pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-4(a)(3) and 326 IAC 8-1-2(a) by preparing or obtaining from the manufacturer the copies of the "as supplied" and "as applied" VOC data sheets. IDEM, OAQ reserves the authority to determine compliance using Method 24 in conjunction with the analytical procedures specified in 326 IAC 8-1-4.

D.1.6 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-4] [326 IAC 8-1-2(a)]

- (a) Compliance with the VOC content and usage limitations contained in Condition D.1.2 shall be determined pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-4(a)(3) and 326 IAC 8-1-2(a) by preparing or obtaining from the manufacturer the copies of the "as supplied" and "as applied" VOC data sheets. IDEM, OAQ reserves the authority to determine compliance using Method 24 in conjunction with the analytical procedures specified in 326 IAC 8-1-4.
- (b) Pursuant to T059-7475-00018, issued on July 12, 1999, and 326 IAC 8-1-2, at any time a coating with VOC content greater than 2.9 pounds per gallon less water is used, compliance with 326 IAC 8-2-5 shall be shown by using the following equation to calculate daily volume weighted average:

$$\frac{\text{lbVOC}}{\text{Gallon, LessWater}} = \frac{\sum \text{coatings} [Dc * O * Q / (1 - W * Dc / Dw)]}{\sum C}$$

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Dc = density of coating (lb/gal) | Dw = density of water (lb/gal) |
| O = weight percent organics (%) | Q = quantity of coating (gal/unit) |
| W = percent volume water (%) | C = total of coatings used (gal/unit) |

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-19]

D.1.7 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with Conditions D.1.1, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (4) below. Records maintained for (1) through (4) shall be taken as indicated and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC usage limits and/or the VOC emission limits established in Condition D.1.1.

- (1) The VOC content of each coating material and solvent used.
- (2) The amount of coating material and solvent less water used on monthly basis. Records shall include purchase orders, invoices, and material safety data sheets (MSDS) necessary to verify the type and amount used.
- (3) The total VOC usage, including cleanup solvent VOC for each month.

- (4) The weight of VOC emitted for each compliance period.
- (b) To document compliance with Condition D.1.2, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (7) below. Records maintained for (1) through (3), and (5) through (7) shall be taken monthly and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC usage limit established in Condition D.1.2. Records necessary to demonstrate compliance shall be available within 30 days of the end of each compliance period.
- (1) The VOC content of each coating material and solvent used.
 - (2) The amount of coating material and solvent less water used on monthly basis.
 - (A) Records shall include purchase orders, invoices, and material safety data sheets (MSDS) necessary to verify the type and amount used.
 - (B) Solvent usage records shall differentiate between those added to coatings and those used as cleanup solvents.
 - (3) A log of usage each month and logs of the dates of use when using noncompliant coatings.
 - (4) The volume weighted VOC content of the coatings used for each day that any coating with VOC content greater than 2.9 pounds per gallon is used.
 - (5) The cleanup solvent usage for each month.
 - (6) The total VOC usage for each month.
 - (7) The weight of VOC emitted for each compliance period.
- (c) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

D.1.8 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Condition D.1.1 shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.1.9 General Provisions Relating to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Operations [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR 60, Subpart A] [40 CFR 60, Subpart RR]

The provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart A – General Provisions, that are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 12-1, apply to the two (2) pressure sensitive paper coating operations (GF-1 and GF-2) as described in this section, except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart RR.

D.1.10 New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Operations [40 CFR 60, Subpart RR]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart RR, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart RR specified as follows:

§ 60.440 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The affected facility to which the provisions of this subpart apply is each coating line used in the manufacture of pressure sensitive tape and label materials.

(b) Any affected facility which inputs to the coating process 45 Mg (50 tons) of VOC or less per 12 month period is not subject to the emission limits of §60.442(a), however, the affected facility is subject to the requirements of all other applicable sections of this subpart. If the amount of VOC input exceeds 45 Mg (50 tons) per 12 month period, the coating line will become subject to §60.442(a) and all other sections of this subpart.

(c) This subpart applies to any affected facility which begins construction, modification, or reconstruction after December 30, 1980.

§ 60.441 Definitions and symbols.

(a) Except as otherwise required by the context, terms used in this subpart are defined in the Act, in subpart A of this part, or in this section as follows:

Coating applicator means an apparatus used to apply a surface coating to a continuous web.

Coating line means any number or combination of adhesive, release, or precoat coating applicators, flashoff areas, and ovens which coat a continuous web, located between a web unwind station and a web rewind station, to produce pressure sensitive tape and label materials.

Coating solids applied means the solids content of the coated adhesive, release, or precoat as measured by Method 24.

Flashoff area means the portion of a coating line after the coating applicator and usually before the oven entrance.

Fugitive volatile organic compounds means any volatile organic compounds which are emitted from the coating applicator and flashoff areas and are not emitted in the oven.

Hood or enclosure means any device used to capture fugitive volatile organic compounds.

Oven means a chamber which uses heat or irradiation to bake, cure, polymerize, or dry a surface coating.

Precoat means a coating operation in which a coating other than an adhesive or release is applied to a surface during the production of a pressure sensitive tape or label product.

Solvent applied in the coating means all organic solvent contained in the adhesive, release, and precoat formulations that is metered into the coating applicator from the formulation area.

Total enclosure means a structure or building around the coating applicator and flashoff area or the entire coating line for the purpose of confining and totally capturing fugitive VOC emissions.

VOC means volatile organic compound.

(b) All symbols used in this subpart not defined below are given meaning in the Act or in subpart A of this part.

a=the gas stream vents exiting the emission control device.

b=the gas stream vents entering the emission control device.

C_{aj} =the concentration of VOC (carbon equivalent) in each gas stream (j) exiting the emission control device, in parts per million by volume.

C_{bi} =the concentration of VOC (carbon equivalent) in each gas stream (i) entering the emission control device, in parts per million by volume.

C_{fk} =the concentration of VOC (carbon equivalent) in each gas stream (k) emitted directly to the atmosphere, in parts per million by volume.

G =the calculated weighted average mass (kg) of VOC per mass (kg) of coating solids applied each calendar month.

M_{ci} =the total mass (kg) of each coating (i) applied during the calendar month as determined from facility records.

M_r =the total mass (kg) of solvent recovered for a calendar month.

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

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

Q_{fk} =the volumetric flow rate of each effluent gas stream (k) emitted to the atmosphere, in dry standard cubic meters per hour.

R =the overall VOC emission reduction achieved for a calendar month (in percent).

R_q =the required overall VOC emission reduction (in percent).

W_{oi} =the weight fraction of organics applied of each coating (i) applied during a calendar month as determined from Method 24 or coating manufacturer's formulation data.

W_{si} =the weight fraction of solids applied of each coating (i) applied during a calendar month as determined from Method 24 or coating manufacturer's formulation data.

§ 60.442 Standard for volatile organic compounds.

(a) On and after the date on which the performance test required by §60.8 has been completed each owner or operator subject to this subpart shall:

(1) Cause the discharge into the atmosphere from an affected facility not more than 0.20 kg VOC/kg of coating solids applied as calculated on a weighted average basis for one calendar month; or

§ 60.443 Compliance provisions.

(a) To determine compliance with §60.442 the owner or operator of the affected facility shall calculate a weighted average of the mass of solvent used per mass of coating solids applied for a one calendar month period according to the following procedures:

(1) Determine the weight fraction of organics and the weight fraction of solids of each coating applied by using Reference Method 24 or by the coating manufacturer's formulation data.

(2) Compute the weighted average by the following equation:

$$G = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n W_{oi} M_{ci}}{\sum_{i=1}^n W_{si} M_{ci}}$$

(3) For each affected facility where the value of G is less than or equal to 0.20 kg VOC per kg of coating solids applied, the affected facility is in compliance with §60.442(a)(1).

(f) After the initial performance test required for all affected facilities under §60.8, compliance with the VOC emission limitation and percentage reduction requirements under §60.442 is based on the average emission reduction for one calendar month. A separate compliance test is completed at the end of each calendar month after the initial performance test, and a new calendar month's average VOC emission reduction is calculated to show compliance with the standard.

(j) Startups and shutdowns are normal operation for this source category. Emissions from these operations are to be included when determining if the standard specified at §60.442(a)(2) is being attained.

§ 60.444 Performance test procedures.

(a) The performance test for affected facilities complying with §60.442 without the use of add-on controls shall be identical to the procedures specified in §60.443(a).

§ 60.445 Monitoring of operations and recordkeeping.

(a) The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to this subpart shall maintain a calendar month record of all coatings used and the results of the reference test method specified in §60.446(a) or the manufacturer's formulation data used for determining the VOC content of those coatings.

(d) The owner or operator of an affected facility operating at the conditions specified in §60.440(b) shall maintain a 12 month record of the amount of solvent applied in the coating at the facility.

(h) Records of the measurements required in §§60.443 and 60.445 must be retained for at least two years following the date of the measurements.

§ 60.446 Test methods and procedures.

(a) The VOC content per unit of coating solids applied and compliance with §60.422(a)(1) shall be determined by either Method 24 and the equations specified in §60.443 or by manufacturers' formulation data. In the event of any inconsistency between a Method 24 test and manufacturers' formulation data, the Method 24 test will govern. The Administrator may require an owner or operator to perform Method 24 tests during such months as he deems appropriate. For Method 24, the coating sample must be a one liter sample taken into a one liter container at a point where the sample will be representative of the coating applied to the web substrate.

(c) If the owner or operator can demonstrate to the Administrator's satisfaction that testing of representative stacks yields results comparable to those that would be obtained by testing all stacks, the Administrator will approve testing of representative stacks on a case-by-case basis.

§ 60.447 Reporting requirements.

(a) For all affected facilities subject to compliance with §60.442, the performance test data and results from the performance test shall be submitted to the Administrator as specified in §60.8(a) of the General Provisions (40 CFR part 60, subpart A).

(b) Following the initial performance test, the owner or operator of each affected facility shall submit quarterly reports to the Administrator of exceedances of the VOC emission limits specified in §60.442. If no such exceedances occur during a particular quarter, a report stating this shall be submitted to the Administrator semiannually.

(c) The owner or operator of each affected facility shall also submit reports at the frequency specified in §60.7(c) when the incinerator temperature drops as defined under §60.443(e). If no such periods occur, the owner or operator shall state this in the report.

(d) The requirements of this subsection remain in force until and unless EPA, in delegating enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Act, approves reporting requirements or an alternative means of compliance surveillance adopted by such States. In that event, affected sources within the State

will be relieved of the obligation to comply with this subsection, provided that they comply with the requirements established by the State.

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.1.11 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Paper and Other Web Coating [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A] [Table 2 to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJ]

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the affected source, except when otherwise specified by Table 2 to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJ. The Permittee shall comply with these requirements on and after December 5, 2005.

D.1.12 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Paper and Other Web Coating Requirements [40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJ]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJ, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJ specified as follows:

§ 63.3290 Does this subpart apply to me?

The provisions of this subpart apply to each new and existing facility that is a major source of HAP, as defined in §63.2, at which web coating lines are operated.

§ 63.3300 Which of my emission sources are affected by this subpart?

The affected source subject to this subpart is the collection of all web coating lines at your facility. This includes web coating lines engaged in the coating of metal webs that are used in flexible packaging, and web coating lines engaged in the coating of fabric substrates for use in pressure sensitive tape and abrasive materials. Web coating lines specified in paragraphs (a) through (g) of this section are not part of the affected source of this subpart.

(g) Any web coating line that is defined as research or laboratory equipment in §63.3310.

§ 63.3310 What definitions are used in this subpart?

All terms used in this subpart that are not defined in this section have the meaning given to them in the Clean Air Act (CAA) and in subpart A of this part.

Always-controlled work station means a work station associated with a dryer from which the exhaust is delivered to a control device with no provision for the dryer exhaust to bypass the control device unless there is an interlock to interrupt and prevent continued coating during a bypass. Sampling lines for analyzers, relief valves needed for safety purposes, and periodic cycling of exhaust dampers to ensure safe operation are not considered bypass lines.

Applied means, for the purposes of this subpart, the amount of organic HAP, coating material, or coating solids (as appropriate for the emission standards in §63.3320(b)) used by the affected source during the compliance period.

As-applied means the condition of a coating at the time of application to a substrate, including any added solvent.

As-purchased means the condition of a coating as delivered to the user.

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

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

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

Coating material(s) means all inks, varnishes, adhesives, primers, solvents, reducers, and other coating materials applied to a substrate via a web coating line. Materials used to form a substrate are not considered coating materials.

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

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

Day means a 24-consecutive-hour period.

Deviation means any instance in which an affected source, subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:

- (1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart including, but not limited to, any emission limitation (including any operating limit) or work practice standard;
- (2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or
- (3) Fails to meet any emission limitation (including any operating limit) or work practice standard in this subpart during start-up, shutdown, or malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

Existing affected source means any affected source the construction or reconstruction of which is commenced on or before September 13, 2000, and has not undergone reconstruction as defined in §63.2.

Fabric means any woven, knitted, plaited, braided, felted, or non-woven material made of filaments, fibers, or yarns including thread. This term includes material made of fiberglass, natural fibers, synthetic fibers, or composite materials.

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

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

Formulation data means data on the organic HAP mass fraction, volatile matter mass fraction, or coating solids mass fraction of a material that is generated by the manufacturer or means other than a test method specified in this subpart or an approved alternative method.

HAP means hazardous air pollutants.

HAP applied means the organic HAP content of all coating materials applied to a substrate by a web coating line at an affected source.

Intermittently-controlled work station means a work station associated with a dryer with provisions for the dryer exhaust to be delivered to or diverted from a control device through a bypass line, depending on the position of a valve or damper. Sampling lines for analyzers, relief valves needed for safety purposes, and periodic cycling of exhaust dampers to ensure safe operation are not considered bypass lines.

Metal coil means a continuous metal strip that is at least 0.15 millimeter (0.006 inch) thick which is packaged in a roll or coil prior to coating. After coating, it may or may not be rewound into a roll or coil. Metal coil does not include metal webs that are coated for use in flexible packaging.

Month means a calendar month or a pre-specified period of 28 days to 35 days to allow for flexibility in recordkeeping when data are based on a business accounting period.

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

New affected source means any affected source the construction or reconstruction of which is commenced after September 13, 2000.

Overall organic HAP control efficiency means the total efficiency of a capture and control system.

Pressure sensitive tape means a flexible backing material with a pressure-sensitive adhesive coating on one or both sides of the backing. Examples include, but are not limited to, duct/duct insulation tape and medical tape.

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

Rewind or cutting station means a unit from which substrate is collected at the outlet of a web coating line.

Uncontrolled coating line means a coating line consisting of only never-controlled work stations.

Unwind or feed station means a unit from which substrate is fed to a web coating line.

Web means a continuous substrate (e.g., paper, film, foil) which is flexible enough to be wound or unwound as rolls.

Web coating line means any number of work stations, of which one or more applies a continuous layer of coating material across the entire width or any portion of the width of a web substrate, and any associated curing/drying equipment between an unwind or feed station and a rewind or cutting station.

Work station means a unit on a web coating line where coating material is deposited onto a web substrate.

§ 63.3320 What emission standards must I meet?

(a) If you own or operate any affected source that is subject to the requirements of this subpart, you must comply with these requirements on and after the compliance dates as specified in §63.3330.

(b) You must limit organic HAP emissions to the level specified in paragraph (b)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section.

(2) No more than 4 percent of the mass of coating materials applied for each month at existing affected sources, and no more than 1.6 percent of the mass of coating materials applied for each month at new affected sources; or

(3) No more than 20 percent of the mass of coating solids applied for each month at existing affected sources, and no more than 8 percent of the coating solids applied for each month at new affected sources.

(c) You must demonstrate compliance with this subpart by following the procedures in §63.3370.

§ 63.3330 When must I comply?

(a) If you own or operate an existing affected source subject to the provisions of this subpart, you must comply by the compliance date. The compliance date for existing affected sources in this subpart is December 5, 2005. You must complete any performance test required in §63.3360 within the time limits specified in §63.7(a)(2).

§ 63.3340 What general requirements must I meet to comply with the standards?

Table 2 to this subpart specifies the provisions of subpart A of this part that apply if you are subject to this subpart, such as startup, shutdown, and malfunction plans (SSMP) in §63.6(e)(3) for affected sources using a control device to comply with the emission standards.

§ 63.3360 What performance tests must I conduct?

