INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
We make Indiana a cleaner, healthier place to live.

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: October 20, 2006

RE: Consolidated grain and Barge Co. / 129-22782-00035

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 according to IC 13-15-6-3, 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 and IC 13-15-6-1 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, **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.dot 03/23/06

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October 20, 2006

Mr. Doug Van Meter
Consolidated Grain & Barge Co.
2781 Bluff Road
Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620

Re: 129-22782-00035
First Significant Source Modification to:
Part 70 permit No.T129-10111-00035

Dear Mr. Van Meter:

Consolidated Grain & Barge Co. was issued a Part 70 operating permit T129-10111-00035 on February 20, 2001 for a soybean oil extraction plant. An application to modify the source was received on March 14, 2006. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-10.5, the following emission units are approved for construction at the source:

(dddd) Two (2) wood/shredded tire fired boilers, identified as P17B and P17C, constructed in 2006, each with a maximum heat input capacity of 57.3 MMBtu/hr, both controlled by one (1) electrostatic precipitator (ESP) (identified as ES1), and exhausting through Stack 17A. Stack 17A is equipped with a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). Under NSPS, Subpart Dc, boilers P17B and P17C are considered small industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units. Under NESHAP, Subpart DDDDD, boilers P17B and P17C are considered new large solid fuel boilers.

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.

This significant 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.

Pursuant to Contract No. A305-5-65, IDEM, OAQ has assigned the processing of this application to Eastern Research Group, Inc., (ERG). Therefore, questions should be directed to Yu-Lien Chu, ERG, 1600 Perimeter Park Drive, Morrisville, North Carolina 27560, or call (919) 386-1024 to speak directly to Ms. Chu. Questions may also be directed to Duane Van Laningham at IDEM, OAQ, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46204-2251, or call (800) 451-6027 and ask for Duane Van Laningham or extension 3-6878, or dial (317) 233-6878.

Sincerely,

Original signed by

Nisha Sizemore, Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Attachments

ERG/YC

cc: File – Posey County
Posey County Health Department
Southwest Regional Office
Air Compliance Section Inspector – Derrick Ohning
Compliance Data Section
Administrative and Development
Technical Support and Modeling - Michele Boner

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PART 70 SIGNIFICANT SOURCE MODIFICATION
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

Consolidated Grain & Barge Co.
2781 Bluff Road
Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620

(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.: 129-10111-00035	
Issued by: Janet G. McCabe, Assistant Commissioner Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: February 20, 2001 Expiration Date: February 20, 2006

1st Administrative Amendment No. : 129-14511-00035, issued on September 5, 2001
2nd Administrative Amendment No. : 129-15173-00035, issued on January 22, 2002
1st Significant Permit Modification: No. :129-15765-00035, issued on May 15, 2002
3rd Administrative Amendment No. : 129-16161-00035, issued on September 4, 2002
4th Administrative Amendment No. : 129-17877-00035, issued on February 5, 2004

First Significant Source Modification No. 129-22782-00035	
Issued by: Original signed by Nisha Sizemore, Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date:October 20, 2006

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 soybean oil extraction plant.

Responsible Official:	Plant Manager
Source Address:	2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Mailing Address:	P.O. Box 548, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620-0548
General Source Phone Number:	(812) 838-6651
SIC Code:	2075
County Location:	Posey
Source Location Status:	Attainment for all criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 Permit Program Minor Source, under PSD Rules; Major Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Not in 1 of 28 Source Categories

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) truck only soybean north receiving area (P24) with a maximum throughput capacity of 360 tons per hour consisting of:

(1) One (1) truck only receiving pit that controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C24) that exhausts to Stack 24;

(b) One (1) north house bin loading area (P27) with a maximum throughput capacity of 360 tons per hour loading consisting of:

(1) One (1) totally enclosed aspirated elevator leg that transfers soybeans to enclosed conveyors at a maximum rate of 720,000 pounds per hour;

(2) Three (3) enclosed conveyors that transfer the soybean from the north receiving area to the soybean storage areas at a combined maximum rate of 720,000 pounds per hour;

(c) One (1) north storage/loadout area (P25) with a maximum throughput capacity of 360 tons per hour loading/unloading consisting of:

(1) Two (2) steel storage tanks with a maximum capacity of 21,000 tons (700,000 bushels), each, that utilize oil application to control PM emissions;

(2) Two (2) enclosed conveyors that transfer the soybean from the storage area to the loadout bin at a combined maximum rate of 720,000 pounds per hour;

(d) One (1) soybean expander system (P23) with a maximum capacity of 50 tons per hour consisting of:

(1) One (1) expander, forming soybean collets, with a maximum capacity of 50 tons per hour;

(2) One (1) soybean collet cooler with a maximum capacity of 50 tons per hour that controls PM emissions with one (1) cyclone (C23) that exhausts to Stack 23;

(3) Two (2) totally enclosed conveyors that transfer soybean fines from the hull aspirator to an enclosed expander conveyor at a maximum rate of 50 tons per hour;

(4) Two (2) totally enclosed expander conveyors that transfer soybean flakes and fines to the expander at a maximum rate of 50 tons per hour;

(5) One (1) totally enclosed conveyor that transfers soybean collets from the expander to the cooler at a maximum rate of 50 tons per hour;

(6) One (1) totally enclosed conveyor that transfers soybean collets from the cooler to the enclosed flake conveyor at a maximum rate of 50 tons per hour.

(e) One (1) truck only soybean receiving area (P1) with a maximum throughput capacity of 600 tons per hour consisting of:

(1) One (1) truck only receiving pit that controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C1) that exhausts to Stack 1,

(2) One (1) totally enclosed belt conveyor system (or equivalent) that utilizes an oil application to control PM emissions,

(3) One (1) aspirated soybean receiving leg that utilizes an oil application and one (1) baghouse (C1) that exhausts to Stack 1 to control PM emissions,

(4) One (1) drag conveyor that transfers the soybean from the receiving leg to the soybean covered belt conveyor, and

(5) One (1) covered belt conveyor that loads the soybean storage silos;

(f) One (1) truck and rail soybean and hull receiving area (P2) with a maximum throughput capacity of 540 tons per hour consisting of:

(1) Two (2) H.B. truck and rail receiving pits that control PM emissions by restricting vehicles unloading grain at these stations to hopper-bottom rail cars and trucks with choke unloading applications,

(2) One (1) enclosed drag conveyor system (or equivalent) that utilizes an oil application to control PM emissions,

(3) Two (2) aspirated soybean and hull receiving legs that utilize an oil application and one (1) baghouse (C1) that exhausts to Stack 1 to control PM emissions,

