



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: January 13, 2006
RE: Tyson Foods Meat, Inc. / 017-21915-00034
FROM: Paul Dubenetzky
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 13-17-3-4 and 326 IAC 2, this approval 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 13-15-7-3 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 Environmental Adjudication, 100 North Senate Avenue, Government Center North, Room 1049, Indianapolis, IN 46204, **within eighteen (18) calendar days of the mailing of this notice**. 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.

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.

Enclosures
FNPER-MOD.dot 1/10/05



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We make Indiana a cleaner, healthier place to live.

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.
Governor

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Commissioner

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Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
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January 13, 2006

Mr. Jay Whalen
Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.
P.O. Box 28
Geneseo, IL 61254

Re: 017-21915-00034
Minor Source Modification to:
Part 70 Operating Permit No.: T 017-7369-00034

Dear Mr. Whalen:

Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc. was issued Part 70 Operating Permit T 017-7369-00034 on May 3, 2001 for a stationary meat packing and rendering source located at Hwy 35 and 25 Bypass, Logansport, Indiana 46947. An application to modify the source was received on October 17, 2005. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-10.5 the following emission units are approved for construction at the source:

Two (2) natural gas-fired boilers that use propane **and choice white grease** as alternative fuels, identified as B001 and B002, installed 1968, each with a maximum heat input rate of fifty (50) million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/ hr) and exhausting to stack B1.

The following construction conditions are applicable to the proposed project:

General Construction Conditions

1. The data and information supplied with the application shall be considered part of this source modification approval. Prior to any proposed change in construction which may affect the potential to emit (PTE) of the proposed project, the change must be approved by the Office of Air Quality (OAQ).
2. This approval to construct does not relieve the permittee of the responsibility to comply with the provisions of the Indiana Environmental Management Law (IC 13-11 through 13-20; 13-22 through 13-25; and 13-30), the Air Pollution Control Law (IC 13-17) and the rules promulgated thereunder, as well as other applicable local, state, and federal requirements.
3. Effective Date of the Permit
Pursuant to IC 13-15-5-3, this approval becomes effective upon its issuance.
4. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-9 and 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(i), the Commissioner may revoke this approval if construction is not commenced within eighteen (18) months after receipt of this approval or if construction is suspended for a continuous period of one (1) year or more.
5. All requirements and conditions of this construction approval shall remain in effect unless modified in a manner consistent with procedures established pursuant to 326 IAC 2.

6. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(l) the emission units constructed under this approval shall not be placed into operation prior to revision of the source's Part 70 Operating Permit to incorporate the required operation conditions.

This minor source modification authorizes construction of the new emission units. Operating conditions shall be incorporated into the Part 70 Operating Permit as a significant permit modification in accordance with 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(l)(2) and 326 IAC 2-7-12. Operation is not approved until the significant permit modification has been issued.

This decision is subject to the Indiana Administrative Orders and Procedures Act - IC 4-21.5-3-5. If you have any questions on this matter contact Craig J. Friederich, c/o OAQ, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46204-2251, at 631-691-3395, ext. 19 or in Indiana at 1-800-451-6027 (ext 631-691-3395).

Sincerely,
Original signed by

Nisha Sizemore, Section Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Attachments (Source Modification and Technical Support Document)
CJF/MES

cc: File - Cass County
Cass County Health Department
Air Compliance Section Inspector – Dave Rice
Compliance Branch
Administrative and Development Section
Technical Support and Modeling - Michele Boner



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**PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
MINOR SOURCE MODIFICATION
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY**

**Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.
2125 South County Rd 125
Logansport, Indiana 46947**

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

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.: T 017-7369-00034	
Issued by: Janet G. McCabe, Assistant Commissioner Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: May 3, 2001 Expiration Date: May 3, 2006

First Minor Source Modification No.: T 017-21915-00034 Sections Affected: A.2, D.2.	
Original signed by: Nisha Sizemore, Permits Section Chief Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: January 13, 2006

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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 meat packing and rendering plant.