(a) The performance test methods you must conduct are as follows:

If you control organic HAP on any individual web coating line or any group of web coating lines by:	You must:
(1) Limiting organic HAP or volatile matter content of coatings.	Determine the organic HAP or volatile matter and coating solids content of coating materials according to procedures in §63.3360(c) and (d). If applicable, determine the mass of volatile matter retained in the coated web or otherwise not emitted to the atmosphere according to §63.3360(g).

(c) *Organic HAP content.* If you determine compliance with the emission standards in §63.3320 by means other than determining the overall organic HAP control efficiency of a control device, you must determine the organic HAP mass fraction of each coating material “as-purchased” by following one of the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section, and determine the organic HAP mass fraction of each coating material “as-applied” by following the procedures in paragraph (c)(4) of this section. If the organic HAP content values are not determined using the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section, the owner or operator must submit an alternative test method for determining their values for approval by the Administrator in accordance with §63.7(f). The recovery efficiency of the test method must be determined for all of the target organic HAP and a correction factor, if necessary, must be determined and applied.

(1) *Method 311.* You may test the coating material in accordance with Method 311 of appendix A of this part. The Method 311 determination may be performed by the manufacturer of the coating material and the results provided to the owner or operator. The organic HAP content must be calculated according to the criteria and procedures in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

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

(ii) Express the mass fraction of each organic HAP you include according to paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section as a value truncated to four places after the decimal point (for example, 0.3791).

(iii) Calculate the total mass fraction of organic HAP in the tested material by summing the counted individual organic HAP mass fractions and truncating the result to three places after the decimal point (for example, 0.763).

(2) *Method 24.* For coatings, determine the volatile organic content as mass fraction of nonaqueous volatile matter and use it as a substitute for organic HAP using Method 24 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A. The Method 24 determination may be performed by the manufacturer of the coating and the results provided to you.

(3) *Formulation data.* You may use formulation data to determine the organic HAP mass fraction of a coating material. Formulation data may be provided to the owner or operator by the manufacturer of the material. In the event of an inconsistency between Method 311 (appendix A of 40 CFR part 63) test data and a facility's formulation data, and the Method 311 test value is higher, the Method 311 data will govern. Formulation data may be used provided that the information represents all organic HAP present at a level equal to or greater than 0.1 percent for OSHA-defined carcinogens as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4) and equal to or greater than 1.0 percent for other organic HAP compounds in any raw material used.

(4) *As-applied organic HAP mass fraction.* If the as-purchased coating material is applied to the web without any solvent or other material added, then the as-applied organic HAP mass fraction is equal to the as-purchased organic HAP mass fraction. Otherwise, the as-applied organic HAP mass fraction must be calculated using Equation 1a of §63.3370.

(d) *Volatile organic and coating solids content.* If you determine compliance with the emission standards in §63.3320 by means other than determining the overall organic HAP control efficiency of a control device and you choose to use the volatile organic content as a surrogate for the organic HAP content of coatings, you must determine the as-purchased volatile organic content and coating solids content of each coating material applied by following the procedures in paragraph (d)(1) or (2) of this section, and the as-applied volatile organic content and coating solids content of each coating material by following the procedures in paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

(1) *Method 24.* You may determine the volatile organic and coating solids mass fraction of each coating applied using Method 24 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A.) The Method 24 determination may be performed by the manufacturer of the material and the results provided to you. If these values cannot be determined using Method 24, you must submit an alternative technique for determining their values for approval by the Administrator.

(2) *Formulation data.* You may determine the volatile organic content and coating solids content of a coating material based on formulation data and may rely on volatile organic content data provided by the manufacturer of the material. In the event of any inconsistency between the formulation data and the results of Method 24 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, and the Method 24 results are higher, the results of Method 24 will govern.

(3) *As-applied volatile organic content and coating solids content.* If the as-purchased coating material is applied to the web without any solvent or other material added, then the as-applied volatile organic content is equal to the as-purchased volatile content and the as-applied coating solids content is equal to the as-purchased coating solids

content. Otherwise, the as-applied volatile organic content must be calculated using Equation 1b of §63.3370 and the as-applied coating solids content must be calculated using Equation 2 of §63.3370.

§ 63.3370 How do I demonstrate compliance with the emission standards?

(a) A summary of how you must demonstrate compliance follows:

If you choose to demonstrate compliance by:	Then you must demonstrate that:	To accomplish this:
(1) Use of “as-purchased” compliant coating materials.	(i) Each coating material used at an existing affected source does not exceed 0.04 kg organic HAP per kg coating material, and each coating material used at a new affected source does not exceed 0.016 kg organic HAP per kg coating material as-purchased; or.	Follow the procedures set out in §63.3370(b).
	(ii) Each coating material used at an existing affected source does not exceed 0.2 kg organic HAP per kg coating solids, and each coating material used at a new affected source does not exceed 0.08 kg organic HAP per kg coating solids as-purchased.	Follow the procedures set out in §63.3370(b).
(2) Use of “as-applied” compliant coating materials.	(i) Each coating material used at an existing affected source does not exceed 0.04 kg organic HAP per kg coating material, and each coating material used at a new affected source does not exceed 0.016 kg organic HAP per kg coating material as-applied; or.	Follow the procedures set out in §63.3370(c)(1). Use either Equation 1a or b of §63.3370 to determine compliance with §63.3320(b)(2) in accordance with §63.3370(c)(5)(i).
	(ii) Each coating material used at an existing affected source does not exceed 0.2 kg organic HAP per kg coating solids, and each coating material used at a new affected source does not exceed 0.08 kg organic HAP per kg coating solids as-applied; or.	Follow the procedures set out in §63.3370(c)(2). Use Equations 2 and 3 of §63.3370 to determine compliance with §63.3320(b)(3) in accordance with §63.3370(c)(5)(i).
	(iii) Monthly average of all coating materials used at an existing affected source does not exceed 0.04 kg organic HAP per kg coating material, and monthly average of all coating materials used at a new affected source does not exceed 0.016 kg organic HAP per kg coating material as-applied on a monthly average basis; or.	Follow the procedures set out in §63.3370(c)(3). Use Equation 4 of §63.3370 to determine compliance with §63.3320(b)(2) in accordance with §63.3370(c)(5)(ii).
	(iv) Monthly average of all coating materials used at an existing affected source does not exceed 0.2 kg organic HAP per kg coating solids, and monthly average of all coating materials used at a new affected source does not exceed 0.08 kg organic HAP per kg coating solids as-applied on a monthly average basis.	Follow the procedures set out in §63.3370(c)(4). Use Equation 5 of §63.3370 to determine compliance with §63.3320(b)(3) in accordance with §63.3370(c)(5)(ii).
(3) Tracking total monthly organic HAP applied.	Total monthly organic HAP applied does not exceed the calculated limit based on emission limitations.	Follow the procedures set out in §63.3370(d). Show that total monthly HAP applied (Equation 6 of §63.3370) is less than the calculated equivalent allowable organic HAP (Equation 13a

If you choose to demonstrate compliance by:	Then you must demonstrate that:	To accomplish this:
		or b of §63.3370).

(b) *As-purchased “compliant” coating materials.* (1) If you comply by using coating materials that individually meet the emission standards in §63.3320(b)(2) or (3), you must demonstrate that each coating material applied during the month at an existing affected source contains no more than 0.04 mass fraction organic HAP or 0.2 kg organic HAP per kg coating solids, and that each coating material applied during the month at a new affected source contains no more than 0.016 mass fraction organic HAP or 0.08 kg organic HAP per kg coating solids on an as-purchased basis as determined in accordance with §63.3360(c).

(2) You are in compliance with emission standards in §63.3320(b)(2) and (3) if each coating material applied at an existing affected source is applied as-purchased and contains no more than 0.04 kg organic HAP per kg coating material or 0.2 kg organic HAP per kg coating solids, and each coating material applied at a new affected source is applied as-purchased and contains no more than 0.016 kg organic HAP per kg coating material or 0.08 kg organic HAP per kg coating solids.

(c) *As-applied “compliant” coating materials.* If you comply by using coating materials that meet the emission standards in §63.3320(b)(2) or (3) as-applied, you must demonstrate compliance by following one of the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section. Compliance is determined in accordance with paragraph (c)(5) of this section.

(1) *Each coating material as-applied meets the mass fraction of coating material standard (§63.3320(b)(2)).* You must demonstrate that each coating material applied at an existing affected source during the month contains no more than 0.04 kg organic HAP per kg coating material applied, and each coating material applied at a new affected source contains no more than 0.016 kg organic HAP per kg coating material applied as determined in accordance with paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section. You must calculate the as-applied organic HAP content of as-purchased coating materials which are reduced, thinned, or diluted prior to application.

(i) Determine the organic HAP content or volatile organic content of each coating material applied on an as-purchased basis in accordance with §63.3360(c).

(ii) Calculate the as-applied organic HAP content of each coating material using Equation 1a of this section:

$$C_{ahi} = \frac{\left(C_{hi}M_i + \sum_{j=1}^q C_{hij}M_j \right)}{M_i + \sum_{j=1}^q M_j} \quad \text{Eq. 1a}$$

Where:

C_{ahi} = Monthly average, as-applied, organic HAP content of coating material, i, expressed as a mass fraction, kg/kg.

C_{hi} = Organic HAP content of coating material, i, as-purchased, expressed as a mass fraction, kg/kg.

M_i = Mass of as-purchased coating material, i, applied in a month, kg.

q = number of different materials added to the coating material.

C_{hij} = Organic HAP content of material, j, added to as-purchased coating material, i, expressed as a mass fraction, kg/kg.

M_j = Mass of material, j, added to as-purchased coating material, i, in a month, kg.

M_i = Mass of as-purchased coating material, i, applied in a month, kg.

or calculate the as-applied volatile organic content of each coating material using Equation 1b of this section:

$$C_{avi} = \frac{\left(C_{vi}M_i + \sum_{j=1}^q C_{vij}M_{ij} \right)}{M_i + \sum_{j=1}^q M_{ij}} \quad \text{Eq. 1b}$$

Where:

C_{avi} = Monthly average, as-applied, volatile organic content of coating material, i, expressed as a mass fraction, kg/kg.

C_{vi} = Volatile organic content of coating material, i, expressed as a mass fraction, kg/kg.

M_i = Mass of as-purchased coating material, i, applied in a month, kg.

q = Number of different materials added to the coating material.

C_{vij} = Volatile organic content of material, j, added to as-purchased coating material, i, expressed as a mass fraction, kg/kg.

M_{ij} = Mass of material, j, added to as-purchased coating material, i, in a month, kg.

(2) *Each coating material as-applied meets the mass fraction of coating solids standard (§63.3320(b)(3)).* You must demonstrate that each coating material applied at an existing affected source contains no more than 0.20 kg of organic HAP per kg of coating solids applied and each coating material applied at a new affected source contains no more than 0.08 kg of organic HAP per kg of coating solids applied. You must demonstrate compliance in accordance with paragraphs (c)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) Determine the as-applied coating solids content of each coating material following the procedure in §63.3360(d). You must calculate the as-applied coating solids content of coating materials which are reduced, thinned, or diluted prior to application, using Equation 2 of this section:

$$C_{asi} = \frac{\left(C_{si}M_i + \sum_{j=1}^q C_{sij}M_{ij} \right)}{M_i + \sum_{j=1}^q M_{ij}} \quad \text{Eq. 2}$$

Where:

C_{si} = Coating solids content of coating material, i, expressed as a mass fraction, kg/kg.

M_i = Mass of as-purchased coating material, i, applied in a month, kg.

q = Number of different materials added to the coating material.

C_{sij} = Coating solids content of material, j, added to as-purchased coating material, i, expressed as a mass-fraction, kg/kg.

M_{ij} = Mass of material, j, added to as-purchased coating material, i, in a month, kg.

(ii) Calculate the as-applied organic HAP to coating solids ratio using Equation 3 of this section:

$$H_{si} = \frac{C_{ahi}}{C_{asi}} \quad \text{Eq. 3}$$

Where:

H_{si} = As-applied, organic HAP to coating solids ratio of coating material, i.

C_{ahi} = Monthly average, as-applied, organic HAP content of coating material, i, expressed as a mass fraction, kg/kg.

C_{asi} = Monthly average, as-applied, coating solids content of coating material, i, expressed as a mass fraction, kg/kg.

(3) *Monthly average organic HAP content of all coating materials as-applied is less than the mass percent limit (§63.3320(b)(2)).* Demonstrate that the monthly average as-applied organic HAP content of all coating materials applied at an existing affected source is less than 0.04 kg organic HAP per kg of coating material applied, and all coating materials applied at a new affected source are less than 0.016 kg organic HAP per kg of coating material applied, as determined by Equation 4 of this section:

$$H_L = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^p C_{hi}M_i + \sum_{j=1}^q C_{hij}M_j - M_{vret}}{\sum_{i=1}^p M_i + \sum_{j=1}^q M_j} \quad \text{Eq. 4}$$

Where:

H_L = Monthly average, as-applied, organic HAP content of all coating materials applied, expressed as kg organic HAP per kg of coating material applied, kg/kg.

p = Number of different coating materials applied in a month.

C_{hi} = Organic HAP content of coating material, i , as-purchased, expressed as a mass fraction, kg/kg.

M_i = Mass of as-purchased coating material, i , applied in a month, kg.

q = Number of different materials added to the coating material.

C_{hij} = Organic HAP content of material, j , added to as-purchased coating material, i , expressed as a mass fraction, kg/kg.

M_{ij} = Mass of material, j , added to as-purchased coating material, i , in a month, kg.

M_{vret} = Mass of volatile matter retained in the coated web after curing or drying, or otherwise not emitted to the atmosphere, kg. The value of this term will be zero in all cases except where you choose to take into account the volatile matter retained in the coated web or otherwise not emitted to the atmosphere for the compliance demonstration procedures in §63.3370.

(4) *Monthly average organic HAP content of all coating materials as-applied is less than the mass fraction of coating solids limit (§63.3320(b)(3)).* Demonstrate that the monthly average as-applied organic HAP content on the basis of coating solids applied of all coating materials applied at an existing affected source is less than 0.20 kg organic HAP per kg coating solids applied, and all coating materials applied at a new affected source are less than 0.08 kg organic HAP per kg coating solids applied, as determined by Equation 5 of this section:

$$H_S = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^p C_{hi}M_i + \sum_{j=1}^q C_{hij}M_j - M_{vret}}{\sum_{i=1}^p C_{si}M_i + \sum_{j=1}^q C_{sij}M_j} \quad \text{Eq. 5}$$

Where:

H_S = Monthly average, as-applied, organic HAP to coating solids ratio, kg organic HAP/kg coating solids applied.

p = Number of different coating materials applied in a month.

C_{hi} = Organic HAP content of coating material, i , as-purchased, expressed as a mass fraction, kg/kg.

M_i = Mass of as-purchased coating material, i , applied in a month, kg.

q = Number of different materials added to the coating material.

C_{hij} = Organic HAP content of material, j , added to as-purchased coating material, i , expressed as a mass fraction, kg/kg.

M_{ij} = Mass of material, j , added to as-purchased coating material, i , in a month, kg.

M_{vret} = Mass of volatile matter retained in the coated web after curing or drying, or otherwise not emitted to the atmosphere, kg. The value of this term will be zero in all cases except where you choose to take into account the volatile matter retained in the coated web or otherwise not emitted to the atmosphere for the compliance demonstration procedures in §63.3370.

C_{si} = Coating solids content of coating material, i, expressed as a mass fraction, kg/kg.

C_{sij} = Coating solids content of material, j, added to as-purchased coating material, i, expressed as a mass-fraction, kg/kg.

(5) The affected source is in compliance with emission standards in §63.3320(b)(2) or (3) if:

(i) The organic HAP content of each coating material as-applied at an existing affected source is no more than 0.04 kg organic HAP per kg coating material or 0.2 kg organic HAP per kg coating solids, and the organic HAP content of each coating material as-applied at a new affected source contains no more than 0.016 kg organic HAP per kg coating material or 0.08 kg organic HAP per kg coating solids; or

(ii) The monthly average organic HAP content of all as-applied coating materials at an existing affected source are no more than 0.04 kg organic HAP per kg coating material or 0.2 kg organic HAP per kg coating solids, and the monthly average organic HAP content of all as-applied coating materials at a new affected source is no more than 0.016 kg organic HAP per kg coating material or 0.08 kg organic HAP per kg coating solids.

(d) *Monthly allowable organic HAP applied.* Demonstrate that the total monthly organic HAP applied as determined by Equation 6 of this section is less than the calculated equivalent allowable organic HAP as determined by Equation 13a or b in paragraph (l) of this section:

$$H_m = \sum_{i=1}^p C_{hi} M_i + \sum_{j=1}^q C_{hij} M_{ij} - M_{\text{vret}} \quad \text{Eq. 6}$$

Where:

H_m = Total monthly organic HAP applied, kg.

p = Number of different coating materials applied in a month.