(4) One (1) enclosed drag conveyor that transfers the soybean at a maximum rate of 540 tons per hour from the receiving leg to the soybean covered belt conveyor that loads the soybean silos and the hull at a maximum rate of 170 tons per hour from the receiving leg to the hull covered belt conveyor that loads the hull silos;

(g) One (1) barge soybean receiving area (P16) with a maximum throughput capacity of 540 tons per hour consisting of:

(1) One (1) clamshell crane or bucket unloading to one (1) aspirated hopper unloading to one (1) enclosed belt/mass flow conveyor that controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C16) that exhausts to Stack 16,

(2) One (1) enclosed conveyor system that utilizes an oil application to control PM emissions,

(3) One (1) enclosed bucket elevator, and

(4) One (1) enclosed belt/mass flow conveyor that discharges to the truck and rail receiving scale;

(h) Twelve (12) concrete soybean silos, with a maximum storage capacity of 2,191.6 tons (73,053 bushels) each, that utilize an oil application to control PM emissions;

(i) Four (4) concrete soybean storage silos with a maximum capacity of 19,375 bushels each, that utilize an oil application to control PM emissions;

(j) Two (2) concrete soybean storage silos, with a maximum capacity of 18,801 bushels each, that utilize an oil application to control PM emissions;

(k) One (1) flow coating material kaolin receiving bin that controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C3) that exhausts to Stack 3;

(l) One (1) flow coating material enclosed conveyor system that transfers kaolin to the enclosed mixing screw conveyor at a maximum rate of 0.417 tons per hour;

(m) Three (3) totally enclosed drag conveyors (or equivalent) comprising two conveyance systems located below the storage silos that transfer the soybeans from the silos to the elevator legs at a maximum rate of 115 tons per hour per system. Only one system operates at any given time and the systems utilize an oil application to control PM emissions;

(n) Two (2) soybean elevator legs that transfer the soybeans from the drag conveyor to the cleaner at a maximum rate of 115 tons per hour each, and utilize an oil application to control PM emissions;

(o) One (1) totally enclosed conveyor that transfers the soybeans from the elevator legs to the magnet at a maximum rate of 115 tons per hour;

(p) One (1) magnet, with a maximum capacity of 115 tons per hour, that utilizes both an oil application and one (1) baghouse (C4) that exhausts to Stack 4 to control PM emissions;

(q) One (1) cleaning system with a maximum capacity of 115 tons per hour, consisting of one (1) cleaner, two (2) aspirators, two (2) hoppers, and one (1) scale, that utilize both an oil application and one (1) baghouse (C4) that exhausts to Stack 4 to control PM emissions and one (1) aspirator and one (1) breaker that utilize one (1) cyclone (C5E) that exhaust to Stack 5 to control PM;

(r) One (1) soybean heater, with a maximum capacity of 115 tons per hour, that exhausts to Stack 21;

(s) One (1) L-Path totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers the cleaned soybeans at a maximum rate of 115 tons per hour;

(t) One (1) enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) and one (1) totally enclosed overflow recycle L-Path conveyor (or equivalent) with a totally enclosed surge hopper that transfers soybeans to the jet dryers at a maximum rate of 115 tons per hour;

(u) Three (3) jet dryers, with a maximum capacity of 42 tons per hour each, that controls PM emissions with three (3) cyclones (C5A, C5B, and C5F) that exhaust to Stack 5;

(v) Three (3) primary CCD dryers, with a combined maximum capacity of 115 tons per hour, that controls PM emissions with two (2) cyclones (C5C and C5G) that exhaust to Stack 5;

(w) Three (3) secondary CCC coolers, with a combined maximum capacity of 115 tons per hour, that controls PM emissions with two (2) cyclones (C5D and C5H) that exhaust to Stack 5;

(x) Six (6) cracking and dehulling rolls, with a combined maximum capacity of 115 tons per hour, that transfer the hulls through four (4) cyclones (C5C, C5D, C5G, and C5H) to an enclosed conveyor;

(y) One (1) totally enclosed cracking and dehulling drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers-hulls from cyclones C5A and C5B to the hull grinding system at a maximum rate of 8.05 tons per hour;

(z) One (1) totally enclosed cracking and dehulling drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers-hulls and aspirated fines from cyclones C5C, C5D, C5F, C5G, C5H, and the totally enclosed auger (or equivalent) of filter C4 to the hull screener and aspirator at a maximum rate of 8.05 tons per hour;

(aa) One (1) hull screener and aspirator, with a maximum capacity of 8.05 tons per hour, that controls PM emissions with one (1) cyclone (C5E) that exhausts to Stack 5;

(bb) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers hulls from the hull screener to the hull grinders at a maximum rate of 8.05 tons per hour;

(cc) Two (2) hull grinders, with a maximum system capacity of 8.05 tons per hour, that transfers the ground hulls to one (1) baghouse (C6) that exhausts to Stack 6;

(dd) Hull storage bins, with a maximum capacity of 39,000 cubic feet, that controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C7) that exhausts to Stack 7;

(ee) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers hulls to the hull hopper at a maximum rate of 15 tons per hour;

(ff) One (1) hull hopper that feeds to the pellet mill at a maximum rate of 15 tons per hour that controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C7A) that exhausts to Stack 7A;

(gg) One (1) hull pellet mill with a maximum capacity of 15 tons per hour;

(hh) One (1) hull pellet cooler, with a maximum capacity of 15 tons per hour, that controls PM emissions with one (1) cyclone (C8) that exhausts to Stack 8;

(ii) Pellet storage bins with a maximum capacity of 70,000 cubic feet, that controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C8A) that exhausts to Stack 8A;

(jj) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) and one (1) totally enclosed overflow recycle L-Path conveyor (or equivalent) with a totally enclosed surge hopper that transfers beans from cracking and dehulling to the flakers at a maximum rate of 104.9 tons per hour;

(kk) Nine (9) flakers, with a combined maximum capacity of 104.9 tons per hour, that controls PM emissions with three (3) baghouses (C19A, C19B, and C19C) that exhaust to Stack 19;

(ll) Two (2) totally enclosed drag conveyors (or equivalent) in series that transfer soybean flakes and collets from the flakers and the expander system to the feed screw conveyor at a maximum rate of 104.9 tons per hour;

(mm) One (1) feed screw conveyor that transfers soybean flakes and collets to the extractor at a maximum rate of 104.9 tons per hour;

(nn) One (1) soybean oil extractor, with a maximum capacity of 104.9 tons of soybean flakes and collets per hour and 104.9 tons of hexane per hour, that controls hexane (VOC) emissions with one (1) mineral oil absorber system (C13) that exhausts to Stack 13;

(oo) One (1) desolventizer unit, with a maximum capacity of 86.8 tons of spent soybean flakes and collets per hour, that controls hexane emissions with one (1) mineral oil absorber system (C13) that exhausts to Stack 13;