Responsible Official:	Rick Retzlaff
Source Address:	2125 South County Road 125, Logansport, IN 46947
Mailing Address:	2125 South County Road 125, Logansport, IN 46947
SIC Code:	2011, 2077
County Location:	Cass
Source Location Status:	Attainment for all criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 Permit Program Minor Source, under PSD

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) Inedible Pork Rendering Facility, with a production capacity of 13,957 pounds per hour of crax (bone meal), consisting of the following equipment:
 - (1) One (1) Dupps 320U wet cooker, with emissions controlled by a condenser and a venturi/packed bed scrubber with a flow rate of 18,000 acfm, and one (1) Dupps 1800 wet cooker that will be used only as a backup.
 - (2) One (1) Dupps drainer screw, with emissions controlled by a venturi/packed bed scrubber with a flow rate of 18,000 acfm.
 - (3) Three (3) Dupps high pressure pressors, with emissions controlled by a venturi/packed bed scrubber with a flow rate of 18,000 acfm.
 - (4) Two (2) Sharples centrifuges, with emissions controlled by a venturi/packed bed scrubber with a flow rate of 18,000 acfm.
 - (5) Two (2) screw conveyors, with emissions controlled by a venturi/packed bed scrubber with a flow rate of 18,000 acfm.
 - (6) One (1) precrusher metering bin, with emissions controlled by a venturi/packed bed scrubber with a flow rate of 18,000 acfm.
 - (7) One (1) inedible crax bin, with uncontrolled emissions exhausting inside the building.
 - (8) One (1) screen, with uncontrolled emissions exhausting inside the building.
 - (9) One (1) inedible crax silo, with uncontrolled emissions exhausting to the atmosphere.
 - (10) One (1) truck loadout, with uncontrolled emissions.

- (11) One (1) rail loadout, with uncontrolled emissions.
- (12) One (1) hammermill with uncontrolled emissions exhausting inside the building.
- (b) Two (2) natural gas-fired boilers that use propane and choice white grease as alternative fuels, identified as B001 and B002, installed 1968, each with a maximum heat input rate of fifty (50) million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/ hr) and exhausting to stack B1.

A.3 Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)] [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]

This stationary source also includes the following insignificant activities which are specifically regulated, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21):

- (a) Edible Rendering System [326 IAC 6-3-2]
- (b) Blood Drying System with a maximum finished product rate of 2,625 pounds per hour consisting of a Dupps Ring Dryer Furnace which is a natural gas fired combustion unit using propane as an alternative fuel with maximum heat input rate of three (3) million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr), a product bin using a spray tower identified as C001 as control, and a product storage silo using a baghouse as control.[326 IAC 6-3-2]
- (c) Flootation System including a melt tank, a Sharples centrifuge, a Sweeco screener, and a sludge tank identified as IR002 with a maximum usage of 11,550 pounds of inedible material per hour and using a spray tower identified as C001 as control. [326 IAC 6-3-2]
- (d) Hair System including the Anco hair hydrolizer, the batch cooker, and the hair silo with a maximum usage of 3,855 pounds of raw hair material per hour and using a spray tower identified as C001 as control for odor. [326 IAC 6-3-2]

A.4 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 D.2

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

Two (2) natural gas-fired boilers that use propane and choice white grease as alternative fuels, identified as B001 and B002, installed 1968, each with a maximum heat input rate of fifty (50) million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/ hr) and exhausting to stack B1.

(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 Matter Limitation (PM) [326 IAC 6-2-3]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-3 (d) (Particulate emission limitations for sources of indirect heating: emission limitations for facilities specified in 326 IAC 6-2-1 (b)), particulate emissions from all facilities used for indirect heating purposes which were existing and in operation on or before June 8, 1972, shall in no case exceed 0.8 pounds of particulate matter per million British thermal units heat input.
- (b) The requirement from CP 017-9481-00034, issued on June 15, 1998, Operation Condition 9, that establishes a 0.275 lbs/MMBtu PM limit is not applicable. IDEM, OAQ has determined that not all of the combustion units are indirect heating; therefore, the two 50MMBtu/hr boilers should only be considered when calculating the limit. Thus, Operation Condition 9 of CP 017-9481-00034, is hereby rescinded.

D.2.2 Fuel Oil Restriction

The Permittee shall not burn fuel oil at either of the existing boilers, identified as B001 and B002. Any change or modification to these boilers is required to have prior approval from the IDEM, OAQ.

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

D.2.3 Reporting Requirements

The Permittee shall certify, on the form provided, that natural gas was fired in the boilers at all times during each quarter. Alternatively, the Permittee shall report the number of days during which an alternate fuel was burned during each quarter.

D.2.4 General Provisions Relating to NSPS [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60.40c, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1 for the two (2) boilers, identified as EU 001 and EU 002, as specified in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc in accordance with the schedule in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc.

D.2.5 Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units Requirements [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc] [326 IAC 12-1]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60.40c, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1 for the two (2) boilers, identified as EU 001 and EU 002 as 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).