C_{hi} = Organic HAP content of coating material, i, as-purchased, expressed as a mass fraction, kg/kg.

M_i = Mass of as-purchased coating material, i, applied in a month, kg.

q = Number of different materials added to the coating material.

C_{hij} = Organic HAP content of material, j, added to as-purchased coating material, i, expressed as a mass fraction, kg/kg.

M_{ij} = Mass of material, j, added to as-purchased coating material, i, in a month, kg.

M_{vret} = Mass of volatile matter retained in the coated web after curing or drying, or otherwise not emitted to the atmosphere, kg. The value of this term will be zero in all cases except where you choose to take into account the volatile matter retained in the coated web or otherwise not emitted to the atmosphere for the compliance demonstration procedures in §63.3370.

(l) *Monthly allowable organic HAP emissions.* This paragraph provides the procedures and calculations for determining monthly allowable organic HAP emissions for use in demonstrating compliance in accordance with paragraph (d), (h), (i)(1)(x)(D), (i)(2)(xi)(D), or (k)(3)(iv) of this section. You will need to determine the amount of coating material applied at greater than or equal to 20 mass percent coating solids and the amount of coating material applied at less than 20 mass percent coating solids. The allowable organic HAP limit is then calculated based on coating material applied at greater than or equal to 20 mass percent coating solids complying with 0.2 kg organic HAP per kg coating solids at an existing affected source or 0.08 kg organic HAP per kg coating solids at a new affected source, and coating material applied at less than 20 mass percent coating solids complying with 4 mass percent organic HAP at an existing affected source and 1.6 mass-percent organic HAP at a new affected source as follows:

(1) Determine the as-purchased mass of each coating material applied each month.

(2) Determine the as-purchased coating solids content of each coating material applied each month in accordance with §63.3360(d)(1).

(3) Determine the as-purchased mass fraction of each coating material which was applied at 20 mass percent or greater coating solids content on an as-applied basis.

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

(5) Calculate the monthly allowable organic HAP emissions using Equation 13a of this section for an existing affected source:

$$H_a = 0.20 \left[\sum_{i=1}^p M_i G_i C_{si} \right] + 0.04 \left[\sum_{i=1}^p M_i (1 - G_i) + \sum_{j=1}^q M_{L_j} \right] \quad \text{Eq. 13a}$$

Where:

H_a = Monthly allowable organic HAP emissions, kg.

p = Number of different coating materials applied in a month.

M_i = mass of as-purchased coating material, i , applied in a month, kg.

G_i = Mass fraction of each coating material, i , which was applied at 20 mass percent or greater coating solids content, on an as-applied basis, kg/kg.

C_{si} = Coating solids content of coating material, i , expressed as a mass fraction, kg/kg.

q = Number of different materials added to the coating material.

M_{L_j} = Mass of non-coating-solids-containing coating material, j , added to coating-solids-containing coating materials which were applied at less than 20 mass percent coating solids content, on an as-applied basis, in a month, kg.

or Equation 13b of this section for a new affected source:

$$H_a = 0.08 \left[\sum_{i=1}^p M_i G_i C_{si} \right] + 0.016 \left[\sum_{i=1}^p M_i (1 - G_i) + \sum_{j=1}^q M_{L_j} \right] \quad \text{Eq. 13b}$$

Where:

H_a = Monthly allowable organic HAP emissions, kg.

p = Number of different coating materials applied in a month.

M_i = Mass of as-purchased coating material, i , applied in a month, kg.

G_i = Mass fraction of each coating material, i , which was applied at 20 mass percent or greater coating solids content, on an as-applied basis, kg/kg.

C_{si} = Coating solids content of coating material, i , expressed as a mass fraction, kg/kg.

q = Number of different materials added to the coating material.

M_{L_j} = Mass of non-coating-solids-containing coating material, j , added to coating-solids-containing coating materials which were applied at less than 20 mass percent coating solids content, on an as-applied basis, in a month, kg.

(n) *Combinations of capture and control.* If you operate more than one capture system, more than one control device, one or more never-controlled work stations, or one or more intermittently-controlled work stations, you must calculate organic HAP emissions according to the procedures in paragraphs (n)(1) through (4) of this section, and use the calculation procedures specified in paragraph (n)(5) of this section to convert the monitoring and other data into units of the selected control option in paragraphs (e) through (h) of this section. Use the procedures specified in paragraph (n)(6) of this section to demonstrate compliance.

(4) *Uncontrolled coating lines.* If you own or operate one or more uncontrolled web coating lines, you must determine the organic HAP applied on those web coating lines using Equation 6 of this section. The organic HAP emitted from an uncontrolled web coating line is equal to the organic HAP applied on that web coating line.

(5) Convert the information obtained under paragraphs (n)(1) through (4) of this section into the units of the selected compliance option using the calculation procedures specified in paragraphs (n)(5)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) *Organic HAP emitted.* Calculate the organic HAP emissions for the affected source for the month by summing all organic HAP emissions calculated according to paragraphs (n)(1), (2)(ii), (3)(iii), and (4) of this section.

(ii) *Coating solids applied.* If demonstrating compliance on the basis of organic HAP emission rate based on coating solids applied or emission of less than the calculated allowable organic HAP, the owner or operator must determine the coating solids content of each coating material applied during the month following the procedure in §63.3360(d).

(iii) *Organic HAP emission rate based on coating solids applied.* Calculate the organic HAP emission rate based on coating solids applied for each month using Equation 9 of this section.

(iv) *Organic HAP based on materials applied.* Calculate the organic HAP emission rate based on material applied using Equation 10 of this section.

(6) *Compliance.* The affected source is in compliance with the emission standards in §63.3320(b) for the month if all operating parameters required to be monitored under paragraphs (n)(1) through (3) of this section were maintained at the values established under §§63.3350 and 63.3360; and

(i) The total mass of organic HAP emitted by the affected source based on coating solids applied is no more than 0.20 kg organic HAP per kg coating solids applied at an existing affected source and no more than 0.08 kg organic HAP per kg coating solids applied at a new affected source; or

(ii) The total mass of organic HAP emitted by the affected source based on material applied is no more than 0.04 kg organic HAP per kg material applied at an existing affected source and no more than 0.016 kg organic HAP per kg material applied at a new affected source; or

(iii) The total mass of organic HAP emitted by the affected source during the month is less than the calculated allowable organic HAP as determined using paragraph (l) of this section; or

(iv) The total mass of organic HAP emitted by the affected source was not more than 5 percent of the total mass of organic HAP applied for the month at an existing affected source and no more than 2 percent of the total mass of organic HAP applied for the month at a new affected source. The total mass of organic HAP applied by the affected source in the month must be determined using Equation 6 of this section.

§ 63.3400 What notifications and reports must I submit?

(a) Each owner or operator of an affected source subject to this subpart must submit the reports specified in paragraphs (b) through (g) of this section to the Administrator:

(b) You must submit an initial notification as required by §63.9(b).

(1) Initial notification for existing affected sources must be submitted no later than 1 year before the compliance date specified in §63.3330(a).

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

(4) If you are using a permit application in lieu of an initial notification in accordance with paragraph (b)(3) of this section, the permit application must be submitted by the same due date specified for the initial notification.

(c) You must submit a semiannual compliance report according to paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Compliance report dates.

(i) The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.3330 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the calendar half immediately following the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.3330.

(ii) The first compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date follows the end of the calendar half immediately following the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.3330.

(iii) Each subsequent compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.

(iv) Each subsequent compliance 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.

(v) For each affected source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, and the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to §70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or §71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(2) The compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (vi) of this section:

(i) Company name and address.

(ii) Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature certifying the accuracy of the content of the report.

(iii) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(iv) If there are no deviations from any emission limitations (emission limit or operating limit) that apply to you, 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.

(v) For each deviation from an emission limitation (emission limit or operating limit) that applies to you and that occurs at an affected source where you are not using a CEMS to comply with the emission limitations in this subpart, the compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section, and:

(A) The total operating time of each affected source during the reporting period.

(B) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause), if applicable, and the corrective action taken.

(C) Information on the number, duration, and cause for CPMS downtime incidents, if applicable, other than downtime associated with zero and span and other calibration checks.

(vi) For each deviation from an emission limit occurring at an affected source where you are using a CEMS to comply with the emission limit in this subpart, you must include the information in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iii) and (vi)(A) through (J) of this section.

(A) The date and time that each malfunction started and stopped.

(B) The date and time that each CEMS and CPMS, if applicable, was inoperative except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(C) The date and time that each CEMS and CPMS, if applicable, was out-of-control, including the information in §63.8(c)(8).

(D) 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.

(E) 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.

(F) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to startup, shutdown, control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(G) A summary of the total duration (in hours) of CEMS and CPMS downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of CEMS and CPMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(H) A breakdown of the total duration of CEMS and CPMS downtime during the reporting period into periods that are due to monitoring equipment malfunctions, nonmonitoring equipment malfunctions, quality assurance/quality control calibrations, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(I) The date of the latest CEMS and CPMS certification or audit.

(J) A description of any changes in CEMS, CPMS, or controls since the last reporting period.

(e) You must submit a Notification of Compliance Status as specified in §63.9(h).

(g) You must submit startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports as specified in §63.10(d)(5), except that the provisions in subpart A of this part pertaining to startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions do not apply unless a control device is used to comply with this subpart.

(1) If actions taken by an owner or operator during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction of an affected source (including actions taken to correct a malfunction) are not consistent with the procedures specified in the affected source's SSMP required by §63.6(e)(3), the owner or operator must state such information in the report. The startup, shutdown, or malfunction report must consist of a letter containing the name, title, and signature of the responsible official who is certifying its accuracy and must be submitted to the Administrator.

(2) Separate startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports are not required if the information is included in the report specified in paragraph (c)(2)(vi) of this section.

§ 63.3410 What records must I keep?

(a) Each owner or operator of an affected source subject to this subpart must maintain the records specified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section on a monthly basis in accordance with the requirements of §63.10(b)(1):

(1) Records specified in §63.10(b)(2) of all measurements needed to demonstrate compliance with this standard, including:

(iii) Organic HAP content data for the purpose of demonstrating compliance in accordance with the requirements of §63.3360(c);

(iv) Volatile matter and coating solids content data for the purpose of demonstrating compliance in accordance with the requirements of §63.3360(d);

(vi) Material usage, organic HAP usage, volatile matter usage, and coating solids usage and compliance demonstrations using these data in accordance with the requirements of §63.3370(b), (c), and (d).

(b) Each owner or operator of an affected source subject to this subpart must maintain records of all liquid-liquid material balances performed in accordance with the requirements of §63.3370. The records must be maintained in accordance with the requirements of §63.10(b).

D.1.13 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR 63, Subpart A]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7565, the Permittee shall comply with the applicable provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, that are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1, for the affected source as specified in Appendix A of 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD in accordance with the schedule in 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.

D.1.14 NESHAP Requirements [40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD for the affected facility specified as follows:

§ 63.7485 Am I subject to this subpart?

You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate an industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater as defined in §63.7575 that is located at, or is part of, a major source of HAP as defined in §63.2 or §63.761 (40 CFR part 63, subpart HH, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Oil and Natural Gas Production Facilities), except as specified in §63.7491.

§ 63.7490 What is the affected source of this subpart?

(a) This subpart applies to new, reconstructed, or existing affected sources as described in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The affected source of this subpart is the collection of all existing industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers and process heaters within a subcategory located at a major source as defined in §63.7575.

(2) The affected source of this subpart is each new or reconstructed industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater located at a major source as defined in §63.7575.

§ 63.7495 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(d) You must meet the notification requirements in §63.7545 according to the schedule in §63.7545 and in subpart A of this part. Some of the notifications must be submitted before you are required to comply with the emission limits and work practice standards in this subpart.

§ 63.7499 What are the subcategories of boilers and process heaters?

The subcategories of boilers and process heaters are large solid fuel, limited use solid fuel, small solid fuel, large liquid fuel, limited use liquid fuel, small liquid fuel, large gaseous fuel, limited use gaseous fuel, and small gaseous fuel. Each subcategory is defined in §63.7575.

§ 63.7506 Do any boilers or process heaters have limited requirements?

(b) The affected boilers and process heaters listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section are subject to only the initial notification requirements in §63.9(b) (*i.e.*, they are not subject to the emission limits, work practice standards, performance testing, monitoring, SSMP, site-specific monitoring plans, recordkeeping and reporting requirements of this subpart or any other requirements in subpart A of this part).

(1) Existing large and limited use gaseous fuel units.

(c) The affected boilers and process heaters listed in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section are not subject to the initial notification requirements in §63.9(b) and are not subject to any requirements in this subpart or in subpart A of this part (*i.e.*, they are not subject to the emission limits, work practice standards, performance testing, monitoring, SSM plans, site-specific monitoring plans, recordkeeping and reporting requirements of this subpart, or any other requirements in subpart A of this part).

(4) New or reconstructed small gaseous fuel units.

§ 63.7545 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit all of the notifications in §§63.7(b) and (c), 63.8 (e), (f)(4) and (6), and 63.9 (b) through (h) that apply to you by the dates specified.

(b) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you startup your affected source before November 12, 2004, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after November 12, 2004. The Initial Notification must include the information required in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section, as applicable.

(1) If your affected source has an annual capacity factor of greater than 10 percent, your Initial Notification must include the information required by §63.9(b)(2).

(c) As specified in §63.9(b)(4) and (b)(5), if you startup your new or reconstructed affected source on or after November 12, 2004, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 15 days after the actual date of startup of the affected source.

§ 63.7555 What records must I keep?

(a) You must keep records according to paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status or semiannual compliance report that you submitted, according to the requirements in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) The records in §63.6(e)(3)(iii) through (v) related to startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

§ 63.7565 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 10 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you.

§ 63.7575 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the CAA, in §63.2 (the General Provisions), and in this section as follows:

Annual capacity factor means the ratio between the actual heat input to a boiler or process heater from the fuels burned during a calendar year, and the potential heat input to the boiler or process heater had it been operated for 8,760 hours during a year at the maximum steady state design heat input capacity.

Bag leak detection system means an instrument that is capable of monitoring particulate matter loadings in the exhaust of a fabric filter (i.e., baghouse) in order to detect bag failures. A bag leak detection system includes, but is not limited to, an instrument that operates on electrodynamic, triboelectric, light scattering, light transmittance, or other principle to monitor relative particulate matter loadings.

Biomass fuel means unadulterated wood as defined in this subpart, wood residue, and wood products (e.g., trees, tree stumps, tree limbs, bark, lumber, sawdust, sanderdust, chips, scraps, slabs, millings, and shavings); animal litter; vegetative agricultural and silvicultural materials, such as logging residues (slash), nut and grain hulls and chaff (e.g., almond, walnut, peanut, rice, and wheat), bagasse, orchard prunings, corn stalks, coffee bean hulls and grounds.

Blast furnace gas fuel-fired boiler or process heater means an industrial/commercial/institutional boiler or process heater that receives 90 percent or more of its total heat input (based on an annual average) from blast furnace gas.

Boiler means an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion and having the primary purpose of recovering thermal energy in the form of steam or hot water. Waste heat boilers are excluded from this definition.

Coal means all solid fuels classifiable as anthracite, bituminous, sub-bituminous, or lignite by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D388–991. ¹, “Standard Specification for Classification of Coals by Rank ¹” (incorporated by reference, see §63.14(b)), coal refuse, and petroleum coke. Synthetic fuels derived from coal for the purpose of creating useful heat including but not limited to, solvent-refined coal, coal-oil mixtures, and coal-water mixtures, for the purposes of this subpart. Coal derived gases are excluded from this definition.

Coal refuse means any by-product of coal mining or coal cleaning operations with an ash content greater than 50 percent (by weight) and a heating value less than 13,900 kilojoules per kilogram (6,000 Btu per pound) on a dry basis.

Commercial/institutional boiler means a boiler used in commercial establishments or institutional establishments such as medical centers, research centers, institutions of higher education, hotels, and laundries to provide electricity, steam, and/or hot water.

Construction/demolition material means waste building material that result from the construction or demolition operations on houses and commercial and industrial buildings.

Deviation. (1) Deviation means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:

(i) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart including, but not limited to, any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard;

(ii) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or

(iii) Fails to meet any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard in this subpart during startup, shutdown, or malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

(2) A deviation is not always a violation. The determination of whether a deviation constitutes a violation of the standard is up to the discretion of the entity responsible for enforcement of the standards.