(pp) A set of evaporators, with a maximum capacity of 20.7 tons of soybean oil per hour, that controls hexane emissions with one (1) mineral oil absorber system (C13) that exhaust to Stack 13;

(qq) A set of condensers and water separator to separate hexane and water, with a maximum capacity of 20.7 tons of soybean oil per hour, that controls hexane emissions with one (1) mineral oil absorber system (C13) that exhaust to Stack 13;

(rr) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers flakes and hexane to the desolventizer at a maximum rate of 86.8 tons per hour and 34.5 tons per hour, respectively;

(ss) One (1) DTDC meal dryer section 1, with a maximum drying capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, that controls PM emissions with one (1) cyclone (C10) that exhausts to Stack 10;

(tt) One (1) DTDC meal dryer section 2, with a maximum drying capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, that controls PM emissions with one (1) cyclone (C11) that exhausts to Stack 11;

(uu) One (1) DTDC meal cooler section, with a maximum cooling capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, that transfers the meal to one (1) cyclone (C12) to Stack 12;

(vv) One (1) DTDC enclosed screw conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal from the DTDC meal cooler and three (3) DTDC cyclones (C10, C11, and C12) to the meal surge bin conveyor at a maximum capacity of 83.4 tons per hour;

(ww) One (1) totally enclosed surge bin conveyor that transfers the meal to the surge bins at a maximum rate of 83.4 tons per hour;

(xx) Two (2) meal surge bins, with a maximum storage capacity of 19,500 cubic feet, that feed to the screeners or the recycle leg that controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C9) that exhausts to Stack 9;

(yy) One (1) elevator leg that transfers the meal to the sizing process at a maximum rate of 83.4 tons per hour;

(zz) Five (5) meal screeners, with a maximum capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, that controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C9) that exhausts to Stack 9;

(aaa) One (1) meal screening hopper that controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C9) that exhausts to Stack 9;

(bbb) Two (2) meal grinders, with a combined maximum capacity of 83.4 tons per year, that controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C9) that exhausts to Stack 9;

(ccc) Two (2) meal grinding hoppers and two (2) aspirators that controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C9) that exhausts to Stack 9;

(ddd) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal from the grinding hoppers to the meal mixing screw conveyor at a maximum rate of 83.4 tons per hour;

(eee) One (1) enclosed meal mixing screw conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal to the mixed meal elevator leg at a maximum rate of 83.8 tons per hour;

(fff) One (1) mixed meal elevator leg, with a maximum capacity of 83.8 tons per hour, that controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C9) that exhausts to Stack 9;

(ggg) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal from the mixed meal elevator leg to the meal storage tanks, load out bins and bulk weigh system at a maximum rate of 83.8 tons per hour;

(hhh) Meal storage tanks (capacity 292,000 cubic feet) and loadout bins (capacity 58,000 cubic feet), with a combined maximum storage capacity of 350,000 cubic feet, that controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C20) that exhausts to Stack 20;

(iii) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers soybean meal from the meal storage tanks to the meal elevator leg at a maximum rate of 300 tons per hour;

(jjj) One (1) meal elevator leg that operates at a maximum capacity of 300 tons per hour and controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C20) that exhausts to Stack 20;

(kkk) One (1) truck loadout scalper with a totally enclosed ball breaker that operates at a maximum capacity of 383.3 tons per hour;

(lll) Two (2) totally enclosed drag conveyors (or equivalent) that transfer meal from the meal loadout bins to the truck at a maximum rate of 383.3 tons per hour each;

(mmm) One (1) truck loadout chute that operates at a maximum capacity of 383.3 tons per hour and controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C14) that exhausts to Stack 14;

(nnn) One (1) rail and barge loadout scalper with a totally enclosed ball breaker that operates at a maximum capacity of 383.3 tons per hour;

(ooo) One (1) rail and barge bulk weigh system consisting of one (1) upper garner, one (1) weigh hopper, and one (1) lower surge that operates at a maximum capacity of 383.3 tons per hour;

(ppp) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal from the lower surge to rail or barge loadout at a maximum rate of 383.3 tons per hour;

(qqq) Two (2) rail loadout systems that operates at a maximum total capacity of 383.3 tons per hour, based on only one system operating at a time, and control PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C15) that exhausts to Stack 15;

(rrr) One (1) enclosed conveyor that transfers soybean meal from the lower surge to the barge loadout system at a maximum rate of 383.3 tons;

(sss) One (1) barge loadout system that operates at a maximum capacity of 383.3 tons per hour and controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C15) that exhausts to Stack 15;

(ttt) Three (3) 33.7 million (MM)Btu per hour natural gas fired back-up boilers, identified as P17, P18, and P18A, constructed in 1996, and exhausting to Stacks 17, 18, and 18A, respectively; Under NSPS, Subpart Dc, boilers P17, P18, and P18A are considered small industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units. Under NESHAP, Subpart DDDDD, boilers P17, P18, and P18A are considered existing large gaseous fuel boilers.

(uuu) Two (2) fixed roof hexane storage tanks with a maximum storage capacity of 14,000 gallons each;

(vvv) One (1) fixed roof hexane work tank with a maximum storage capacity of 8,000 gallons;

(www) Four (4) fixed roof soybean oil storage tanks with a maximum storage capacity of 932 cubic meters each;

(xxx) Three (3) fixed roof soybean oil storage day tanks with a maximum storage capacity of 114 cubic meters each; and

(yyy) One (1) fixed roof dust suppression soybean/mineral oil storage tank with a maximum storage capacity of 1,000 gallons.

(zzz) Two (2) soybean storage piles, each with a maximum annual throughput of 0.75 million bushels per year.

(aaaa) One (1) new silo, with a maximum capacity of 525,000 bushels, and a maximum handling rate of 157,500 tons per year, using oil application to control PM emissions. The new silo will not increase the overall throughput of the soybeans at the plant, but will allow the source to separate genetically altered crops from non-genetically altered ones.

(bbbb) One (1) new enclosed belt conveyor to load the new silo.

(cccc) One (1) new enclosed drag conveyor to loadout the new silo.

(dddd) Two (2) wood/shredded tire fired boilers, identified as P17B and P17C, constructed in 2006, each with a maximum heat input capacity of 57.3 MMBtu/hr, both controlled by one (1) electrostatic precipitator (ESP) (identified as ES1), and exhausting through Stack 17A. Stack 17A is equipped with a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). Under NSPS, Subpart Dc, boilers P17B and P17C are considered small industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units. Under NESHAP, Subpart DDDDD, boilers P17B and P17C are considered new large solid fuel boilers.