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Clean Air Act, §60.48c(a)(4) shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

(c) Steam generating units which meet the applicability requirements in paragraph (a) of this section are not subject to the sulfur dioxide (SO₂) or particulate matter (PM) emission limits, performance testing requirements, or monitoring requirements under this subpart (§§60.42c, 60.43c, 60.44c, 60.45c, 60.46c, or 60.47c) during periods of combustion research, as defined in §60.41c.

(d) Any temporary change to an existing steam generating unit for the purpose of conducting combustion research is not considered a modification under §60.14.

[55 FR 37683, Sept. 12, 1990, as amended at 61 FR 20736, May 8, 1996]

§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 ch a separate source (such as a stationary gas turbine, internal combustion engine, or kiln) provides exhaust gas to a steam generating unit.

Coal means all solid fuels classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, or lignite by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D388-77, "Standard Specification for Classification of Coals by Rank" (incorporated by reference—see §60.17); 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, gasified coal, coal-oil mixtures, and coal-water mixtures, are 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.

[55 FR 37683, Sept. 12, 1990, as amended at 61 FR 20736, May 8, 1996; 65 FR 61752, Oct. 17, 2000]

§60.48c Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of each affected facility shall submit notification of the date of construction or reconstruction, anticipated startup, and actual startup, as provided by §60.7 of this part. This notification shall include:

(1) The design heat input capacity of the affected facility and identification of fuels to be combusted in the affected facility.

(3) The annual capacity factor at which the owner or operator anticipates operating the affected facility based on all fuels fired and based on each individual fuel fired.

(g) The owner or operator of each affected facility shall record and maintain records of the amounts of each fuel combusted during each day.

(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.

(j) The reporting period for the reports required under this subpart is each six-month period. All reports shall be submitted to the Administrator and shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the reporting period.

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

**Technical Support Document (TSD) for a Part 70 Minor Source and
Significant Permit Modification**

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.
Source Location:	2125 South County Rd 125, Logansport, IN 46947
County:	Cass
SIC Code:	2011, 2077
Operation Permit No.:	T017-7369-00034
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	May 3, 2001
Minor Source Modification No.:	017-21915-00034
Significant Permit Modification No.:	017-21989-00034
Permit Reviewer:	Craig J. Friederich

Existing Approvals

The source was issued a Part 70 Operating Permit 017-7369-00034 on May 3, 2001. The source has since received the following approvals:

- (a) First Administrative Amendment No. 017-14945-00034 issued on October 9, 2001;
- (b) Second Administrative Amendment No. 017-17771-00034 issued on July 2, 2003; and
- (c) Third Administrative Amendment No. 017-20729-00034 issued on August 15, 2005.

County Attainment Status

The source is located in Cass County.

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

- (a) Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) 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 NO_x emissions are considered when evaluating the rule applicability relating to ozone. Cass County has been designated as

attainment or unclassifiable for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NOx emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

- (b) Cass 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 the U.S. EPA adopts specific provisions for PSD review for PM_{2.5} emissions, it has directed states to regulate PM₁₀ emissions as a surrogate for PM_{2.5} emissions.
- (c) Cass County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable in Indiana for all criteria pollutants. Therefore, these emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.
- (d) Fugitive Emissions
 Since this type of operation is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories under 326 IAC 2-2 or 326 IAC 2-3, fugitive emissions are not counted toward the determination of PSD and Emission Offset applicability.

Source Status

The table below summarizes the potential to emit of the entire source, prior to the proposed modification, after consideration of all enforceable limits established in the effective permits:

Pollutant	Emissions (tons/year)
PM	30.9
PM ₁₀	30.9
SO ₂	7.64
VOC	19.5
CO	53.6
NO _x	91.2

- (a) This existing source is not a major stationary source, under PSD (326 IAC 2-2), because no regulated pollutant is emitted at a rate of two hundred and fifty (250) tons per year or more, and it is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2-1(gg)(1).
- (b) These emissions are based upon the Technical Support Document (TSD) for the Part 70 Operating Permit T 017-7369-00034, issued on May 3, 2001.

The table below summarizes the potential to emit HAPs for the entire source, prior to the proposed modification, after consideration of all enforceable limits established in the effective permits:

HAPs	Potential To Emit (tons/year)
TOTAL HAPs	--

This existing source is not a major source of HAPs, as defined in 40 CFR 63.41, because HAPs emissions are less than ten (10) tons per year for a single HAP and twenty-five (25) tons per year of a combination of HAPs. Therefore, this source is an area source under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

Actual Emissions

The following table shows the actual emissions from the source. This information reflects the 2003 OAQ emission data.