Distillate oil means fuel oils, including recycled oils, that comply with the specifications for fuel oil numbers 1 and 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396–02a, “Standard Specifications for Fuel Oils¹” (incorporated by reference, see §63.14(b)).

Dry scrubber means an add-on air pollution control system that injects dry alkaline sorbent (dry injection) or sprays an alkaline sorbent (spray dryer) to react with and neutralize acid gas in the exhaust stream forming a dry powder material. Sorbent injection systems in fluidized bed boilers and process heaters are included in this definition.

Electric utility steam generating unit means a fossil fuel-fired combustion unit of more than 25 megawatts that serves a generator that produces electricity for sale. A fossil fuel-fired unit that cogenerates steam and electricity and supplies more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity and more than 25 megawatts electrical output to any utility power distribution system for sale is considered an electric utility steam generating unit.

Electrostatic precipitator means an add-on air pollution control device used to capture particulate matter by charging the particles using an electrostatic field, collecting the particles using a grounded collecting surface, and transporting the particles into a hopper.

Fabric filter means an add-on air pollution control device used to capture particulate matter by filtering gas streams through filter media, also known as a baghouse.

Federally enforceable means all limitations and conditions that are enforceable by the EPA Administrator, including the requirements of 40 CFR parts 60 and 61, requirements within any applicable State implementation plan, and any permit requirements established under 40 CFR 52.21 or under 40 CFR 51.18 and 40 CFR 51.24.

Firetube boiler means a boiler in which hot gases of combustion pass through the tubes and water contacts the outside surfaces of the tubes.

Fossil fuel means natural gas, petroleum, coal, and any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such materials.

Fuel type means each category of fuels that share a common name or classification. Examples include, but are not limited to, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, anthracite, biomass, construction/demolition material, salt water laden wood, creosote treated wood, tires, residual oil. Individual fuel types received from different suppliers are not considered new fuel types except for construction/demolition material.

Gaseous fuel includes, but is not limited to, natural gas, process gas, landfill gas, coal derived gas, refinery gas, and biogas. Blast furnace gas is exempted from this definition.

Heat input means heat derived from combustion of fuel in a boiler or process heater and does not include the heat input from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, or exhaust gases from other sources such as gas turbines, internal combustion engines, kilns, etc.

Hot water heater means a closed vessel with a capacity of no more than 120 U.S. gallons in which water is heated by combustion of gaseous or liquid fuel and is withdrawn for use external to the vessel at pressures not exceeding 160 psig, including the apparatus by which the heat is generated and all controls and devices necessary to prevent water temperatures from exceeding 210 °F (99 °C).

Industrial boiler means a boiler used in manufacturing, processing, mining, and refining or any other industry to provide steam, hot water, and/or electricity.

Large gaseous fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any solid fuels, burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has an annual capacity factor of greater than 10 percent.

Large liquid fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that does not burn any solid fuel and burns any liquid fuel either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has an annual capacity factor of greater than 10 percent. Large gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that burn liquid fuel during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies are not included in this definition.

Large solid fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that burns any amount of solid fuel either alone or in combination with liquid or gaseous fuels, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has an annual capacity factor of greater than 10 percent.

Limited use gaseous fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any liquid or solid fuels, burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has a federally enforceable annual average capacity factor of equal to or less than 10 percent.

Limited use liquid fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that does not burn any solid fuel and burns any liquid fuel either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has a federally enforceable annual average capacity factor of equal to or less than 10 percent. Limited use gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that burn liquid fuel during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies are not included in this definition.

Limited use solid fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that burns any amount of solid fuel either alone or in combination with liquid or gaseous fuels, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has a federally enforceable annual average capacity factor of equal to or less than 10 percent.

Liquid fossil fuel means petroleum, distillate oil, residual oil and any form of liquid fuel derived from such material.

Liquid fuel includes, but is not limited to, distillate oil, residual oil, waste oil, and process liquids.

Minimum pressure drop means 90 percent of the lowest test-run average pressure drop measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

Minimum scrubber effluent pH means 90 percent of the lowest test-run average effluent pH measured at the outlet of the wet scrubber according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable hydrogen chloride emission limit.

Minimum scrubber flow rate means 90 percent of the lowest test-run average flow rate measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

Minimum sorbent flow rate means 90 percent of the lowest test-run average sorbent (or activated carbon) flow rate measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limits.

Minimum voltage or amperage means 90 percent of the lowest test-run average voltage or amperage to the electrostatic precipitator measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limits.

Natural gas means:

- (1) A naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and nonhydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane; or
- (2) Liquid petroleum gas, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D1835-03a, "Standard Specification for Liquid Petroleum Gases" (incorporated by reference, see §63.14(b)).

Opacity means the degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background.

Particulate matter means any finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, as measured by the test methods specified under this subpart, or an alternative method.

Period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption means a period of time during which the supply of natural gas to an affected facility is halted for reasons beyond the control of the facility. An increase in the cost or unit price of natural gas does not constitute a period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption.

Process heater means an enclosed device using controlled flame, that is not a boiler, and the unit's primary purpose is to transfer heat indirectly to a process material (liquid, gas, or solid) or to a heat transfer material for use in a process unit, instead of generating steam. Process heaters are devices in which the combustion gases do not directly come into contact with process materials. Process heaters do not include units used for comfort heat or space heat, food preparation for on-site consumption, or autoclaves.

Residual oil means crude oil, and all fuel oil numbers 4, 5 and 6, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396-02a, "Standard Specifications for Fuel Oils¹" (incorporated by reference, see §63.14(b)).

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in 40 CFR 70.2.

Small gaseous fuel subcategory includes any firetube boiler that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any solid fuels and burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies, and any boiler or process heater that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any solid fuels, burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies, and has a rated capacity of less than or equal to 10 MMBtu per hour heat input.

Small liquid fuel subcategory includes any firetube boiler that does not burn any solid fuel and burns any liquid fuel either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels, and any boiler or process heater that does not burn any solid fuel and burns any liquid fuel either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels, and has a rated capacity of less than or equal to 10 MMBtu per hour heat input. Small gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that burn liquid fuel during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies are not included in this definition.

Small solid fuel subcategory includes any firetube boiler that burns any amount of solid fuel either alone or in combination with liquid or gaseous fuels, and any other boiler or process heater that burns any amount of solid fuel either alone or in combination with liquid or gaseous fuels and has a rated capacity of less than or equal to 10 MMBtu per hour heat input.

Solid fuel includes, but is not limited to, coal, wood, biomass, tires, plastics, and other nonfossil solid materials.

Temporary boiler means any gaseous or liquid fuel boiler that is designed to, and is capable of, being carried or moved from one location to another. A temporary boiler that remains at a location for more than 180 consecutive days is no longer considered to be a temporary boiler. Any temporary boiler that replaces a temporary boiler at a location and is intended to perform the same or similar function will be included in calculating the consecutive time period.

Total selected metals means the combination of the following metallic HAP: arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, lead, manganese, nickel and selenium.

Unadulterated wood means wood or wood products that have not been painted, pigment-stained, or pressure treated with compounds such as chromate copper arsenate, pentachlorophenol, and creosote. Plywood, particle board, oriented strand board, and other types of wood products bound by glues and resins are included in this definition.

Waste heat boiler means a device that recovers normally unused energy and converts it to usable heat. Waste heat boilers incorporating duct or supplemental burners that are designed to supply 50 percent or more of the total rated heat input capacity of the waste heat boiler are not considered waste heat boilers, but are considered boilers. Waste heat boilers are also referred to as heat recovery steam generators.

Watertube boiler means a boiler in which water passes through the tubes and hot gases of combustion pass over the outside surfaces of the tubes.

Wet scrubber means any add-on air pollution control device that mixes an aqueous stream or slurry with the exhaust gases from a boiler or process heater to control emissions of particulate matter and/or to absorb and neutralize acid gases, such as hydrogen chloride.

Work practice standard means any design, equipment, work practice, or operational standard, or combination thereof, that is promulgated pursuant to section 112(h) of the CAA.

SECTION D.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]:

- (a) Two (2) natural gas-fired boilers, identified as B-01 and B-02, constructed in October 1994, with a maximum heat input capacity of 10.205 mmBtu/hr each, exhausting to two (2) stacks (B-01 and B-02). Under NESHAP Subpart DDDDD these are considered existing units in the large gaseous fuel subcategory.
- (b) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as B-03, constructed in June 2000, with a maximum heat input capacity of 10.205 mmBtu/hr, exhausting to one (1) stack (B-03). Under NESHAP Subpart DDDDD this is considered an existing unit in the large gaseous fuel subcategory.

(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.2.1 Particulate [326 IAC 6-2-4]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating) the PM from each 10.205 mmBtu per hour heat input boiler (B-01 and B-02) shall be limited to 0.498 pounds per mmBtu heat input.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating) the PM from the 10.205 mmBtu per hour heat input boiler (B-03) shall be limited to 0.448 pounds per mmBtu heat input.

These limitations are based on the following equation:

$$Pt = 1.09 / Q^{0.26}$$

Where:

Pt = Pounds of particulate matter emitted per million Btu (lb/mmBtu) heat input.

Q = Total source maximum operating capacity rating in million Btu per hour (mmBtu/hr) heat input. As each new indirect heating facility is added to a plant Q will increase. As a result, the emission limitation for each progressively newer facility will be more stringent until the total plant capacity reaches 10,000 mmBtu/hr.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.2.2 Natural Gas

In order to demonstrate compliance with D.2.1 the source shall burn only natural gas.

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.2.3 New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Small Industrial, Commercial, Institutional Steam Generating Units [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc for the affected source specified as follows:

§ 60.40c Applicability and delegation of authority.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, the affected facility to which this subpart applies is each steam generating unit for which construction, modification, or reconstruction is commenced after June 9, 1989 and that has a maximum design heat input capacity of 29 megawatts (MW) (100 million Btu per hour (Btu/hr)) or less, but greater than or equal to 2.9 MW (10 million Btu/hr).

§ 60.41c Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Clean Air Act and in subpart A of this part.

Annual capacity factor means the ratio between the actual heat input to a steam generating unit from an individual fuel or combination of fuels during a period of 12 consecutive calendar months and the potential heat input to the steam generating unit from all fuels had the steam generating unit been operated for 8,760 hours during that 12-month period at the maximum design heat input capacity. In the case of steam generating units that are rented or leased, the actual heat input shall be determined based on the combined heat input from all operations of the affected facility during a period of 12 consecutive calendar months.

Coal means all solid fuels classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, or lignite by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D388–77, 90, 91, 95, or 98a, Standard Specification for Classification of Coals by Rank (IBR—see §60.17), coal refuse, and petroleum coke. Coal-derived synthetic fuels derived from coal for the purposes of creating useful heat, including but not limited to solvent-refined coal, gasified coal, coal-oil mixtures, and coal-water mixtures, are also included in this definition for the purposes of this subpart.

Coal refuse means any by-product of coal mining or coal cleaning operations with an ash content greater than 50 percent (by weight) and a heating value less than 13,900 kilojoules per kilogram (kJ/kg) (6,000 Btu per pound (Btu/lb) on a dry basis.

Cogeneration steam generating unit means a steam generating unit that simultaneously produces both electrical (or mechanical) and thermal energy from the same primary energy source.

Combined cycle system means a system in which a separate source (such as a stationary gas turbine, internal combustion engine, or kiln) provides exhaust gas to a steam generating unit.

Combustion research means the experimental firing of any fuel or combination of fuels in a steam generating unit for the purpose of conducting research and development of more efficient combustion or more effective prevention or control of air pollutant emissions from combustion, provided that, during these periods of research and development, the heat generated is not used for any purpose other than preheating combustion air for use by that steam generating unit (i.e., the heat generated is released to the atmosphere without being used for space heating, process heating, driving pumps, preheating combustion air for other units, generating electricity, or any other purpose).

Conventional technology means wet flue gas desulfurization technology, dry flue gas desulfurization technology, atmospheric fluidized bed combustion technology, and oil hydrodesulfurization technology.

Distillate oil means fuel oil that complies with the specifications for fuel oil numbers 1 or 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396–78, 89, 90, 92, 96, or 98, “Standard Specification for Fuel Oils” (incorporated by reference—see §60.17).

Dry flue gas desulfurization technology means a sulfur dioxide (SO₂) control system that is located between the steam generating unit and the exhaust vent or stack, and that removes sulfur oxides from the combustion gases of the steam generating unit by contacting the combustion gases with an alkaline slurry or solution and forming a dry powder material. This definition includes devices where the dry powder material is subsequently converted to another form. Alkaline reagents used in dry flue gas desulfurization systems include, but are not limited to, lime and sodium compounds.

Duct burner means a device that combusts fuel and that is placed in the exhaust duct from another source (such as a stationary gas turbine, internal combustion engine, kiln, etc.) to allow the firing of additional fuel to heat the exhaust gases before the exhaust gases enter a steam generating unit.

Emerging technology means any SO₂ control system that is not defined as a conventional technology under this section, and for which the owner or operator of the affected facility has received approval from the Administrator to operate as an emerging technology under §60.48c(a)(4).

Federally enforceable means all limitations and conditions that are enforceable by the Administrator, including the requirements of 40 CFR Parts 60 and 61, requirements within any applicable State implementation plan, and any permit requirements established under 40 CFR 52.21 or under 40 CFR 51.18 and 40 CFR 51.24.

Fluidized bed combustion technology means a device wherein fuel is distributed onto a bed (or series of beds) of limestone aggregate (or other sorbent materials) for combustion; and these materials are forced upward in the device by the flow of combustion air and the gaseous products of combustion. Fluidized bed combustion technology includes, but is not limited to, bubbling bed units and circulating bed units.

Fuel pretreatment means a process that removes a portion of the sulfur in a fuel before combustion of the fuel in a steam generating unit.

Heat input means heat derived from combustion of fuel in a steam generating unit and does not include the heat derived from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, or exhaust gases from other sources (such as stationary gas turbines, internal combustion engines, and kilns).

Heat transfer medium means any material that is used to transfer heat from one point to another point.

Maximum design heat input capacity means the ability of a steam generating unit to combust a stated maximum amount of fuel (or combination of fuels) on a steady state basis as determined by the physical design and characteristics of the steam generating unit.

Natural gas means (1) a naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and nonhydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane, or (2) liquefied petroleum (LP) gas, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D1835–86, 87, 91, or 97, "Standard Specification for Liquefied Petroleum Gases" (incorporated by reference—see §60.17).

Noncontinental area means the State of Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the Northern Mariana Islands.

Oil means crude oil or petroleum, or a liquid fuel derived from crude oil or petroleum, including distillate oil and residual oil.

Potential sulfur dioxide emission rate means the theoretical SO₂ emissions (nanograms per joule [ng/J], or pounds per million Btu [lb/million Btu] heat input) that would result from combusting fuel in an uncleaned state and without using emission control systems.

Process heater means a device that is primarily used to heat a material to initiate or promote a chemical reaction in which the material participates as a reactant or catalyst.

Residual oil means crude oil, fuel oil that does not comply with the specifications under the definition of distillate oil, and all fuel oil numbers 4, 5, and 6, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396–78, 89, 90, 92, 96, or 98, "Standard Specification for Fuel Oils" (incorporated by reference—see §60.17).

Steam generating unit means a device that combusts any fuel and produces steam or heats water or any other heat transfer medium. This term includes any duct burner that combusts fuel and is part of a combined cycle system. This term does not include process heaters as defined in this subpart.

Steam generating unit operating day means a 24-hour period between 12:00 midnight and the following midnight during which any fuel is combusted at any time in the steam generating unit. It is not necessary for fuel to be combusted continuously for the entire 24-hour period.

Wet flue gas desulfurization technology means an SO₂ control system that is located between the steam generating unit and the exhaust vent or stack, and that removes sulfur oxides from the combustion gases of the steam generating unit by contacting the combustion gases with an alkaline slurry or solution and forming a liquid material. This definition includes devices where the liquid material is subsequently converted to another form. Alkaline reagents used in wet flue gas desulfurization systems include, but are not limited to, lime, limestone, and sodium compounds.

Wet scrubber system means any emission control device that mixes an aqueous stream or slurry with the exhaust gases from a steam generating unit to control emissions of particulate matter (PM) or SO₂.

Wood means wood, wood residue, bark, or any derivative fuel or residue thereof, in any form, including but not limited to sawdust, sanderdust, wood chips, scraps, slabs, millings, shavings, and processed pellets made from wood or other forest residues.