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) Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6. [326 IAC 8-3]

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 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,129-10111-00035, 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 the "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) the "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 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 46204-2251

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) The Permittee shall maintain and implement Preventive Maintenance Plans (PMPs) for the source as described in 326 IAC 1-6-2. At a minimum, the PMPs shall include:

(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 and the Southwest Regional Office, 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: 317-233-0178 (ask for Compliance Section)
Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865

Southwest Regional Office
Telephone No.: 1-888-672-8323, or
Telephone No. 812-380-2305
Facsimile No.: 812-380-2304

(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 46204-2251

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 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 the 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 129-10111-00035 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 46204-2251

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 Operating 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(c), 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 46204-2251

(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 modification 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 46204-2251

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 the 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;

(2) Any approval required by 326 IAC 2-8-11.1 has been obtained;

(3) The changes do not result in emissions which exceed the limitations provided 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 46204-2251

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 in 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 Part 70 Operating Permit
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 46204-2251

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 Stack Height [326 IAC 1-7]

The Permittee shall comply with the applicable provisions of 326 IAC 1-7 (Stack Height Provisions), for all exhaust stacks through which a potential (before controls) of twenty-five (25) tons per year or more of particulate matter or sulfur dioxide is emitted. The provisions of 326 IAC 1-7-1(3), 326 IAC 1-7-2, 326 IAC 1-7-3(c) and (d), 326 IAC 1-7-4, and 326 IAC 1-7-5(a), (b), and (d) are not federally enforceable.

C.7 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 46204-2251

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.8 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:

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Compliance Data Section, Office of Air Quality
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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.9 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 the U. S. EPA.

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

C.10 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 within thirty (3) days of 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 within thirty (30) days, the Permittee may extend the compliance schedule related to the equipment for an additional thirty (30) days provided the Permittee notifies:

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Compliance Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

in writing, prior to the end of the initial thirty (30) day compliance schedule, 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.11 Maintenance of Continuous Opacity Monitoring Equipment [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(A)(iii)]

(a) The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate all necessary continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS) and related equipment. For a boiler, the COMS shall be in operation at all times that the induced draft fan is in operation.

(b) All COMS shall meet the performance specifications of 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification No. 1, and are subject to monitor system certification requirements pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5.

(c) In the event that a breakdown of a COMS occurs, a record shall be made of the times and reasons of the breakdown and efforts made to correct the problem.

(d) Whenever a COMS is malfunctioning or is down for maintenance or repairs for a period of twenty-four (24) hours or more and a backup COMS is not online within twenty-four (24) hours of shutdown or malfunction of the primary COMS, the Permittee shall provide a certified opacity reader, who may be an employee~~s~~ of the Permittee or an independent contractor~~s~~, to self-monitor the emissions from the emission unit stack.

(1) Visible emission readings shall be performed in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9, for a minimum of five (5) consecutive six (6) minute averaging periods beginning not more than twenty-four (24) hours after the start of the malfunction or down time.

(2) Method 9 opacity readings shall be repeated for a minimum of five (5) consecutive six (6) minute averaging periods at least twice per day during daylight operations, with at east four (4) hours between each set of readings, until a COMS is online.

(3) Method 9 readings may be discontinued once a COMS is online.

(4) Any opacity exceedances determined by Method 9 readings shall be reported with the Quarterly Opacity Exceedances Reports.

(e) Nothing in this permit shall excuse the Permittee from complying with the requirements to operate a continuous opacity monitoring system pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5, 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, and 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.

C.12 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.

C.13 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

(a) When required by any condition of this permit, an analog instrument used to measure a parameter related to the operation of an air pollution control device shall have a scale such that the expected maximum reading for the normal range shall be no less than twenty percent (20%) of full scale.

(b) The Permittee may request that the IDEM, OAQ approve the use of an instrument that does not meet the above specifications provided the Permittee can demonstrate that an alternative pressure gauge or other instrument specification will adequately ensure compliance with permit conditions requiring the measurement of the parameters.

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

C.14 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 February 12, 2004.

(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.15 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.16 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

(a) Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance, the Permittee shall restore operation of the emissions unit (including any control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.

(b) The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedance (other than those caused by excused startup or shutdown conditions). Corrective actions may include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) initial inspection and evaluation

(2) recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system); or

(3) any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable.

(c) A determination of whether the Permittee has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) monitoring results;

(2) review of operation and maintenance procedures and records;

(3) inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.

(d) Failure to take reasonable response steps shall be considered a deviation from the permit.

(e) The Permittee shall maintain the following records:

(1) monitoring data;

(2) monitor performance data, if applicable; and

(3) corrective actions taken.

C.17 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test Part 70 Operating Permit

(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.18 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)(3), starting in 2006 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 46204-2251

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

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

(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 46204-2251

(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) 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.21 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) truck only soybean north receiving area (P24) with a maximum throughput capacity of 360 tons per hour consisting of:

(1) One (1) truck only receiving pit that controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C24) that exhausts to Stack 24;

(b) One (1) north house bin loading area (P27) with a maximum throughput capacity of 360 tons per hour loading consisting of:

(1) One (1) totally enclosed aspirated elevator leg that transfers soybeans to enclosed conveyors at a maximum rate of 720,000 pounds per hour;

(2) Three (3) enclosed conveyors that transfer the soybean from the north receiving area to the soybean storage areas at a combined maximum rate of 720,000 pounds per hour;

(c) One (1) north storage/loadout area (P25) with a maximum throughput capacity of 360 tons per hour loading/unloading consisting of:

(1) Two (2) steel storage tanks with a maximum capacity of 21,000 tons (700,000 bushels), each, that utilize oil application to control PM emissions;

(2) Two (2) enclosed conveyors that transfer the soybean from the storage area to the loadout bin at a combined maximum rate of 720,000 pounds per hour;

(d) One (1) soybean expander system (P23) with a maximum capacity of 50 tons per hour consisting of:

(1) One (1) expander, forming soybean collets, with a maximum capacity of 50 tons per hour;

(2) One (1) soybean collet cooler with a maximum capacity of 50 tons per hour that controls PM emissions with one (1) cyclone (C23) that exhausts to Stack 23;

(3) Two (2) totally enclosed conveyors that transfer soybean fines from the hull aspirator to an enclosed expander conveyor at a maximum rate of 50 tons per hour;

(4) Two (2) totally enclosed expander conveyors that transfer soybean flakes and fines to the expander at a maximum rate of 50 tons per hour;

(5) One (1) totally enclosed conveyor that transfers soybean collets from the expander to the cooler at a maximum rate of 50 tons per hour;

(6) One (1) totally enclosed conveyor that transfers soybean collets from the cooler to the enclosed flake conveyor at a maximum rate of 50 tons per hour.