Pollutant	Actual Emissions (tons/year)
PM _{2.5}	13.0
PM ₁₀	33.0
SO ₂	2.00
VOC	9.00
CO	25.0
NO _x	33.0
HAP (specify)	N/A

Description of Proposed Modification

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed a modification application, submitted by Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc. on October 17, 2005, relating to addition of choice white grease as an alternative fuel at the two (2) existing boilers, identified as B001 and B002. The following is a list of the modified emission units and pollution control devices:

Two (2) natural gas-fired boilers that use propane and choice white grease as alternative fuels, identified as B001 and B002, installed 1968, each with a maximum heat input rate of fifty (50) million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/ hr) and exhausting to stack B1.

Enforcement Issues

There are no pending enforcement actions.

Emission Calculations

See Appendix A of this document for detailed emission calculations.

Permit Level Determination – Part 70

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(16), Potential to Emit is defined as the maximum capacity of a stationary source or emission unit 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, IDEM, or the appropriate local air pollution control agency.®

The following table is used to determine the appropriate permit level under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5. This table reflects the PTE before controls. Control equipment is not considered federally enforceable until it has been required in a federally enforceable permit.

Pollutant	Potential To Emit (tons/year)
PM	13.3
PM ₁₀	13.3
SO ₂	--
VOC	--
CO	--
NO _x	--

HAPs	Potential To Emit (tons/year)
TOTAL HAPs	--

*Note: This table reflects the difference in the potential to emit after controls, of the two (2) boilers between this modification and the existing permitted worst case potential emissions on either natural gas or propane. The potential to emit of all criteria pollutants, except PM and PM₁₀, is less when burning choice white grease.

Pollutant	PTE Before Modification (tons/year)	PTE After Modification (tons/year)	Net Difference (tons/year)
PM	3.40	16.7	13.3
PM ₁₀	3.40	16.7	13.3
SO ₂	7.20	7.20	--
VOC	2.40	2.40	--
CO	36.8	36.8	--
NO _x	91.0	91.0	--
HAPs	--	--	--

This source modification is subject to 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(d)(4), because the potential to emit PM and PM₁₀ is greater than five (5) tons per year, but less than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Additionally, the modification will be incorporated into the Part 70 Operating Permit through a significant permit modification issued pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-12(d)(1) because the requirements of NSPS Subpart Dc are incorporated into the permit.

Permit Level Determination – PSD

The table below summarizes the potential to emit, reflecting all limits, of the emission units. Any control equipment is considered federally enforceable only after issuance of this Part 70 minor source and significant permit modification, 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	Other
Boiler B001 and B002	13.3	13.3	--	--	--	--	--
Total for Modification	13.3	13.3	--	--	--	--	--
Major Source Threshold	250	250	250	100	250	100	--

This modification to an existing minor stationary source is not major because the emission increase is less than the PSD major source thresholds. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, the PSD requirements do not apply.

Federal Rule Applicability Determination

The following federal rules are applicable to the source due to this modification:

- (a) The two (2) boilers, identified as B001 and B002 are subject to the New Source Performance Standards for 40 CFR 60.40c, Subpart Dc, (Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units) which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12.

Nonapplicable portions of the NSPS will not be included in the permit. The two (2) boilers, identified as B001 and B002 are subject to the following portions of Subpart Dc:

- (1) 40 CFR 60.40c
- (2) 40 CFR 60.41c
- (3) 40 CFR 60.48c (a)(1)(3),(g),(i), and (j)

- (b) There are no National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs)(326 IAC 14, 326 IAC 20 and 40 CFR Part 63) applicable to this proposed modification. The requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD are not applicable to this modification because this source is not a major source of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs).

State Rule Applicability Determination

326 IAC 2-2 (PSD)

PSD applicability is discussed under the Permit Level Determination - PSD section.

326 IAC 6-2-3 (Particulate Matter Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating)

Pursuant to Part 70 Operating Permit T 017-7369-00034, issued May 3, 2001, the allowable particulate from each of the two (2) boilers, identified as B001 and B002, is 0.8 pounds per million British thermal units per hour. Pursuant to the calculations in Appendix A, the worst case potential to emit PM, utilizing choice white grease as fuel, is 8.32 tons per year, each.