§ 60.48c Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(g) The owner or operator of each affected facility shall record and maintain records of the amounts of each fuel combusted during each day. The owner or operator of an affected facility that only burns very low sulfur fuel oil or other liquid or gaseous fuels with potential sulfur dioxide emissions rate of 140 ng/J (0.32 lb/MMBtu) heat input or less shall record and maintain records of the fuels combusted during each calendar month.

(i) All records required under this section shall be maintained by the owner or operator of the affected facility for a period of two years following the date of such record.

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.2.4 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR 63, Subpart A]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7565, the Permittee shall comply with the applicable provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, that are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1, for the affected source as specified in Appendix A of 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD in accordance with the schedule in 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.

D.2.5 NESHAP Requirements [40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD for the affected facility specified as follows:

§ 63.7485 Am I subject to this subpart?

You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate an industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater as defined in §63.7575 that is located at, or is part of, a major source of HAP as defined in §63.2 or §63.761 (40 CFR part 63, subpart HH, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Oil and Natural Gas Production Facilities), except as specified in §63.7491.

§ 63.7490 What is the affected source of this subpart?

(a) This subpart applies to new, reconstructed, or existing affected sources as described in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The affected source of this subpart is the collection of all existing industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers and process heaters within a subcategory located at a major source as defined in §63.7575.

§ 63.7495 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(d) You must meet the notification requirements in §63.7545 according to the schedule in §63.7545 and in subpart A of this part. Some of the notifications must be submitted before you are required to comply with the emission limits and work practice standards in this subpart.

§ 63.7499 What are the subcategories of boilers and process heaters?

The subcategories of boilers and process heaters are large solid fuel, limited use solid fuel, small solid fuel, large liquid fuel, limited use liquid fuel, small liquid fuel, large gaseous fuel, limited use gaseous fuel, and small gaseous fuel. Each subcategory is defined in §63.7575.

§ 63.7506 Do any boilers or process heaters have limited requirements?

(b) The affected boilers and process heaters listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section are subject to only the initial notification requirements in §63.9(b) (*i.e.*, they are not subject to the emission limits, work practice standards, performance testing, monitoring, SSMP, site-specific monitoring plans, recordkeeping and reporting requirements of this subpart or any other requirements in subpart A of this part).

(1) Existing large and limited use gaseous fuel units.

§ 63.7545 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit all of the notifications in §§63.7(b) and (c), 63.8 (e), (f)(4) and (6), and 63.9 (b) through (h) that apply to you by the dates specified.

(b) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you startup your affected source before November 12, 2004, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after November 12, 2004. The Initial Notification must include the information required in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section, as applicable.

(1) If your affected source has an annual capacity factor of greater than 10 percent, your Initial Notification must include the information required by §63.9(b)(2).

(c) As specified in §63.9(b)(4) and (b)(5), if you startup your new or reconstructed affected source on or after November 12, 2004, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 15 days after the actual date of startup of the affected source.

§ 63.7555 What records must I keep?

(a) You must keep records according to paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status or semiannual compliance report that you submitted, according to the requirements in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) The records in §63.6(e)(3)(iii) through (v) related to startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

§ 63.7565 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 10 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you.

§ 63.7575 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the CAA, in §63.2 (the General Provisions), and in this section as follows:

Annual capacity factor means the ratio between the actual heat input to a boiler or process heater from the fuels burned during a calendar year, and the potential heat input to the boiler or process heater had it been operated for 8,760 hours during a year at the maximum steady state design heat input capacity.

Bag leak detection system means an instrument that is capable of monitoring particulate matter loadings in the exhaust of a fabric filter (*i.e.*, baghouse) in order to detect bag failures. A bag leak detection system includes, but is not limited to, an instrument that operates on electrodynamic, triboelectric, light scattering, light transmittance, or other principle to monitor relative particulate matter loadings.

Biomass fuel means unadulterated wood as defined in this subpart, wood residue, and wood products (*e.g.*, trees, tree stumps, tree limbs, bark, lumber, sawdust, sanderdust, chips, scraps, slabs, millings, and shavings); animal litter; vegetative agricultural and silvicultural materials, such as logging residues (slash), nut and grain hulls and chaff (*e.g.*, almond, walnut, peanut, rice, and wheat), bagasse, orchard prunings, corn stalks, coffee bean hulls and grounds.

Blast furnace gas fuel-fired boiler or process heater means an industrial/commercial/institutional boiler or process heater that receives 90 percent or more of its total heat input (based on an annual average) from blast furnace gas.

Boiler means an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion and having the primary purpose of recovering thermal energy in the form of steam or hot water. Waste heat boilers are excluded from this definition.

Coal means all solid fuels classifiable as anthracite, bituminous, sub-bituminous, or lignite by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D388–991.¹, “Standard Specification for Classification of Coals by Rank¹” (incorporated by reference, see §63.14(b)), coal refuse, and petroleum coke. Synthetic fuels derived from coal for the purpose of creating useful heat including but not limited to, solvent-refined coal, coal-oil mixtures, and coal-water mixtures, for the purposes of this subpart. Coal derived gases are excluded from this definition.

Coal refuse means any by-product of coal mining or coal cleaning operations with an ash content greater than 50 percent (by weight) and a heating value less than 13,900 kilojoules per kilogram (6,000 Btu per pound) on a dry basis.

Commercial/institutional boiler means a boiler used in commercial establishments or institutional establishments such as medical centers, research centers, institutions of higher education, hotels, and laundries to provide electricity, steam, and/or hot water.

Construction/demolition material means waste building material that result from the construction or demolition operations on houses and commercial and industrial buildings.

Deviation. (1) Deviation means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:

(i) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart including, but not limited to, any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard;

(ii) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or

(iii) Fails to meet any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard in this subpart during startup, shutdown, or malfunction, regardless or whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

(2) A deviation is not always a violation. The determination of whether a deviation constitutes a violation of the standard is up to the discretion of the entity responsible for enforcement of the standards.

Distillate oil means fuel oils, including recycled oils, that comply with the specifications for fuel oil numbers 1 and 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396–02a, “Standard Specifications for Fuel Oils¹” (incorporated by reference, see §63.14(b)).

Dry scrubber means an add-on air pollution control system that injects dry alkaline sorbent (dry injection) or sprays an alkaline sorbent (spray dryer) to react with and neutralize acid gas in the exhaust stream forming a dry powder material. Sorbent injection systems in fluidized bed boilers and process heaters are included in this definition.

Electric utility steam generating unit means a fossil fuel-fired combustion unit of more than 25 megawatts that serves a generator that produces electricity for sale. A fossil fuel-fired unit that cogenerates steam and electricity and supplies more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity and more than 25 megawatts electrical output to any utility power distribution system for sale is considered an electric utility steam generating unit.

Electrostatic precipitator means an add-on air pollution control device used to capture particulate matter by charging the particles using an electrostatic field, collecting the particles using a grounded collecting surface, and transporting the particles into a hopper.

Fabric filter means an add-on air pollution control device used to capture particulate matter by filtering gas streams through filter media, also known as a baghouse.

Federally enforceable means all limitations and conditions that are enforceable by the EPA Administrator, including the requirements of 40 CFR parts 60 and 61, requirements within any applicable State implementation plan, and any permit requirements established under 40 CFR 52.21 or under 40 CFR 51.18 and 40 CFR 51.24.

Firetube boiler means a boiler in which hot gases of combustion pass through the tubes and water contacts the outside surfaces of the tubes.

Fossil fuel means natural gas, petroleum, coal, and any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such materials.

Fuel type means each category of fuels that share a common name or classification. Examples include, but are not limited to, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, anthracite, biomass, construction/demolition material, salt water laden wood, creosote treated wood, tires, residual oil. Individual fuel types received from different suppliers are not considered new fuel types except for construction/demolition material.

Gaseous fuel includes, but is not limited to, natural gas, process gas, landfill gas, coal derived gas, refinery gas, and biogas. Blast furnace gas is exempted from this definition.

Heat input means heat derived from combustion of fuel in a boiler or process heater and does not include the heat input from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, or exhaust gases from other sources such as gas turbines, internal combustion engines, kilns, etc.

Hot water heater means a closed vessel with a capacity of no more than 120 U.S. gallons in which water is heated by combustion of gaseous or liquid fuel and is withdrawn for use external to the vessel at pressures not exceeding 160

psig, including the apparatus by which the heat is generated and all controls and devices necessary to prevent water temperatures from exceeding 210 °F (99 °C).

Industrial boiler means a boiler used in manufacturing, processing, mining, and refining or any other industry to provide steam, hot water, and/or electricity.

Large gaseous fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any solid fuels, burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has an annual capacity factor of greater than 10 percent.

Large liquid fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that does not burn any solid fuel and burns any liquid fuel either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has an annual capacity factor of greater than 10 percent. Large gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that burn liquid fuel during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies are not included in this definition.

Large solid fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that burns any amount of solid fuel either alone or in combination with liquid or gaseous fuels, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has an annual capacity factor of greater than 10 percent.

Limited use gaseous fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any liquid or solid fuels, burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has a federally enforceable annual average capacity factor of equal to or less than 10 percent.

Limited use liquid fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that does not burn any solid fuel and burns any liquid fuel either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has a federally enforceable annual average capacity factor of equal to or less than 10 percent. Limited use gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that burn liquid fuel during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies are not included in this definition.

Limited use solid fuel subcategory includes any watertube boiler or process heater that burns any amount of solid fuel either alone or in combination with liquid or gaseous fuels, has a rated capacity of greater than 10 MMBtu per hour heat input, and has a federally enforceable annual average capacity factor of equal to or less than 10 percent.

Liquid fossil fuel means petroleum, distillate oil, residual oil and any form of liquid fuel derived from such material.

Liquid fuel includes, but is not limited to, distillate oil, residual oil, waste oil, and process liquids.

Minimum pressure drop means 90 percent of the lowest test-run average pressure drop measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

Minimum scrubber effluent pH means 90 percent of the lowest test-run average effluent pH measured at the outlet of the wet scrubber according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable hydrogen chloride emission limit.

Minimum scrubber flow rate means 90 percent of the lowest test-run average flow rate measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

Minimum sorbent flow rate means 90 percent of the lowest test-run average sorbent (or activated carbon) flow rate measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limits.

Minimum voltage or amperage means 90 percent of the lowest test-run average voltage or amperage to the electrostatic precipitator measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limits.

Natural gas means:

(1) A naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and nonhydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane; or

(2) Liquid petroleum gas, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D1835–03a, "Standard Specification for Liquid Petroleum Gases" (incorporated by reference, see §63.14(b)).

Opacity means the degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background.

Particulate matter means any finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, as measured by the test methods specified under this subpart, or an alternative method.

Period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption means a period of time during which the supply of natural gas to an affected facility is halted for reasons beyond the control of the facility. An increase in the cost or unit price of natural gas does not constitute a period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption.

Process heater means an enclosed device using controlled flame, that is not a boiler, and the unit's primary purpose is to transfer heat indirectly to a process material (liquid, gas, or solid) or to a heat transfer material for use in a process unit, instead of generating steam. Process heaters are devices in which the combustion gases do not directly come into contact with process materials. Process heaters do not include units used for comfort heat or space heat, food preparation for on-site consumption, or autoclaves.

Residual oil means crude oil, and all fuel oil numbers 4, 5 and 6, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396–02a, "Standard Specifications for Fuel Oils¹" (incorporated by reference, see §63.14(b)).

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in 40 CFR 70.2.

Small gaseous fuel subcategory includes any firetube boiler that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any solid fuels and burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies, and any boiler or process heater that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any solid fuels, burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies, and has a rated capacity of less than or equal to 10 MMBtu per hour heat input.

Small liquid fuel subcategory includes any firetube boiler that does not burn any solid fuel and burns any liquid fuel either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels, and any boiler or process heater that does not burn any solid fuel and burns any liquid fuel either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels, and has a rated capacity of less than or equal to 10 MMBtu per hour heat input. Small gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that burn liquid fuel during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies are not included in this definition.

Small solid fuel subcategory includes any firetube boiler that burns any amount of solid fuel either alone or in combination with liquid or gaseous fuels, and any other boiler or process heater that burns any amount of solid fuel either alone or in combination with liquid or gaseous fuels and has a rated capacity of less than or equal to 10 MMBtu per hour heat input.

Solid fuel includes, but is not limited to, coal, wood, biomass, tires, plastics, and other nonfossil solid materials.

Temporary boiler means any gaseous or liquid fuel boiler that is designed to, and is capable of, being carried or moved from one location to another. A temporary boiler that remains at a location for more than 180 consecutive days is no longer considered to be a temporary boiler. Any temporary boiler that replaces a temporary boiler at a location and is intended to perform the same or similar function will be included in calculating the consecutive time period.

Total selected metals means the combination of the following metallic HAP: arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, lead, manganese, nickel and selenium.

Unadulterated wood means wood or wood products that have not been painted, pigment-stained, or pressure treated with compounds such as chromate copper arsenate, pentachlorophenol, and creosote. Plywood, particle board, oriented strand board, and other types of wood products bound by glues and resins are included in this definition.

Waste heat boiler means a device that recovers normally unused energy and converts it to usable heat. Waste heat boilers incorporating duct or supplemental burners that are designed to supply 50 percent or more of the total rated

heat input capacity of the waste heat boiler are not considered waste heat boilers, but are considered boilers. Waste heat boilers are also referred to as heat recovery steam generators.

Watertube boiler means a boiler in which water passes through the tubes and hot gases of combustion pass over the outside surfaces of the tubes.

Wet scrubber means any add-on air pollution control device that mixes an aqueous stream or slurry with the exhaust gases from a boiler or process heater to control emissions of particulate matter and/or to absorb and neutralize acid gases, such as hydrogen chloride.

Work practice standard means any design, equipment, work practice, or operational standard, or combination thereof, that is promulgated pursuant to section 112(h) of the CAA.

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY**

**PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
CERTIFICATION**

Source Name: Avery Dennison
Source Address: 870 West Anderson Blvd, Greenfield, Indiana 46140
Mailing Address: 870 West Anderson Blvd, Greenfield, Indiana 46140
Part 70 Permit No.: T059-18136-00018

This certification shall be included when submitting monitoring, testing reports/results or other documents as required by this permit.

Please check what document is being certified:

- Annual Compliance Certification Letter
- Test Result (specify)
- Report (specify)
- Notification (specify)
- Affidavit (specify)
- Other (specify)

I certify that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

Signature:

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Phone:

Date:

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE BRANCH
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
Phone: 317-233-5674
Fax: 317-233-5967**

**PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT**

Source Name: Avery Dennison
Source Address: 870 West Anderson Blvd, Greenfield, Indiana 46140
Mailing Address: 870 West Anderson Blvd, Greenfield, Indiana 46140
Part 70 Permit No.: T059-18136-00018

This form consists of 2 pages

Page 1 of 2

- This is an emergency as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12)
- C The Permittee must notify the Office of Air Quality (OAQ), within four (4) business hours (1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-5674, ask for Compliance Section); and
 - C The Permittee must submit notice in writing or by facsimile within two (2) working days (Facsimile Number: 317-233-5967), and follow the other requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-16.

If any of the following are not applicable, mark N/A

Facility/Equipment/Operation:
Control Equipment:
Permit Condition or Operation Limitation in Permit:
Description of the Emergency:
Describe the cause of the Emergency:

If any of the following are not applicable, mark N/A

Page 2 of 2

Date/Time Emergency started:
Date/Time Emergency was corrected:
Was the facility being properly operated at the time of the emergency? Y N
Type of Pollutants Emitted: TSP, PM-10, SO ₂ , VOC, NO _x , CO, Pb, other:
Estimated amount of pollutant(s) emitted during emergency:
Describe the steps taken to mitigate the problem:
Describe the corrective actions/response steps taken:
Describe the measures taken to minimize emissions:
If applicable, describe the reasons why continued operation of the facilities are necessary to prevent imminent injury to persons, severe damage to equipment, substantial loss of capital investment, or loss of product or raw materials of substantial economic value:

Form Completed by:

Title / Position:

Date:

Phone:

A certification is not required for this report.