(e) One (1) truck only soybean receiving area (P1) with a maximum throughput capacity of 600 tons per hour consisting of:

(1) One (1) truck only receiving pit that controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C1) that exhausts to Stack 1,

(2) One (1) totally enclosed belt conveyor system (or equivalent) that utilizes an oil application to control PM emissions,

SECTION D.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(3) One (1) aspirated soybean receiving leg that utilizes an oil application and one (1) baghouse (C1) that exhausts to Stack 1 to control PM emissions,

(4) One (1) drag conveyor that transfers the soybean from the receiving leg to the soybean covered belt conveyor, and

(5) One (1) covered belt conveyor that loads the soybean storage silos;

(f) One (1) truck and rail soybean and hull receiving area (P2) with a maximum throughput capacity of 540 tons per hour consisting of:

(1) Two (2) H.B. truck and rail receiving pits that control PM emissions by restricting vehicles unloading grain at these stations to hopper-bottom rail cars and trucks with choke unloading applications,

(2) One (1) enclosed drag conveyor system (or equivalent) that utilizes an oil application to control PM emissions,

(3) Two (2) aspirated soybean and hull receiving legs that utilize an oil application and one (1) baghouse (C1) that exhausts to Stack 1 to control PM emissions,

(4) One (1) enclosed drag conveyor that transfers the soybean at a maximum rate of 540 tons per hour from the receiving leg to the soybean covered belt conveyor that loads the soybean silos and the hull at a maximum rate of 170 tons per hour from the receiving leg to the hull covered belt conveyor that loads the hull silos;

(g) One (1) barge soybean receiving area (P16) with a maximum throughput capacity of 540 tons per hour consisting of:

(1) One (1) clamshell crane or bucket unloading to one (1) aspirated hopper unloading to one (1) enclosed belt/mass flow conveyor that controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C16) that exhausts to Stack 16,

(2) One (1) enclosed conveyor system that utilizes an oil application to control PM emissions,

(3) One (1) enclosed bucket elevator, and

(4) One (1) enclosed belt/mass flow conveyor that discharges to the truck and rail receiving scale;

(h) Twelve (12) concrete soybean silos, with a maximum storage capacity of 2,191.6 tons (73,053 bushels) each, that utilize an oil application to control PM emissions;

(i) Four (4) concrete soybean storage silos with a maximum capacity of 19,375 bushels each, that utilize an oil application to control PM emissions;

(j) Two (2) concrete soybean storage silos, with a maximum capacity of 18,801 bushels each, that utilize an oil application to control PM emissions;

(k) One (1) flow coating material kaolin receiving bin that controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C3) that exhausts to Stack 3;

(l) One (1) flow coating material enclosed conveyor system that transfers kaolin to the enclosed mixing screw conveyor at a maximum rate of 0.417 tons per hour;

SECTION D.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(m) Three (3) totally enclosed drag conveyors (or equivalent) comprising two conveyance systems located below the storage silos that transfer the soybeans from the silos to the elevator legs at a maximum rate of 115 tons per hour per system. Only one system operates at any given time and the systems utilize an oil application to control PM emissions;

(n) Two (2) soybean elevator legs that transfer the soybeans from the drag conveyor to the cleaner at a maximum rate of 115 tons per hour each, and utilize an oil application to control PM emissions;

(o) One (1) totally enclosed conveyor that transfers the soybeans from the elevator legs to the magnet at a maximum rate of 115 tons per hour;

(p) One (1) magnet, with a maximum capacity of 115 tons per hour, that utilizes both an oil application and one (1) baghouse (C4) that exhausts to Stack 4 to control PM emissions;

(q) One (1) cleaning system with a maximum capacity of 115 tons per hour, consisting of one (1) cleaner, two (2) aspirators, two (2) hoppers, and one (1) scale, that utilize both an oil application and one (1) baghouse (C4) that exhausts to Stack 4 to control PM emissions and one (1) aspirator and one (1) breaker that utilize one (1) cyclone (C5E) that exhaust to Stack 5 to control PM;

(r) One (1) soybean heater, with a maximum capacity of 115 tons per hour, that exhausts to Stack 21;

(s) One (1) L-Path totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers the cleaned soybeans at a maximum rate of 115 tons per hour;

(t) One (1) enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) and one (1) totally enclosed overflow recycle L-Path conveyor (or equivalent) with a totally enclosed surge hopper that transfers soybeans to the jet dryers at a maximum rate of 115 tons per hour;

(u) Three (3) jet dryers, with a maximum capacity of 42 tons per hour each, that controls PM emissions with three (3) cyclones (C5A, C5B, and C5F) that exhaust to Stack 5;

(v) Three (3) primary CCD dryers, with a combined maximum capacity of 115 tons per hour, that controls PM emissions with two (2) cyclones (C5C and C5G) that exhaust to Stack 5;

(w) Three (3) secondary CCC coolers, with a combined maximum capacity of 115 tons per hour, that controls PM emissions with two (2) cyclones (C5D and C5H) that exhaust to Stack 5;

(x) Six (6) cracking and dehulling rolls, with a combined maximum capacity of 115 tons per hour, that transfer the hulls through four (4) cyclones (C5C, C5D, C5G, and C5H) to an enclosed conveyor;

(y) One (1) totally enclosed cracking and dehulling drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers hulls from cyclones C5A and C5B to the hull grinding system at a maximum rate of 8.05 tons per hour;

(z) One (1) totally enclosed cracking and dehulling drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers hulls and aspirated fines from cyclones C5C, C5D, C5F, C5G, C5H, and the totally enclosed auger (or equivalent) of filter C4 to the hull screener and aspirator at a maximum rate of 8.05 tons per hour;

(aa) One (1) hull screener and aspirator, with a maximum capacity of 8.05 tons per hour, that controls PM emissions with one (1) cyclone (C5E) that exhausts to Stack 5;

(bb) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers hulls from the hull screener to the hull grinders at a maximum rate of 8.05 tons per hour;

SECTION D.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(cc) Two (2) hull grinders, with a maximum system capacity of 8.05 tons per hour, that transfers the ground hulls to one (1) baghouse (C6) that exhausts to Stack 6;

(dd) Hull storage bins, with a maximum capacity of 39,000 cubic feet, that controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C7) that exhausts to Stack 7;

(ee) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers hulls to the hull hopper at a maximum rate of 15 tons per hour;

(ff) One (1) hull hopper that feeds to the pellet mill at a maximum rate of 15 tons per hour that controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C7A) that exhausts to Stack 7A;

(gg) One (1) hull pellet mill with a maximum capacity of 15 tons per hour;

(hh) One (1) hull pellet cooler, with a maximum capacity of 15 tons per hour, that controls PM emissions with one (1) cyclone (C8) that exhausts to Stack 8;