$8.32\text{tons/yr} \times (2000 \text{ lbs/ton} / 8760 \text{ hrs/yr}) = 1.90 \text{ lbs/hr.}$

$(1.90 \text{ lbs/hr} / 50.0 \text{ MMBtu/hr}) = 0.038 \text{ pound PM/ MMBtu, each.}$ Therefore, the two (2) boilers continue to be in compliance with this rule.

Compliance Determination and Monitoring Requirements

Permits issued under 326 IAC 2-7 are required to ensure that sources can demonstrate compliance with all applicable state and federal rules on a continuous basis. All state and federal rules contain compliance provisions, however, these provisions do not always fulfill the requirement for a 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 Determination Requirements are included in the permit. The Compliance determination requirements in Section D of the permit are those conditions that are found directly within state and federal rules and the violation of which serves as grounds for enforcement action.

If the Compliance Determination Requirements 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.

There are no applicable compliance determination requirements applicable to this modification.

Proposed Changes

The changes listed below have been made to Part 70 Operating Permit No. T017-7369-00034. Deleted language appears as ~~strikethroughs~~ and new language appears in **bold**:

Change 1:

The addition of the use of choice white grease as an alternative fuel has been added to Section A.1 and D.2 as shown below. The description in Section D.2 has been revised for consistency.

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:

- (b) Two (2) natural gas-fired boilers that use propane **and choice white grease** as a alternative fuels, identified as B001 and B002, installed 1968, each with a maximum heat input rate of fifty (50) million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/ hr) and exhausting to stack B1.

SECTION D.2

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

Two (2) natural gas-fired boilers **that use propane and choice white grease as alternative fuels**, identified as B001 and B002, installed 1968, **each with a maximum heat input rate of fifty (50) million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/ hr) rated at fifty (50) MMBtu per hour each, and exhausting to stack B1** exhausting at one (1) stack, identified as B1. These boilers use propane as a back up fuel which has a sulfur content of 15gr/100cf.

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

Change 2:

The Permittee has requested that a condition be added to the Part 70 Operating Permit which restricts the use of fuel oil at the two (2) existing boilers. Once the units are converted to use choice white grease, they technically have the capability to burn fuel oil. The source will not burn fuel oil, but to ensure that no fuel oil limitations pursuant to NSPS Subpart Dc are applicable, a condition was added as follows:

D.2.2 Fuel Oil Restriction

The Permittee shall not burn fuel oil at either of the existing boilers, identified as B001 and B002. Any change or modification to these boilers is required to have prior approval from the IDEM, OAQ.

Change 3:

The requirements of NSPS Subpart Dc have been incorporated into the Part 70 Operating Permit as follows:

D.2.4 General Provisions Relating to NSPS [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60.40c, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1 for the two (2) boilers, identified as EU 001 and EU 002, as specified in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc in accordance with the schedule in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc.

D.2.5 Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units Requirements [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc] [326 IAC 12-1]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60.40c, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1 for the two (2) boilers, identified as EU 001 and EU 002 as 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).

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Clean Air Act, §60.48c(a)(4) shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

(c) Steam generating units which meet the applicability requirements in paragraph (a) of this section are not subject to the sulfur dioxide (SO₂) or particulate matter (PM) emission limits,

performance testing requirements, or monitoring requirements under this subpart (§§60.42c, 60.43c, 60.44c, 60.45c, 60.46c, or 60.47c) during periods of combustion research, as defined in §60.41c.

(d) Any temporary change to an existing steam generating unit for the purpose of conducting combustion research is not considered a modification under §60.14.

[55 FR 37683, Sept. 12, 1990, as amended at 61 FR 20736, May 8, 1996]

§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 ch a separate source (such as a stationary gas turbine, internal combustion engine, or kiln) provides exhaust gas to a steam generating unit.

Coal means all solid fuels classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, or lignite by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D388–77, “Standard Specification for Classification of Coals by Rank” (incorporated by reference—see §60.17); 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, gasified coal, coal-oil mixtures, and coal-water mixtures, are 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.

[55 FR 37683, Sept. 12, 1990, as amended at 61 FR 20736, May 8, 1996; 65 FR 61752, Oct. 17, 2000]

§60.48c Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of each affected facility shall submit notification of the date of construction or reconstruction, anticipated startup, and actual startup, as provided by §60.7 of this part. This notification shall include:

(1) The design heat input capacity of the affected facility and identification of fuels to be combusted in the affected facility.

(3) The annual capacity factor at which the owner or operator anticipates operating the affected facility based on all fuels fired and based on each individual fuel fired.