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION**

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Avery Dennison
Source Address: 870 West Anderson Blvd, Greenfield, Indiana 46140
Mailing Address: 870 West Anderson Blvd, Greenfield, Indiana 46140
Part 70 Permit No.: T059-18136-00018
Facility: GF-1 and GF-2
Parameter: VOC input
Limit: Less than 246.5 tons per consecutive twelve (12) month period

YEAR:

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
Deviation has been reported on:

Submitted by:
Title / Position:
Signature:
Date:
Phone:

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION**

**PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
QUARTERLY DEVIATION AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT**

Source Name: Avery Dennison
Source Address: 870 West Anderson Blvd, Greenfield, Indiana 46140
Mailing Address: 870 West Anderson Blvd, Greenfield, Indiana 46140
Part 70 Permit No.: T059-18136-00018

Months: _____ to _____ Year: _____

Page 1 of 2

<p>This report shall be submitted quarterly based on a calendar year. Any deviation from the requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the probable cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported. A deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of the permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report. Additional pages may be attached if necessary. If no deviations occurred, please specify in the box marked "No deviations occurred this reporting period".</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> NO DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD.	
<input type="checkbox"/> THE FOLLOWING DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD	
Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	Duration of Deviation:
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	
Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	Duration of Deviation:
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	

Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	Duration of Deviation:
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	
Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	Duration of Deviation:
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	
Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	Duration of Deviation:
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	

Form Completed By:

Title/Position:

Date:

Phone:

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

**Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality**

Technical Support Document (TSD) for a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal

Source Background and Description

Source Name:	Avery Dennison
Source Location:	870 West Anderson Blvd., Greenfield, Indiana 46140
County:	Hancock
SIC Code:	2672
Operation Permit No.:	059-7475-00018
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	July 12, 1999
Permit Renewal No.:	059-18136-00018
Permit Reviewer:	Chrystal Wagner

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal application from Avery Dennison relating to the operation of a pressure sensitive tape coating operation.

Permitted Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment

The source consists of the following permitted emission units and pollution control devices:

- (a) One (1) pressure sensitive paper coating operation, identified as GF-1, constructed in October 1994, with a maximum capacity of nine hundred ninety-three (993) billion square inches per year, exhausting to two (2) stacks (C-1 and D-1), consisting of the following equipment:
 - (1) One (1) flow coating operation and one (1) roll coating operation; and
 - (2) Two (2) natural gas-fired drying ovens, with a total maximum heat input capacity of 48.7 mmBtu/hr. Under NESHAP Subpart DDDDD these are considered existing units in the large gaseous fuel subcategory.

Under NSPS Subpart RR, the coating line is considered an existing affected source.
Under NESHAP Subpart JJJJ, the coating line is considered an existing affected source.

- (b) Two (2) natural gas-fired boilers, identified as B-01 and B-02, constructed in October 1994, with a maximum heat input capacity of 10.205 mmBtu/hr each, exhausting to two (2) stacks (B-01 and B-02). Under NESHAP Subpart DDDDD these are considered existing units in the large gaseous fuel subcategory.
- (c) One (1) pressure sensitive paper coating operation, identified as GF-2, constructed in 2000 and modified in 2004, with a maximum capacity of 1,500 billion square inches per year, exhausting to three (3) stacks (E-1, F-1, and G-1), consisting of the following equipment:
 - (1) Two (2) flow coating operations, one (1) roll coating operation, and one (1) curtain coating operation;

- (2) Two (2) natural gas-fired drying ovens with a total maximum heat input capacity of 67.86 mmBtu/hr. Under NESHAP Subpart DDDDD these are considered existing units in the large gaseous fuel subcategory; and
- (3) One (1) natural gas-fired drying oven, with a maximum heat input capacity of 4.0 mmBtu/hr, installed in 2005. Under NESHAP Subpart DDDDD this is considered a new unit in the small gaseous fuel subcategory.

Under NSPS Subpart RR, the coating line is considered an existing affected source.
Under NESHAP Subpart JJJJ, the coating line is considered an existing affected source.

- (d) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as B-03, constructed in June 2000, with a maximum heat input capacity of 10.205 mmBtu/hr, exhausting to one (1) stack (B-03). Under NESHAP Subpart DDDDD this is considered an existing unit in the large gaseous fuel subcategory.

Unpermitted Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment

There are no unpermitted emission units operating at this source during this review process.

Insignificant Activities

The source also consists of the following insignificant activities, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21):

- (a) Six (6) natural gas-fired unit heaters, constructed in 1994, with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.13 mmBtu/hr each.
- (b) Five (5) natural gas-fired roof top heating/cooling units, constructed in 1994, each with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.163, 0.317, 0.317, 0.278, and 0.400 mmBtu/hr.
- (c) Twelve (12) natural gas-fired door heaters, constructed in 1994, with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.87 mmBtu/hr each.
- (d) Seven (7) natural gas-fired rotation heating units, constructed in 1994, with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.40 mmBtu/hr each.
- (e) Equipment powered by internal combustion engines of capacity equal to or less than 500,000 Btu/hr, except where total capacity of equipment operated by one stationary source exceeds 2,000,000 Btu/hr.
- (f) Combustion source flame safety purging on startup.
- (g) Vessels storing lubricating oils, hydraulic oils, machining oils, and machining fluids.
- (h) Application of oils, greases, lubricants or other nonvolatile materials applied as temporary protective coatings.
- (i) Machining where an aqueous coolant continuously floods the machining interface.
- (j) Cleaners and solvents characterized as follows:
 - (1) having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 2 kPa, 15 mmHg, or 0.3 psi measured at 38 degrees C (100 degrees F) or
 - (2) having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 0.7 kPa, 5 mmHg, or 0.1 psi measured at 20 degrees C (68 degrees F)

the use of which for all cleaners and solvents combined does not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months.

- (k) The following equipment relating to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAP; brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment.
- (l) Closed loop heating and cooling systems.
- (m) Infrared cure equipment.
- (n) Any operation using aqueous solutions containing less than 1% by weight of VOC excluding HAP.
- (o) Water based adhesives that are less than or equal to 5% by volume of VOC excluding HAP.
- (p) Forced and induced draft cooling tower system not regulated under a NESHAP.
- (q) Heat exchanger cleaning and repair.
- (r) Process vessel degreasing and cleaning to prepare for internal repairs.
- (s) Purging of gas lines and vessels that is related to routine maintenance and repair of buildings, structures, or vehicles at the source where air emissions from those activities would not be associated with any production process.
- (t) Equipment used to collect any material that might be released during a malfunction, process upset, or spill cleanup, including catch tanks, temporary liquid separators, tanks, and fluid handling equipment.
- (u) Blowdown for any of the following: sight glass, boiler, compressors, pumps, and cooling tower.
- (v) Stationary fire pumps.
- (w) A laboratory as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(20)(C).
- (x) Silicone batching.
- (y) Five (5) water-based emulsion adhesive storage tanks with maximum storage capacity of 16,400 gallons each.
- (z) One (1) emulsion wastewater storage tank with maximum storage capacity of 7,000 gallons.
- (aa) Eight (8) water-based emulsion adhesive storage tanks with maximum storage capacity of 13,000 gallons each.
- (bb) One (1) 8,000 gallon wastewater tank.
- (cc) Two (2) 80 KW capacity each, corona treater.
- (dd) One (1) 400 ton capacity cooling tower.

Existing Approvals

The source has constructed or has been operating under the following previous approvals:

- (a) T 059-7475-00018, issued on July 12, 1999;
- (b) AA 059-12396-00018, issued on issued on July 18, 2000;
- (c) SSM 059-12392-00018, issued on October 27, 2000;
- (d) AA 059-12547-00018, issued on November 20, 2000;
- (e) AA 059-13984-00018, issued on March 29, 2001;
- (f) Reopen 059-13302-00018, issued on October 19, 2001;
- (g) SSM 059-18504-00018, issued on June 11, 2004; and
- (h) SPM 059-18793-00018, issued on July 28, 2004.

All terms and conditions of previous permits issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either incorporated as originally stated, revised, or deleted by this permit. All previous registrations and permits are superseded by this permit.

The following terms and conditions from previous approvals have been revised in this Part 70 permit:

PSD Minor Limit

The PSD minor limit in SSM 059-12392-00018 was updated from total VOC emissions to total VOC usage. This limit was moved from Section C to a source-wide limit in Section D.4. Total VOC usage (source-wide) shall be limited to less than 250 tons per consecutive 12 month period. Potential VOC emissions from other existing facilities were subtracted from the total, leaving a limit of 246.5 tons per consecutive 12 month period on surface coating lines GF-1 and GF-2.

The following terms and conditions from previous approvals have been determined no longer applicable. Therefore, they were not incorporated into this Part 70 permit:

- (a) Condition D.1.6(b): The Permittee shall keep records readily accessible of the dimension of the five (5) waterbased emulsion adhesive storage vessels and an analysis showing the capacity of each storage vessel for the life of the source.

Reason not incorporated: 40 CFR 60.110, Subpart Kb was amended and no longer applies to these storage tanks.

- (b) Condition D.3.3: Pursuant to the MACT determination under 326 IAC 2-4.1-1, no more than 0.20 kg HAP may be emitted per kg coating solids applied, as calculated on a weighted average basis for all coatings used each calendar month (on coating line GF-2).

Reason not incorporated: GF-2 is now subject to the Paper and Other Web Coating NESHAP, 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJ. Because the compliance date for the NESHAP has passed (December 5, 2005), GF-2 is no longer subject to 326 IAC 2-4.1-1.

(c) Natural Gas-Fired Boiler Certification

Reason not incorporated: The boilers can physically burn only natural gas. Therefore, the certification was removed from the permit.

Enforcement Issue

There are no enforcement actions pending.

Recommendation

The staff recommends to the Commissioner that the Part 70 permit be approved. This recommendation is based on the following facts and conditions:

Unless otherwise stated, information used in this review was derived from the application and additional information submitted by the applicant.

An administratively complete Part 70 permit renewal application for the purposes of this review was received on October 9, 2003. Additional information was received on May 25, 2004.

A notice of completeness letter was mailed to the Permittee on November 25, 2003.

Emission Calculations

See Appendix A, pages 1 through 14, of this document for detailed emission calculations.

Potential to Emit of the Source

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(16), Potential to Emit is defined as “the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation is enforceable by the U.S. EPA.”

The source was issued a Part 70 Operating Permit on July 12, 1999. The table below summarizes the potential to emit, reflecting all limits, of the emission units. Any control equipment is considered enforceable only after issuance of the original Part 70 operating Permit and only to the extent that the effect of the control equipment is made practically enforceable in the permit.

Process/emission unit	Potential to Emit (tons/year)						
	PM	PM-10	SO ₂	VOC	CO	NO _x	HAP
GF-1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<246.5	0.0	0.0	187.4*
GF-2	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
GF-1 Drying Ovens	0.4	1.6	0.1	1.2	17.9	21.3	0.4
GF-2 Drying Ovens	0.6	2.4	0.2	1.7	26.4	31.5	0.6
B-01	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	3.8	4.5	0.1
B-02	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	3.8	4.5	0.1

B-03	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	3.8	4.5	0.1
Total PTE	1.3	4.9	0.3	<250	55.7	66.3	188.7*

*Limiting potential VOC emission on GF-1 and GF-2 to less than 246.5 tons per year will proportionately limit potential HAP emissions.

- (a) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of pollutants are equal to or greater than 100 tons per year. Therefore, the source is subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7.
- (b) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of any single HAP is equal to or greater than ten (10) tons per year and/or the potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of a combination of HAPs is equal to or greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Therefore, the source is subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7.
- (c) Fugitive Emissions
 Since this type of operation is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories under 326 IAC 2-2 and since there are no applicable New Source Performance Standards that were in effect on August 7, 1980, the fugitive particulate matter (PM) and volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions are not counted toward determination of PSD and Emission Offset applicability.

Actual Emissions

The following table shows the actual emissions from the source. This information reflects the 2002 OAQ emission data.

Pollutant	Actual Emissions (tons/year)
PM	1
PM ₁₀	1
SO ₂	0
VOC	77
CO	10
NO _x	12
HAP	Not reported

County Attainment Status

The source is located in Hancock County.

Pollutant	Status
PM ₁₀	Attainment
PM _{2.5}	Attainment
SO ₂	Attainment
NO ₂	Attainment
1-Hour Ozone	Attainment
8-Hour Ozone	Basic Nonattainment
CO	Attainment
Lead	Attainment

- (a) Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NOx) are regulated under the Clean Air Act (CAA) for the purposes of attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NOx emissions are

considered when evaluating the rule applicability relating to the ozone standards. Hancock County has been designated as nonattainment for the 8-hour ozone standard. Therefore, VOC and NO_x emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for nonattainment new source review. See the State Rule Applicability for the source section.

- (b) Hancock County has been classified as attainment for PM_{2.5}. U.S. EPA has not yet established the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2 for PM_{2.5} emissions. Therefore, until U.S. EPA adopts specific provisions for PSD review for PM_{2.5} emissions, it has directed states to regulate PM₁₀ emissions as surrogate for PM_{2.5} emissions. See the State Rule Applicability – Entire Source section.
- (c) Hancock County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable for all other criteria pollutants. Therefore, these emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2. See the State Rule Applicability for the source section.
- (d) Fugitive Emissions
Since this type of operation is not one of the 28 listed source categories under 326 IAC 2-2 or 2-3 and since there are no applicable New Source Performance Standards that were in effect on August 7, 1980, the fugitive particulate matter (PM) and volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions are not counted toward determination of PSD and Emission Offset applicability.

Part 70 Permit Conditions

This source is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7, pursuant to which the source has to meet the following:

- (a) Emission limitations and standards, including those operational requirements and limitations that assure compliance with all applicable requirements at the time of issuance of Part 70 permits.
- (b) Monitoring and related record keeping requirements which assume that all reasonable information is provided to evaluate continuous compliance with the applicable requirements.

Federal Rule Applicability

- (a) This source does not have a pollutant-specific emissions unit as defined in 40 CFR 64.1 for particulate matter:
 - (1) with the potential to emit before controls equal to or greater than the major source threshold for particulate matter,
 - (2) that is subject to an emission limitation or standard for particulate matter, and
 - (3) uses a control device as defined in 40 CFR 64.1 to comply with that emission limitation or standard.

Therefore, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, Compliance Assurance Monitoring, are not included in this permit.

- (b) This source is not subject to the requirements of the New Source Performance Standard, 326 IAC 12 (40 CFR 60.740, Subpart VVV), Standards of Performance for Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates Facilities. This rule applies to each coating operation and any onsite coating mix preparation equipment used to prepare coatings for the

polymeric coating of supporting substrates. According to the rule, the definition of polymeric coating of supporting substrates is a “web coating process that applies elastomers, polymers, or prepolymers to a supporting web other than paper, plastic film, metallic foil, or metal coil”. Avery Dennison’s coating operation coats paper, thus it does not perform polymeric coating of supporting substrates.

- (c) The thirteen (13) water-based emulsion adhesive storage tanks, one (1) emulsion wastewater storage tank, and one (1) wastewater storage tank are not subject to the New Source Performance Standard (40 CFR 60.110b, Subpart Kb), Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage, because each has a storage capacity that is less than 75 cubic meters. Each tank stores volatile organic liquid and was installed after July 23, 1984.
- (d) The pressure sensitive tape coating operations, identified as GF-1 and GF-2, are subject to the New Source Performance Standard, 326 IAC 12, (40 CFR 60.440, Subpart RR), Standards of Performance for Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Operations, because each was constructed after December 30, 1980. Nonapplicable portions of the NSPS will not be included in the permit. The affected source is subject to the following portions of Subpart RR:
 - (1) 40 CFR 60.440
 - (2) 40 CFR 60.441
 - (3) 40 CFR 60.442(a)(1)
 - (4) 40 CFR 60.443(a)(1)-(3)
 - (5) 40 CFR 60.443(f), (j)
 - (6) 40 CFR 60.444(a)
 - (7) 40 CFR 60.445(a), (d), (h)
 - (8) 40 CFR 60.446(a), (c)
 - (9) 40 CFR 60.447(a)-(d)

The provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 12-1-1, apply to the facility described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart RR.

- (e) The three (3) natural gas-fired boilers, B-01, B-02, and B-03, each rated at 10.205 mmBtu/hr heat input, are subject to the New Source Performance Standard, 326 IAC 12, (40 CFR 60.40(c), Subpart Dc), Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, because each was constructed after June 9, 1989, and each has a maximum heat input capacity that is less than 100 mmBtu/hr and greater than 10 mmBtu/hr. There are no applicable emission limitations or standards for natural gas boilers. Record keeping of fuel usage is required. Nonapplicable portions of the NESHAP will not be included in the permit. The boilers are subject to the following portions of Subpart Dc:
 - (1) 40 CFR 60.40c(a)
 - (2) 40 CFR 60.41c
 - (3) 40 CFR 60.48c(g), (i)
- (f) The source is not subject to the requirements of the National Emission Standards for Magnetic Tape Manufacturing Operations, 40 CFR 63, Subpart EE, because this source does not manufacture magnetic tape.
- (g) This source is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Paper and Other Web Coating, 326 IAC 20-65, and 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJ.