(ii) Pellet storage bins with a maximum capacity of 70,000 cubic feet, that controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C8A) that exhausts to Stack 8A, or bin vent filter systems C8B and C8C with all emissions exhausted through Stacks C8B and C8C;

(jj) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) and one (1) totally enclosed overflow recycle L-Path conveyor (or equivalent) with a totally enclosed surge hopper that transfers beans from cracking and dehulling to the flakers at a maximum rate of 104.9 tons per hour;

(kk) Nine (9) flakers, with a combined maximum capacity of 104.9 tons per hour, that controls PM emissions with three (3) baghouses (C19A, C19B, and C19C) that exhaust to Stack 19;

(ll) Two (2) totally enclosed drag conveyors (or equivalent) in series that transfer soybean flakes and collets from the flakers and the expander system to the feed screw conveyor at a maximum rate of 104.9 tons per hour;

(mm) One (1) feed screw conveyor that transfers soybean flakes and collets to the extractor at a maximum rate of 104.9 tons per hour;

(nn) One (1) soybean oil extractor, with a maximum capacity of 104.9 tons of soybean flakes and collets per hour and 104.9 tons of hexane per hour, that controls hexane (VOC) emissions with one (1) mineral oil absorber system (C13) that exhausts to Stack 13;

(oo) One (1) desolventizer unit, with a maximum capacity of 86.8 tons of spent soybean flakes and collets per hour, that controls hexane emissions with one (1) mineral oil absorber system (C13) that exhausts to Stack 13;

(pp) A set of evaporators, with a maximum capacity of 20.7 tons of soybean oil per hour, that controls hexane emissions with one (1) mineral oil absorber system (C13) that exhaust to Stack 13;

(qq) A set of condensers and water separator to separate hexane and water, with a maximum capacity of 20.7 tons of soybean oil per hour, that controls hexane emissions with one (1) mineral oil absorber system (C13) that exhaust to Stack 13;

(rr) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers flakes and hexane to the desolventizer at a maximum rate of 86.8 tons per hour and 34.5 tons per hour, respectively;

(ss) One (1) DTDC meal dryer section 1, with a maximum drying capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, that controls PM emissions with one (1) cyclone (C10) that exhausts to Stack 10;

SECTION D.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(tt) One (1) DTDC meal dryer section 2, with a maximum drying capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, that controls PM emissions with one (1) cyclone (C11) that exhausts to Stack 11;

(uu) One (1) DTDC meal cooler section, with a maximum cooling capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, that transfers the meal to one (1) cyclone (C12) to Stack 12;

(vv) One (1) DTDC enclosed screw conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal from the DTDC meal cooler and three (3) DTDC cyclones (C10, C11, and C12) to the meal surge bin conveyor at a maximum capacity of 83.4 tons per hour;

(ww) One (1) totally enclosed surge bin conveyor that transfers the meal to the surge bins at a maximum rate of 83.4 tons per hour;

(xx) Two (2) meal surge bins, with a maximum storage capacity of 19,500 cubic feet, that feed to the screeners or the recycle leg that controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C9) that exhausts to Stack 9;

(yy) One (1) elevator leg that transfers the meal to the sizing process at a maximum rate of 83.4 tons per hour;

(zz) Five (5) meal screeners, with a maximum capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, that controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C9) that exhausts to Stack 9;

(aaa) One (1) meal screening hopper that controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C9) that exhausts to Stack 9;

(bbb) Two (2) meal grinders, with a combined maximum capacity of 83.4 tons per year, that controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C9) that exhausts to Stack 9;

(ccc) Two (2) meal grinding hoppers and two (2) aspirators that controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C9) that exhausts to Stack 9;

(ddd) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal from the grinding hoppers to the meal mixing screw conveyor at a maximum rate of 83.4 tons per hour;

(eee) One (1) enclosed meal mixing screw conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal to the mixed meal elevator leg at a maximum rate of 83.8 tons per hour;

(fff) One (1) mixed meal elevator leg, with a maximum capacity of 83.8 tons per hour, that controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C9) that exhausts to Stack 9;

(ggg) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal from the mixed meal elevator leg to the meal storage tanks, load out bins and bulk weigh system at a maximum rate of 83.8 tons per hour;

(hhh) (hhh) Meal storage tanks (capacity 292,000 cubic feet) and loadout bins (capacity 58,000 cubic feet), with a combined maximum storage capacity of 350,000 cubic feet, that controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C20) that exhausts to Stack 20;

(iii) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers soybean meal from the meal storage tanks to the meal elevator leg at a maximum rate of 300 tons per hour;

(jjj) One (1) meal elevator leg that operates at a maximum capacity of 300 tons per hour and controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C20) that exhausts to Stack 20;

SECTION D.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(kkk) One (1) truck loadout scalper with a totally enclosed ball breaker that operates at a maximum capacity of 383.3 tons per hour;
(

(lll) Two (2) totally enclosed drag conveyors (or equivalent) that transfer meal from the meal loadout bins to the truck at a maximum rate of 383.3 tons per hour each;

(mmm) One (1) truck loadout chute that operates at a maximum capacity of 383.3 tons per hour and controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C14) that exhausts to Stack 14;

(nnn) One (1) rail and barge loadout scalper with a totally enclosed ball breaker that operates at a maximum capacity of 383.3 tons per hour;

(ooo) One (1) rail and barge bulk weigh system consisting of one (1) upper garner, one (1) weigh hopper, and one (1) lower surge that operates at a maximum capacity of 383.3 tons per hour;

(ppp) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal from the lower surge to rail or barge loadout at a maximum rate of 383.3 tons per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by baghouses C21A, C21B, and C21C, and emissions exhausted through Stacks C21A, C21B, and C21C;

(qqq) Two (2) rail loadout systems that operates at a maximum total capacity of 383.3 tons per hour, based on only one system operating at a time, and control PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C15) that exhausts to Stack 15;

(rrr) One (1) enclosed conveyor that transfers soybean meal from the lower surge to the barge loadout system at a maximum rate of 383.3 tons;

(sss) One (1) barge loadout system that operates at a maximum capacity of 383.3 tons per hour and controls PM emissions with one (1) baghouse (C15) that exhausts to Stack 15;

(uuu) Two (2) fixed roof hexane storage tanks with a maximum storage capacity of 14,000 gallons each;

(vvv) One (1) fixed roof hexane work tank with a maximum storage capacity of 8,000 gallons;

(www) Four (4) fixed roof soybean oil storage tanks with a maximum storage capacity of 932 cubic meters each;

(xxx) Three (3) fixed roof soybean oil storage day tanks with a maximum storage capacity of 114 cubic meters each; and

(yyy) One (1) fixed roof dust suppression soybean/mineral oil storage tank with a maximum storage capacity of 1,000 gallons.