(g) The owner or operator of each affected facility shall record and maintain records of the amounts of each fuel combusted during each day.

(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.

(j) The reporting period for the reports required under this subpart is each six-month period. All reports shall be submitted to the Administrator and shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the reporting period.

Change 4:

The responsible official has been updated and the source address has been updated in Section A.1 as shown below. The source address was changed throughout the entire Part 70 Operating Permit. The changes are as follows:

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 meat packing and rendering plant.

Responsible Official:	Darrell Schmidt Rick Retzlaff
Source Address:	Hwy. 35 & 25 Bypass, 2125 South County Road 125 , Logansport, IN 46947
Mailing Address:	2125 South County Road 125 West , Logansport, IN 46947
SIC Code:	2011, 2077
County Location:	Cass
Source Location Status:	Attainment for all criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 Permit Program Minor Source, under PSD

Conclusion and Recommendation

The construction and operation of this proposed modification shall be subject to the conditions of the attached proposed Part 70 Minor Source Modification No. 017-21915-00034 and Significant Permit Modification No. 017-21989-00034. The staff recommends to the Commissioner that these Part 70 Minor Source and Significant Permit Modifications be approved.

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Boiler Combusting Choice White Grease**

Boiler B001

Company Name: Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 2125 South County Road 125 West, Logansport, IN 46947
Permit Number: 017-21915
Plt ID: 017-00034
Reviewer: Craig J. Friederich
Application Date: October 17, 2005

A. Emissions calculated based on heat input capacity (MMBtu/hr)

Heat Input Capacity
MM Btu/hr

50.0

	Pollutant					
	PM	PM10	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lb/MMBtu	0.038	0.038	0.00	0.154	0.00	0.014
Potential Emission in tons/yr	8.32	8.32	0.00	33.73	0.00	3.07

Methodology

Emission Factors are from U.S. EPA "Assessment of Emissions Data and State Permit Information Available for Burning Biofuels", March 21, 2003.

Emission (tons/yr) = [Heat input rate (MMBtu/hr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMBtu)] * 8760 hr/yr / (2,000 lb/ton)

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Boiler Combusting Choice White Grease**

Boiler B002

Company Name: Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 2125 South County Road 125 West, Logansport, IN 46947
Permit Number: 017-21915
Plt ID: 017-00034
Reviewer: Craig J. Friederich
Application Date: October 17, 2005

A. Emissions calculated based on heat input capacity (MMBtu/hr)

Heat Input Capacity
MM Btu/hr

50.0

	Pollutant					
	PM	PM10	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lb/MMBtu	0.038	0.038	0.00	0.154	0.00	0.014
Potential Emission in tons/yr	8.32	8.32	0.00	33.73	0.00	3.07

Methodology

Emission Factors are from U.S. EPA "Assessment of Emissions Data and State Permit Information Available for Burning Biofuels", March 21, 2003.

Emission (tons/yr) = [Heat input rate (MMBtu/hr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMBtu)] * 8760 hr/yr / (2,000 lb/ton)

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations

Company Name: Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 2125 South County Road 125 West, Logansport, IN 46947
Permit No: 017-21915
Plt ID: 017-00034
Reviewer: Craig J. Friederich
Date: October 17, 2005

Boiler B001

Summary of the Emissions for each of the fuels

Fuel	Potential to Emit (tons/year)					
	PM	PM10	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
Natural Gas	1.70	1.70	0.100	21.9	1.20	18.4
Propane	1.40	1.40	3.60	45.5	1.20	7.70
Choice White Grease	8.32	8.32	0.00	33.7	0.00	3.07

Worst Case Scenario from combustion of natural gas, propane, and choice white grease

	PM	PM10	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
Potential Emission in tons/yr	8.32	8.32	3.60	45.5	1.20	18.4

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations

Company Name: Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 2125 South County Road 125 West, Logansport, IN 46947
Permit No: 017-21915
Plt ID: 017-00034
Reviewer: Craig J. Friederich
Date: October 17, 2005

Boiler B002

Summary of the Emissions for each of the fuels

Fuel	Potential to Emit (tons/year)					
	PM	PM10	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
Natural Gas	1.70	1.70	0.100	21.9	1.20	18.4
Propane	1.40	1.40	3.60	45.5	1.20	7.70
Choice White Grease	8.32	8.32	0.00	33.7	0.00	3.07

Worst Case Scenario from combustion of natural gas, propane, and choice white grease

	PM	PM10	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
Potential Emission in tons/yr	8.32	8.32	3.60	45.5	1.20	18.4