- (h) The two (2) pressure sensitive paper coating operations, GF-1 and GF-2, are subject to the requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Paper and Other Web Coating, 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJ, because each is a web coating line that is operated at an existing major source of HAP. The collection of all web coating lines at a facility is the affected source. Construction of GF-1 and GF-2 commenced prior to September 13, 2000. (Construction to add GF-2 began in June 2000. The line began operating in October 2000.) Therefore, the affected source is considered an existing affected source. Nonapplicable portions of the NESHAP will not be included in the permit. The affected source is subject to the following portions of Subpart JJJJ:

40 CFR 63.3290

40 CFR 63.3300, except for (a) through (f)

40 CFR 63.3310

40 CFR 63.3320(a)

40 CFR 63.3320(b)(2)-(3)

40 CFR 63.3320(c)

40 CFR 63.3330(a)

40 CFR 63.3340

40 CFR 63.3360(a)(1)

40 CFR 63.3360(c)(1)(i)-(iii)

40 CFR 63.3360(c)(2)-(4)

40 CFR 63.3360(d)(1)-(3)

40 CFR 63.3370(a)(1)(i)-(ii)

40 CFR 63.3370(a)(2)(i)-(iv)

40 CFR 63.3370(a)(3)

40 CFR 63.3370(b)(2)

40 CFR 63.3370(c)(1)(i)-(ii)

40 CFR 63.3370(c)(2)(i)-(ii)

40 CFR 63.3370(c)(3)-(4)

40 CFR 63.3370(c)(5)(i)-(ii)

40 CFR 63.3370(d)

40 CFR 63.3370(l)(1)-(5)

40 CFR 63.3370(n)(4)

40 CFR 63.3370(n)(5)(i)-(iv)

40 CFR 63.3370(n)(6)(i)-(iv)

40 CFR 63.3400(a)

40 CFR 63.3400(b)(1), (3)-(4)

40 CFR 63.3400(c)(1)(i)-(v)

40 CFR 63.3400(c)(2)(i)-(iv)

40 CFR 63.3400(c)(2)(v)(A)-(C)

40 CFR 63.3400(c)(2)(vi)(A)-(J)

40 CFR 63.3400(e)

40 CFR 63.3400(g)(1)-(2)

40 CFR 63.3410(a)(1)(iii)-(iv), (vi)

40 CFR 63.3410(b)

The provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the facility described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJ.

- (i) This source is not subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Printing, Coating, and Dyeing of Fabrics and Other Textiles, 40 CFR 63, Subpart OOOO, because this source only coats paper, and is subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJ.
- (j) The six (6) natural gas-fired unit heaters, five (5) natural gas-fired roof top heating/cooling units, twelve (12) natural gas-fired door heaters, and seven (7) natural gas-fired rotation heaters, each with a maximum heat input capacity of less than 1 mmBtu/hr, are not subject to the requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters, 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD. These units are not part of the affected source for the small gaseous fuel subcategory, as defined by 40 CFR 63.7575, because each is used for comfort heat or space heat, and thus does not meet the definition of process heater.
- (k) This source is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters, 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.
- (l) The three (3) natural gas-fired boilers, B-01, B-02, and B-03, two (2) natural gas-fired drying ovens on line GF-1, with a total maximum heat input capacity of 48.7 mmBtu/hr, and two (2) natural gas-fired drying ovens on line GF-2 with a total maximum heat input capacity of 67.86 mmBtu/hr are subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, 326 IAC 20, (40 CFR 63.7480-7575, Subpart DDDDD), NESHAP for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters, because each is an existing affected source located at a major source of HAP. The one (1) natural gas-fired drying oven on line GF-2 with a maximum heat input capacity of 4.0 mmBtu/hr is also subject to this NESHAP because it is a new affected source located at a major source of HAP. These requirements apply to the affected source on and after September 13, 2007. Nonapplicable portions of the NESHAP will not be included in the permit. The affected source is subject to the following portions of Subpart DDDDD:

40 CFR 63.7485

40 CFR 63.7490(a)(1)-(2)

40 CFR 63.7495(d)

40 CFR 63.7499

40 CFR 63.7506(b)(1)

40 CFR 63.7506(c)(4)

40 CFR 63.7545(a)

40 CFR 63.7545(b)(1)

40 CFR 63.7545(c)

40 CFR 63.7555(a)(1)-(2)

40 CFR 63.7565

40 CFR 63.7575

The provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the facility described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.

State Rule Applicability – Entire Source

326 IAC 1-5-2 (Emergency Reduction Plans)

The source has submitted an Emergency Reduction Plan (ERP) on December 10, 1996. The ERP has been verified to fulfill the requirements of 326 IAC 1-5-2 (Emergency Reduction Plans).

326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Requirements)

This source was constructed after August 1977. This type of operation is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories under 326 IAC 2-2. Total VOC usage at this major source is limited to less than 246.5 tons per consecutive 12 month period so that total source VOC emissions are limited to less than 250 tons per consecutive 12 month period. Therefore, PSD will not apply. This source is located in a county that was redesignated as nonattainment for the 8-hour ozone standard.

326 IAC 2-3 (Emission Offset)

This source is located in Hancock County. Hancock County was designated as a nonattainment area for the 8-hour ozone standard in June 2004. The potential to emit VOC of this source, after limits, is greater than 100 tons per year. Therefore, this source is a major source under Emission Offset. Any future modifications that increase VOC or NOx emissions must be reviewed in accordance with 326 IAC 2-3.

326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP))

The pressure sensitive paper coating operation, identified as GF-1, was installed before July 27, 1997. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-4.1 does not apply.

The pressure sensitive paper coating operation, identified as GF-2, was installed after July 27, 1997 and will emit greater than 10 tons per year of a single HAP or 25 tons per year of a combination of HAP. However, GF-2 is subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJ. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-4.1 will not apply.

326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting)

Since this source is required to have an operating permit under 326 IAC 2-7, Part 70 Permit Program, this source is subject to 326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting). In accordance with the compliance schedule in 326 IAC 2-6-3, an emission statement must be submitted triennially by July 1 beginning in 2005 and every 3 years after. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4.

326 IAC 5-1 (Opacity Limitations)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-2 (Opacity Limitations), except as provided in 326 IAC 5-1-3 (Temporary Exemptions), opacity shall meet the following, unless otherwise stated in the permit:

- (a) Opacity shall not exceed an average of forty percent (40%) in any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.
- (b) Opacity shall not exceed sixty percent (60%) for more than a cumulative total of fifteen (15) minutes (sixty (60) readings as measured according to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9 or fifteen (15) one (1) minute nonoverlapping integrated averages for a continuous opacity monitor) in a six (6) hour period.

State Rule Applicability – Individual Facilities

326 IAC 6-2-4 (Particulate Matter Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4 (Particulate Matter Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating), the particulate matter emissions from boilers B-01 and B-02, each having a heat input capacity of 10.205 mmBtu per hour, shall be limited to 0.498 pounds per mmBtu heat input. 326 IAC 6-2-4 applies to boilers B-01 and B-02 because each was constructed after September 21, 1983.

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4 (Particulate Matter Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating), the particulate matter emissions from boiler B-03, having a heat input capacity of 10.205 mmBtu per hour heat input, shall be limited to 0.448 pounds per mmBtu heat input. 326 IAC 6-2-4 applies to boiler B-03 because it was constructed after September 21, 1983.

These limitations are based on the following equation:

$$Pt = 1.09 / Q^{0.26}$$

Pt = Pounds of particulate matter emitted per mmBtu heat input (lb/mmBtu).

Q = Total source maximum operating capacity rating in mmBtu/hr heat input. As each new indirect heating facility is added to a plant Q will increase. As a result, the emission limitation for each progressively newer facility will be more stringent until the total plant capacity reaches 10,000 mmBtu/hr.

Boilers B-01, B-02, and B-03 are in compliance with 326 IAC 6-2-4 because each boiler has potential particulate matter emissions of 0.007 pounds per mmBtu heat input when burning natural gas.

326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(a)(5) and (6), the pressure sensitive paper coating operations, identified as GF-1 and GF-2, are exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3-2 because each uses flow coating and roll coating to surface coat.

Insignificant Activities:

The natural-gas fired heaters are exempt from 326 IAC 6-3-2 because they are not considered manufacturing processes.

Welding and torch cutting are not subject to 326 IAC 6-3-2 because the usage meets the exemption criteria in 326 IAC 6-3-1(a)(9) and (10).

326 IAC 7-1 (Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations)

Boilers B-01, B-02, and B-03 are not subject to 326 IAC 7-1, because each has a potential to emit that is less than twenty-five (25) tons per year and less than ten (10) tons per hour for sulfur dioxide.

326 IAC 8-2-5 (Paper Coating Operations)

The pressure sensitive paper coating operations, identified as GF-1 and GF-2, are subject to 326 IAC 8-2-5 because each was constructed after January 1, 1980, and each has potential emissions of 25 tons or greater per year of VOC.

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-5, no owner or operator of a coating line may cause, allow or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any VOC in excess of 2.9 pounds per gallon, excluding water, delivered to the coating applicator from a pressure sensitive tape/labels coating line.

Based on the MSDS submitted by the source and calculations made during review of the initial permit, the pressure sensitive paper coating operations are in compliance with this requirement. The calculations are not included in Appendix A because Avery Dennison requested that the coating information be considered confidential.

326 IAC 8-9 (Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels)

The thirteen (13) water-based emulsion adhesive and one (1) emulsion wastewater storage tanks are not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-9 because this source is not located in any of the listed counties in this rule.

Compliance Requirements

Permits issued under 326 IAC 2-7 are required to ensure that sources can demonstrate compliance with applicable state and federal rules on a more or less continuous basis. All state and federal rules contain compliance provisions; however, these provisions do not always fulfill the requirement for a more or less continuous demonstration. When this occurs IDEM, OAQ in conjunction with the source, must develop specific conditions to satisfy 326 IAC 2-7-5. As a result, compliance requirements are divided into two sections: Compliance Determination Requirements and Compliance Monitoring Requirements.

Compliance Determination Requirements in Section D of the permit are those conditions that are found more or less directly within state and federal rules and the violation of which serves as grounds for enforcement action. If these conditions are not sufficient to demonstrate continuous compliance, they will be supplemented with Compliance Monitoring Requirements, also in Section D of the permit. Unlike Compliance Determination Requirements, failure to meet Compliance Monitoring conditions would serve as a trigger for corrective actions and not grounds for enforcement action. However, a violation in relation to a compliance monitoring condition will arise through a source's failure to take the appropriate corrective actions within a specific time period.

Conclusion

The operation of this pressure sensitive paper coating and laminating operation shall be subject to the conditions of this Part 70 permit T059-18136-00018.

Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality

Addendum to the Technical Support Document for a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal

Source Name: Avery Dennison
Source Location: 870 West Anderson Blvd., Greenfield, Indiana 46140
County: Hancock
SIC Code: 2672
Operation Permit No.: T059-18136-00018
Permit Reviewer: Chrystal Wagner

On January 28, 2006, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) had a notice published in the Daily Reporter, Greenfield, Indiana, stating that Avery Dennison had applied for a Part 70 Operating Permit renewal for a pressure sensitive paper coating and laminating operation. The notice also stated that OAQ proposed to issue a permit renewal for this operation and provided information on how the public could review the proposed permit renewal and other documentation. Finally, the notice informed interested parties that there was a period of thirty (30) days to provide comments on whether or not this permit renewal should be issued as proposed.

Comments on the proposed Part 70 permit renewal were received on March 1, 2006 from Erin Surinak, KERAMIDA Environmental, Inc.

Changes to the permit are noted as follows: ~~struck~~ language has been deleted; **bold** language has been added. The Table of Contents has been modified to reflect these changes.

Section D.2:

Comment D-1:

In the original Title V permit, IDEM required daily fuel use records for the first two year. The permit renewal now requires the Permittee to maintain daily records of the fuel combusted in the natural gas-fired boiler, per the NSPS. Why was this requirement not included in the original permit?

Response to D-1:

The wording in the original permit is misleading. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.48c, there is a requirement to keep records of the amounts of each fuel combusted during each day. There is also a time requirement of two years on how long records are to be kept, pursuant to 40 CFR 60.48c. This was reworded in the renewal to clarify the condition. No changes have been made as a result of this comment. However, this rule was amended in Federal Register 71 FR 9884, effective February 27, 2006, to require monthly, instead of daily, record keeping of the fuel combusted. Therefore, the following changes have been made:

D.2.3 New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Small Industrial, Commercial, Institutional Steam Generating Units [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc for the affected source specified as follows:

...

§ 60.41c Definitions.

...

Coal means all solid fuels classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, or lignite by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D388-77, **90, 91, 95, or 98a**, "Standard Specification for Classification of Coals by Rank" (incorporated by reference **IBR**—see §60.17); coal refuse; and petroleum coke. **Coal-derived** synthetic fuels derived from coal for the purposes of creating useful heat, including but not limited to solvent-refined coal, gasified coal, coal-oil mixtures, and coal-water mixtures, are **also** included in this definition for the purposes of this subpart.

...

§ 60.48c Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(g) The owner or operator of each affected facility shall record and maintain records of the amounts of each fuel combusted during each day. **The owner or operator of an affected facility that only burns very low sulfur fuel oil or other liquid or gaseous fuels with potential sulfur dioxide emissions rate of 140 ng/J (0.32 lb/MMBtu) heat input or less shall record and maintain records of the fuels combusted during each calendar month.**

...

Upon further review, OAQ has made the following revision to the permit:

Section B

OAQ Change B-1:

Upon further review, IDEM has removed (d) concerning nonroad engines from B.17 Permit Amendment or Modification. 40 CFR 89, Appendix A specifically indicates that states are not precluded from regulating the use and operation of nonroad engines, such as regulations on hours of usage, daily mass emission limits, or sulfur limits on fuel; nor are permits regulating such operations precluded, once the engine is no longer new.

B.18 Permit Amendment or Modification [326 IAC 2-7-11] [326 IAC 2-7-12]

-
- (a) Permit amendments and modifications are governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-11 or 326 IAC 2-7-12 whenever the Permittee seeks to amend or modify this permit.
- (b) Any application requesting an amendment or modification of this permit shall be submitted to:
- Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permits Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
- Any such application shall be certified by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (c) The Permittee may implement administrative amendment changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request. [326 IAC 2-7-11(c)(3)]
- ~~(d) No permit amendment or modification is required for the addition, operation or removal of a nonroad engine, as defined in 40 CFR 89.2.~~

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations

VOC From Printing Press Operations

Company Name: Avery Dennison
 Address City IN Zip: 870 West Anderson Blvd, Greenfield, Indiana 46140
 Permit Number: T059-18136-00018
 PIt ID: 059-00018
 Reviewer: Chrystal Wagner
 Date: November 15, 2004

GF-1

THROUGHPUT	
Press ID**	MMin ² /YEAR
Coating 1	993000
Coating 2	993000
Silicone Coater 3	993000

INK VOCS					
Ink Name Press ID	Maximum Coverage (lbs/MMin ²)	Weight % Volatiles*	Flash Off %	Throughput (MMin ² /Year)	Emissions (TONS/YEAR)
Coating 1	71	0.50000%	100.00%	993000	176.26
Coating 2	25.5	0.00034%	100.00%	993000	0.04
Silicone Coater 3	2.84	1.00000%	100.00%	993000	14.10

Total VOC Emissions =	190.36 Ton/yr
-----------------------	----------------------

*VOC (Tons/Year) = Maximum Coverage pounds per MMin² * Weight % volatiles (weight % of water & organics - weight % of water = weight % organics) * Flash off * Throughput * 1 Ton per 2000 lbs

** There are two coating stations--use two worst-case coatings.

METHODOLOGY

Throughput = Maxium line speed feet per minute * Convert feet to inches * Maximum print width inches * 60 minutes per hour * 8760 hours per year = MMin² per Year

VOC = Maximum Coverage pounds per MMin² * Weight percentage volatiles (water minus organics) * Flash off * Throughput * Tons per 2000 pounds = Tons per Year

NOTE: HEAT SET OFFSET PRINTING HAS AN ASSUMED FLASH OFF OF 80%. OTHER TYPES OF PRINTERS HAVE A FLASH OFF OF 100%.