(zzz) Two (2) soybean storage piles, each with a maximum annual throughput of 0.75 million bushels per year.

(aaaa) One (1) new silo, with a maximum capacity of 525,000 bushels, and a maximum handling rate of 157,500 tons per year, using oil application to control PM emissions. The new silo will not increase the overall throughput of the soybeans at the plant, but will allow the source to separate genetically altered crops from non-genetically altered ones.

(bbbb) One (1) new enclosed belt conveyor to load the new silo.

(cccc) One (1) new enclosed drag conveyor to loadout the new silo.

(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive

SECTION D.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]:
information and does not constitute enforceable conditions).

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

D.1.1 General Provisions Relating to NSPS [326 IAC 12-1][40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 12-1, apply to the affected facilities described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DD.

D.1.2 New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Grain Elevators [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60, Subpart DD]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.302(b), process emission gases discharged into the atmosphere from the:

(a) north truck only receiving pit; north house bin loading area elevator and conveyors; north storage/loadout area conveyors;

(b) receiving area P1 truck only receiving pit, belt conveyor system, aspirated receiving leg, drag conveyor and covered belt conveyor;

(c) receiving area P2 hopper bottom truck and rail receiving pits, drag conveyors and aspirated receiving legs;

(d) barge receiving area clamshell crane or bucket unloading, aspirated hopper, belt/mass flow conveyors, conveyor system and bucket elevators;

(e) drag conveyors comprising two conveyance systems between the storage silos and elevator legs; elevator legs; conveyor between the elevator legs and magnet;

(f) cleaning system cleaner, aspirators, hoppers, and scale; and

(g) L-Path drag conveyor; drag conveyor to the jet dryers;

shall not exceed particulate matter (PM) concentrations of 0.01 gr/dscf. Process emission gases from these facilities shall not exhibit greater than 0 percent opacity.

D.1.3 New Source Performance Standards(NSPS) Grain Elevators [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60, Subpart DD]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.302(c)(1), fugitive emissions from the truck unloading area P1, hopper bottom truck and rail car unloading area P2, and north truck unloading area shall not exhibit greater than 5 % opacity.

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.302(c)(2), fugitive emissions from the grain handling operations shall not exhibit greater than 0 % opacity 40 CFR 60.302(c).

(c) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.302(d), the barge unloading operation shall operate as follows:

(1) The unloading leg shall be enclosed from the top (including the receiving hopper) to the center line of the bottom pulley and ventilation to a control device shall be maintained on both sides of the leg and the grain receiving hopper.

(2) The total rate of air ventilated shall be at least 32.1 actual cubic meters per cubic meter of grain handling capacity.

D.1.4 PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2]

The throughput of processed soybeans to the soybean processing facilities shall not exceed 940,240 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

This limit is required such that the PTE of PM/PM10 and VOC is less than 250 tons per year. Compliance with this limit makes 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable.

D.1.5 Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6-3-2(c)]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the PM from the:

Truck Receiving and Conveyors (P1), Rail/Hopper Bed Truck Receiving (P2), North Truck Receiving and Conveyors, Barge Grain Receiving (P16), Annex Silo Loading (P2A), Merchandizing Silo Loading (P26), North House Bin Loading, North House Storage Loadout, Soybean Cleaning (P4), Soybean Heater (P21), Soybean Cracking/Dehulling (P5), Soybean Expander (P23), Soybean Flaking (P19), DTDC Meal Drying (P10 & P11), DTDC Meal Cooling (P12), Meal Sizing (P9), Kaolin Handling (P3), Hull Grinding (P6), Hull Storage Loading (P7), Hull Storage Unloading (P7), Hull Pellet Cooling (P8), Hull Pellet Storage (P8), Meal Storage & Loadout Bins (P20), Truck Meal Loadout (P14), and Barge/Rail Meal Loadout (P15)

shall not exceed the pound per hour emission rate established as E in one of the following applicable formulas:

Interpolation of the data for the process weight rate up to sixty thousand (60,000) pounds per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

$E = 4.10\ P^{0.67}$ where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour; and
P = process weight rate in tons per hour

-- or --

Interpolation and extrapolation of the data for the process weight rate in excess of sixty thousand (60,000) pounds per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

$E = 55.0\ P^{0.11} - 40$ where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour; and
P = process weight rate in tons per hour

D.1.6 Particulate Matter Emission Rate Limitations

Pursuant to Consolidated Grain and Barge Company's request, the particulate matter (PM) emission rates shall be limited to the potential controlled emissions as reported below:

Process	PM Emission Rate
Truck Receiving and Conveyors (P1)	0.56 lb/hr
Rail/Hopper Bed Truck Receiving (P2)	0.014 lb/ton bean unloaded
North Truck Receiving and Conveyors (P24)	0.43 lb/hr
Barge Grain Receiving (P16)	0.69 lb/hr
Annex Silo Loading (P2A)	0.003 lb/ton bean handled
Merchandizing Silo Loading (P26)	0.009 lb/ton bean handled
North House Bin Loading	0.009 lb/ton bean handled
North House Storage Loadout	0.009 lb/ton bean handled
Soybean Cleaning (P4)	0.82 lb/hr
Soybean Heater (P21) and Soybean Cracking/Dehulling (P5)	12.40 lbs/hr
Soybean Expander (P23)	2.50 lb/hr
Soybean Flaking (P19)	0.39 lb/hr
DTDC Meal Drying Section 1 (P10)	10.00 lb/hr
DTDC Meal Drying Section 2 (P11)	1.80 lb/hr
DTDC Meal Cooling (P12)	1.00 lb/hr
Meal Sizing (P9)	0.26 lb/hr
Kaolin Handling (P3)	0.10 lb/hr
Hull Grinding (P6)	0.03 lb/hr
Hull Storage and Handling (P7)	0.34 lb/hr
Hull Pellet Cooling (P8)	5.14 lb/hr
Hull Pellet Storage (P8)	0.17 lb/hr
Meal Storage & Loadout Bins (P20)	0.26 lb/hr
Truck Meal Loadout (P14)	0.69 lb/hr
Barge/Rail Meal Loadout (P15)	0.69 lb/hr

Compliance with these voluntary limits satisfies the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3-2 in Condition D.1.5 for these facilities.

D.1.7 Best Available Control Technology (BACT) [326 IAC 8-1-6]

Pursuant to CP-129-7488-00035 (issued on July 17, 1995), as revised by source modification (129-12235-00035), the VOC (hexane) emissions from the soybean oil extractor plant shall comply with the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for the oil extractor, meal dryers, and meal cooler. The company shall assure compliance with BACT by performing monitoring and recordkeeping such that the following limits are not exceeded:

(a) the hexane usage shall be limited to 0.225 gallons per ton of soybean crushed, and

(b) the total amount of soybeans processed at the plant shall meet the limit established in Condition D.1.4.