(Source -OAQPS Draft Guidance, "Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Offset Lithographic Printing (9/93))

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations

VOC From Printing Press Operations

Company Name: Avery Dennison
Address City IN Zip: 870 West Anderson Blvd, Greenfield, Indiana 46140
Permit Number: T059-18136-00018
Pit ID: 059-00018
Reviewer: Chrystal Wagner
Date: November 15, 2004

GF-1

THROUGHPUT	
Press ID**	MMin^2/YEAR
Coating 1	993000
Coating 2	993000
Silicone Coater 3	993000

INK HAP					
Press ID: HAP	Maximum Coverage (lbs/MMin^2)	Weight % HAP*	Flash Off %	Throughput (MMin^2/Year)	Emissions (TONS/YEAR)
Coating 1: Vinyl Acetate	71	0.40000%	100.00%	993000	141.01
Coating 2: Formaldehyde	25.5	0.01630%	100.00%	993000	2.06
Coating 2: Methanol	25.5	0.01040%	100.00%	993000	1.32
Silicone Coater 3	2.84	0.00000%	100.00%	993000	0.00

Total HAP Emissions =	144.39 Ton/yr
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*HAP (Tons/Year) = Maximum Coverage pounds per MMin^2 * Weight % HAP * Flash off * Throughput * 1 Ton per 2000 pounds

**There are two coating stations--use two worst-case coatsins.

METHODOLOGY

Throughput = Maxium line speed feet per minute * Convert feet to inches * Maximum print width inches * 60 minutes per hour * 8760 hours per year = MMin^2 per Year

HAP = Maximum Coverage pounds per MMin^2 * Weight percentage volatiles (water minus organics) * Flash off * Throughput * Tons per 2000 pounds = Tons per Year

NOTE: HEAT SET OFFSET PRINTING HAS AN ASSUMED FLASH OFF OF 80%. OTHER TYPES OF PRINTERS HAVE A FLASH OFF OF 100%.

(Source -OAQPS Draft Guidance, "Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Offset Lithographic Printing (9/93))

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations

VOC From Printing Press Operations

Company Name: Avery Dennison
 Address City IN Zip: 870 West Anderson Blvd, Greenfield, Indiana 46140
 Permit Number: T059-18136-00018
 PIt ID: 059-00018
 Reviewer: Chrystal Wagner
 Date: November 15, 2004

GF-2

THROUGHPUT			
Press ID**	MAXIMUM LINE SPEED (FEET/MIN)	MAXIMUM PRINT WIDTH (INCHES)	MMin ² /YEAR
Waterbased Coating 1	3000	79	1494806
Waterbased Coating 2	3000	79	1494806
Silicone Coater 3	3000	79	1494806

INK VOCS					
Ink Name Press ID	Maximum Coverage (lbs/MMin ²)	Weight % Volatiles*	Flash Off %	Throughput (MMin ² /Year)	Emissions (TONS/YEAR)
Waterbased Coating 1	71	0.50000%	100.00%	1494806	265.33
Waterbased Coating 2	25.5	0.00034%	100.00%	1494806	0.06
Silicone Coater 3	2.84	1.00000%	100.00%	1494806	21.23

Total VOC Emissions =	286.55 Ton/yr
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*VOC (Tons/Year) = Maximum Coverage pounds per MMin² * Weight % volatiles (weight % of water & organics - weight % of water = weight % organics) * Flash off * Throughput * 1 Ton per 2000 lbs

**There are two coating stations--use two worst-case coatings.

METHODOLOGY

Throughput = Maximum line speed feet per minute * Convert feet to inches * Maximum print width inches * 60 minutes per hour * 8760 hours per year = MMin² per Year

VOC = Maximum Coverage pounds per MMin² * Weight percentage volatiles (water minus organics) * Flash off * Throughput * Tons per 2000 pounds = Tons per Year

NOTE: HEAT SET OFFSET PRINTING HAS AN ASSUMED FLASH OFF OF 80%. OTHER TYPES OF PRINTERS HAVE A FLASH OFF OF 100%.

(Source -OAQPS Draft Guidance, "Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Offset Lithographic Printing (9/93))

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations

VOC From Printing Press Operations

Company Name: Avery Dennison
 Address City IN Zip: 870 West Anderson Blvd, Greenfield, Indiana 46140
 Permit Number: T059-18136-00018
 PIt ID: 059-00018
 Reviewer: Chrystal Wagner
 Date: November 15, 2004

GF-2

THROUGHPUT			
Press ID**	MAXIMUM LINE SPEED (FEET/MIN)	MAXIMUM PRINT WIDTH (INCHES)	MMin ² /YEAR
Coating 1	3000	79	1494806
Coating 2	3000	79	1494806
Silicone Coater 3	3000	79	1494806

INK HAP					
Press ID: HAP	Maximum Coverage (lbs/MMin ²)	Weight % HAP*	Flash Off %	Throughput (MMin ² /Year)	Emissions (TONS/YEAR)
Coating 1: Vinyl Acetate	71	0.40000%	100.00%	1494806	212.26
Coating 2: Formaldehyde	25.5	0.01630%	100.00%	1494806	3.11
Coating 2: Methanol	25.5	0.01040%	100.00%	1494806	1.98
Silicone Coater 3	2.84	0.00000%	100.00%	1494806	0.00

Total HAP Emissions =	217.35 Ton/yr
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*HAP (Tons/Year) = Maximum Coverage pounds per MMin² * Weight % HAP * Flash off * Throughput * 1 Ton per 2000 pounds

**There are two coating stations--use two worst-case coatings.

METHODOLOGY

Throughput = Maximum line speed feet per minute * Convert feet to inches * Maximum print width inches * 60 minutes per hour * 8760 hours per year = MMin² per Year

VOC = Maximum Coverage pounds per MMin² * Weight percentage volatiles (water minus organics) * Flash off * Throughput * Tons per 2000 pounds = Tons per Year

NOTE: HEAT SET OFFSET PRINTING HAS AN ASSUMED FLASH OFF OF 80%. OTHER TYPES OF PRINTERS HAVE A FLASH OFF OF 100%.

(Source -OAQPS Draft Guidance, "Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Offset Lithographic Printing (9/93))

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
 Natural Gas Combustion Only
 MM BTU/HR <100
 Small Industrial Boiler**

Company Name: Avery Dennison
Address City IN Zip: 870 West Anderson Blvd, Greenfield, Indiana 46140
Permit Number: T059-18136-00018
Plt ID: 059-00018
Reviewer: Chrystal Wagner
Date: November 15, 2004

Boiler B-01

Heat Input Capacity
MMBtu/hr

Potential Throughput
MMCF/yr

10.2

89.4

Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	Pollutant					
	PM*	PM10*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
	1.9	7.6	0.6	100.0	5.5	84.0
				**see below		
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.1	0.3	0.0	4.5	0.2	3.8

*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. PM10 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM10 combined.

**Emission Factors for NOx: Uncontrolled = 100, Low NOx Burner = 50, Low NOx Burners/Flue gas recirculation = 32

Methodology

All emission factors are based on normal firing.

MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu

MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas

Potential Throughput (MMCF) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 MMCF/1,000 MMBtu

Emission Factors are from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, 1.4-3, SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03 (SUPPLEMENT D 3/98)

Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)/2,000 lb/ton

See page 2 for HAP emissions calculations.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
 Natural Gas Combustion Only
 MM BTU/HR <100
 Small Industrial Boiler
 HAP Emissions**

**Company Name: Avery Dennison
 Address City IN Zip: 870 West Anderson Blvd, Greenfield, Indiana 46140
 Permit Number: T059-18136-00018
 Pit ID: 059-00018
 Reviewer: Chrystal Wagner
 Date: November 15, 2004**

	HAPs - Organics				
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	Benzene 2.1E-03	Dichlorobenzene 1.2E-03	Formaldehyde 7.5E-02	Hexane 1.8E+00	Toluene 3.4E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	9.391E-05	5.366E-05	3.354E-03	8.050E-02	1.520E-04

	HAP - Metals				
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	Lead 5.0E-04	Cadmium 1.1E-03	Chromium 1.4E-03	Manganese 3.8E-04	Nickel 2.1E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	2.236E-05	4.919E-05	6.261E-05	1.699E-05	9.391E-05

Methodology is the same as page 1.

The five highest organic and metal HAPs emission factors are provided above.
 Additional HAP emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
 Natural Gas Combustion Only
 MM BTU/HR <100
 Small Industrial Boiler**

Company Name: Avery Dennison
Address City IN Zip: 870 West Anderson Blvd, Greenfield, Indiana 46140
Permit Number: T059-18136-00018
Pit ID: 059-00018
Reviewer: Chrystal Wagner
Date: November 15, 2004

Boiler B-02

Heat Input Capacity
 MMBtu/hr

Potential Throughput
 MMCF/yr

10.2

89.4

Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	Pollutant					
	PM*	PM10*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
	1.9	7.6	0.6	100.0	5.5	84.0
				**see below		
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.1	0.3	0.0	4.5	0.2	3.8

*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. PM10 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM10 combined.

**Emission Factors for NOx: Uncontrolled = 100, Low NOx Burner = 50, Low NOx Burners/Flue gas recirculation = 32

Methodology

All emission factors are based on normal firing.

MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu

MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas

Potential Throughput (MMCF) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 MMCF/1,000 MMBtu

Emission Factors are from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, 1.4-3, SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03 (SUPPLEMENT D 3/98)

Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)/2,000 lb/ton

See page 2 for HAP emissions calculations.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
 Natural Gas Combustion Only
 MM BTU/HR <100
 Small Industrial Boiler
 HAP Emissions**

**Company Name: Avery Dennison
 Address City IN Zip: 870 West Anderson Blvd, Greenfield, Indiana 46140
 Permit Number: T059-18136-00018
 Pit ID: 059-00018
 Reviewer: Chrystal Wagner
 Date: November 15, 2004**

	HAPs - Organics				
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	Benzene 2.1E-03	Dichlorobenzene 1.2E-03	Formaldehyde 7.5E-02	Hexane 1.8E+00	Toluene 3.4E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	9.387E-05	5.364E-05	3.352E-03	8.046E-02	1.520E-04

	HAP - Metals				
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	Lead 5.0E-04	Cadmium 1.1E-03	Chromium 1.4E-03	Manganese 3.8E-04	Nickel 2.1E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	2.235E-05	4.917E-05	6.258E-05	1.699E-05	9.387E-05

Methodology is the same as page 1.

The five highest organic and metal HAP emission factors are provided above.
 Additional HAP emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
 Natural Gas Combustion Only
 MM BTU/HR <100
 Small Industrial Boiler**

Company Name: Avery Dennison
Address City IN Zip: 870 West Anderson Blvd, Greenfield, Indiana 46140
Permit Number: T059-18136-00018
Pit ID: 059-00018
Reviewer: Chrystal Wagner
Date: November 15, 2004

Boiler B-03

Heat Input Capacity
MMBtu/hr

Potential Throughput
MMCF/yr

10.2

89.4

Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	Pollutant					
	PM*	PM10*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
	1.9	7.6	0.6	100.0	5.5	84.0
				**see below		
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.1	0.3	0.0	4.5	0.2	3.8

*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. PM10 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM10 combined.

**Emission Factors for NOx: Uncontrolled = 100, Low NOx Burner = 50, Low NOx Burners/Flue gas recirculation = 32

Methodology

All emission factors are based on normal firing.

MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu

MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas

Potential Throughput (MMCF) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 MMCF/1,000 MMBtu

Emission Factors are from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, 1.4-3, SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03 (SUPPLEMENT D 3/98)

Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)/2,000 lb/ton

See page 2 for HAP emissions calculations.

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations

Natural Gas Combustion Only

MM BTU/HR <100

Small Industrial Boiler

HAP Emissions

Company Name: Avery Dennison

Address City IN Zip: 870 West Anderson Blvd, Greenfield, Indiana 46140

Permit Number: T059-18136-00018

Pit ID: 059-00018

Reviewer: Chrystal Wagner

Date: November 15, 2004

HAPs - Organics					
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	Benzene 2.1E-03	Dichlorobenzene 1.2E-03	Formaldehyde 7.5E-02	Hexane 1.8E+00	Toluene 3.4E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	9.391E-05	5.366E-05	3.354E-03	8.050E-02	1.520E-04

HAP - Metals					
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	Lead 5.0E-04	Cadmium 1.1E-03	Chromium 1.4E-03	Manganese 3.8E-04	Nickel 2.1E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	2.236E-05	4.919E-05	6.261E-05	1.699E-05	9.391E-05

Methodology is the same as page 1.

The five highest organic and metal HAPs emission factors are provided above.
Additional HAP emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Natural Gas Combustion Only
MM BTU/HR <100
Small Industrial Boiler**

Company Name: Avery Dennison
Address City IN Zip: 870 West Anderson Blvd, Greenfield, Indiana 46140
Permit Number: T059-18136-00018
Pit ID: 059-00018
Reviewer: Chrystal Wagner
Date: November 15, 2004

GF1: Natural Gas Ovens

Heat Input Capacity
MMBtu/hr

Potential Throughput
MMCF/yr

48.7

426.6

Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	Pollutant					
	PM*	PM10*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
	1.9	7.6	0.6	100.0	5.5	84.0
				**see below		
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.4	1.6	0.1	21.3	1.2	17.9

*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. PM10 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM10 combined.

**Emission Factors for NOx: Uncontrolled = 100, Low NOx Burner = 50, Low NOx Burners/Flue gas recirculation = 32

Methodology

All emission factors are based on normal firing.

MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu

MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas

Potential Throughput (MMCF) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 MMCF/1,000 MMBtu

Emission Factors are from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, 1.4-3, SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03 (SUPPLEMENT D 3/98)

Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)/2,000 lb/ton

See page 2 for HAP emissions calculations.

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations

Natural Gas Combustion Only

MM BTU/HR <100

Small Industrial Boiler

HAP Emissions

Company Name: Avery Dennison

Address City IN Zip: 870 West Anderson Blvd, Greenfield, Indiana 46140

Permit Number: T059-18136-00018

Pit ID: 059-00018

Reviewer: Chrystal Wagner

Date: November 15, 2004

HAPs - Organics					
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	Benzene 2.1E-03	Dichlorobenzene 1.2E-03	Formaldehyde 7.5E-02	Hexane 1.8E+00	Toluene 3.4E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	4.479E-04	2.560E-04	1.600E-02	3.840E-01	7.252E-04

HAP - Metals					
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	Lead 5.0E-04	Cadmium 1.1E-03	Chromium 1.4E-03	Manganese 3.8E-04	Nickel 2.1E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	1.067E-04	2.346E-04	2.986E-04	8.106E-05	4.479E-04

Methodology is the same as page 1.

The five highest organic and metal HAP emission factors are provided above. Additional HAP emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
 Natural Gas Combustion Only
 MM BTU/HR <100
 Small Industrial Boiler**

Company Name: Avery Dennison
Address City IN Zip: 870 West Anderson Blvd, Greenfield, Indiana 46140
Permit Number: T059-18136-00018
Pit ID: 059-00018
Reviewer: Chrystal Wagner
Date: January 9, 2006

GF2: Natural Gas Ovens

Heat Input Capacity
 MMBtu/hr

Potential Throughput
 MMCF/yr

71.9

629.5

Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	Pollutant					
	PM*	PM10*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
	1.9	7.6	0.6	100.0	5.5	84.0
				**see below		
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.6	2.4	0.2	31.5	1.7	26.4

*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. PM10 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM10 combined.

**Emission Factors for NOx: Uncontrolled = 100, Low NOx Burner = 50, Low NOx Burners/Flue gas recirculation = 32

Methodology

All emission factors are based on normal firing.

MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu

MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas

Potential Throughput (MMCF) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 MMCF/1,000 MMBtu

Emission Factors are from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, 1.4-3, SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03 (SUPPLEMENT D 3/98)

Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)/2,000 lb/ton

See page 2 for HAP emissions calculations.

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations

Natural Gas Combustion Only

MM BTU/HR <100

Small Industrial Boiler

HAP Emissions

Company Name: Avery Dennison

Address City IN Zip: 870 West Anderson Blvd, Greenfield, Indiana 46140

Permit Number: T059-18136-00018

Pit ID: 059-00018

Reviewer: Chrystal Wagner

Date: January 9, 2006

	HAPs - Organics				
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	Benzene 2.1E-03	Dichlorobenzene 1.2E-03	Formaldehyde 7.5E-02	Hexane 1.8E+00	Toluene 3.4E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	6.610E-04	3.777E-04	2.361E-02	5.665E-01	1.070E-03

	HAP - Metals				
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	Lead 5.0E-04	Cadmium 1.1E-03	Chromium 1.4E-03	Manganese 3.8E-04	Nickel 2.1E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	1.574E-04	3.462E-04	4.406E-04	1.196E-04	6.610E-04

Methodology is the same as page 1.

The five highest organic and metal HAP emission factors are provided above. Additional HAP emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4.