The limits established correspond to the following BACT determinations:

Facility	BACT	VOC (Hexane) Emission Limit including upset conditions
The extraction and distillation process including the oil extractor, desolventizer, evaporators, solvent separator and vent system	Mineral Oil Absorber System	0.084 lb/ton soybean processed
Meal dryers	None	0.30 lb/ton soybean processed

Meal cooler	None	0.051 lb/ton soybean processed

The company will minimize the hexane emissions by training the operators and supervisors. At the end of each calendar year, the company shall submit to the IDEM a progress report of efforts taken to reduce hexane emissions from the plant.

D.1.8 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 these facilities and any control devices.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.9 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)][326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

Within sixty (60) days of reaching maximum capacity but no later than 180 days after initial startup, the Permittee shall perform particulate matter (PM) and volatile organic compound (VOC) testing utilizing Method 5 for PM and Method 25 for VOC (40 CFR 60, Appendix A), or other methods as approved by the Commissioner. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section C-Performance Testing.

Consolidated Grain and Barge Company shall submit a stack testing plan to the IDEM within 30 days after initial start-up. This plan shall outline the measures to be taken to demonstrate compliance with permitted emission rates and must be approved by IDEM. The plan shall identify the facilities and the methods in which emissions from the representative facilities of the following facilities list shall be evaluated to determine initial compliance at the increased plant capacity:

Facility	Pollutant
P1 - Truck Receiving and Conveyors Baghouse (C1)	PM
North Truck Only Receiving Baghouse (C24)	PM
Barge Receiving Baghouse (C16)	PM
Oil application dust control on P1 Truck Receiving or H.B. Truck and Rail Receiving conveyors	PM
Oil application dust control on Annex Silo Loading, Merchandizing Silo Loading or North House Storage/Loadout	PM
Soybean Cleaning System Baghouse (C4) and Aspirator/Breaker Cyclone (C5E)	PM
Soybean Heater	PM
Jet Dryers Cyclones (C5A, C5B and C5F)	PM
Primary CCD Dryers Cyclones (C5C and C5G)	PM
Secondary CCC Coolers Cyclones (C5D and C5H)	PM
Soybean Expander Cyclone (C23)	PM
Soybean Flaking Baghouses (C19A, C19B and C19C)	PM
DTDC Meal Drying Section 1 Cyclone (C10)	PM, VOC
DTDC Meal Drying Section 2 Cyclone (C11)	PM, VOC
DTDC Meal Cooling Cyclone (C12)	PM, VOC
Oil Extractor, Evaporator and Condenser Mineral Oil Absorber System (C13)	VOC
Meal Sizing Baghouse (C9)	PM
Kaolin Bin Vent Baghouse (C3)	PM
Hull Grinding Baghouse (C6)	PM
Hull Storage Bin Baghouse (C7) and Hopper Baghouse (C7A)	PM
Hull Pellet Cooling Cyclone (C8)	PM
Hull Pellet Storage Baghouse (C8A)	PM
Hull Pellet Storage Bin Vents (C8B and C8C)	PM
Meal Storage & Loadout Bins Baghouse (C20)	PM
Truck Meal Loadout Baghouse (C14)	PM
Barge/Rail Meal Loadout Baghouse (C15)	PM

D.1.10 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

Pursuant to CP129-7488-00035, the procedures to demonstrate compliance with the VOC emissions from the mineral oil absorber vent, meal dryers, meal cooler and total hexane usage shall be as follows:

(a) The mineral oil absorption vent VOC (hexane) emission rate shall be determined daily by measuring the airflow rate and the concentration of the hexane in the air stream. This concentration shall be determined by measuring the percent LEL. If the air flow meter proves unreliable, airflow can be determined by calculations.

(b) The hexane emission rate from the DTDC dryer cyclones and DTDC cooler cyclone shall be determined daily by laboratory test if the lower meal temperature of the desolventizer is below 215 degrees F. If the meal temperature of the desolventizer is above 215 degrees F, then the hexane emission rate will be based upon the compliance test results.

D.1.11 Particulate Matter (PM)

Compliance with PM emission limitations contained in Conditions D.1.2, D.1.5 and D.1.6 shall be demonstrated by the following conditions:

(a) The baghouses for the North Truck Receiving, P1 Truck Receiving/Receiving Leg, Barge Receiving/Conveyors, Kaolin Receiving Bins, Magnet, Cleaning System, Hull Grinders, Hull Storage Bins, Pellet Mill Hull Feed Hopper, Pellet Storage Bins, Meal Flakers, Meal Screeners, Meal Screening Hopper, Meal Grinders, Mixed Meal Elevator Leg, Truck Loadout, Rail Loadout, and Barge Loadout shall be in operation at all times those facilities are in operation.

(b) The cyclones for the Cleaning System, Jet Dryers, CCD Dryers, CCC Coolers, Cracking and Dehulling, Hull Screening/Aspiration, Hull Pellet Cooler, DTDC Dryers, DTDC Cooler shall operate at all times when those facilities are in operation.

(c) Dust control oil shall be applied at all times that the Conveyors/Legs, Storage Silos, Magnet, Cleaning system and loading/unloading operations listed as utilizing said control are in operation. Oil application shall be at a rate determined appropriate based on PM compliance tests.

(d) The H.B. Truck and Rail receiving pits shall be limited to hopper bottom rail cars and trucks with choke unloading. Unloading at these receiving pits shall be conducted inside a two-sided and roofed enclosure to minimize fugitive emissions. Guidelines shall be posted in this area which address these operational limitations.

(e) Emissions shall be minimized in all receiving, handling, and shipping operations by appropriate methods. These may include, but may not be limited to: dust collection systems, windscreens, baffles, restricted hopper openings, enclosed transfer points, and flexible drop spouts and/or sleeves.

(f) Good housekeeping and equipment maintenance procedures shall be implemented.

(g) In the event that bag failure is observed in a multi-compartment baghouse, if operations will continue for ten (10) days or more after the failure is observed before the failed units will be repaired or replaced, the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ of the expected date the failed units will be repaired or replaced. The notification shall also include the status of the applicable compliance monitoring parameters with respect to normal, and the results of any response actions taken up to the time of notification.

D.1.12 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

The mineral oil absorber shall operate at all times the soybean oil extractor, desolventizer, evaporators or condensers are in operation.

D.1.13 VOC and PM Emissions

Compliance with Condition D.1.4 shall be demonstrated within 30 days of the end of month based on the total processed grain throughput for that month and the previous eleven (11) months.

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

D.1.14 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Daily visible emission notations of the baghouse, cyclone, and absorber stack exhausts shall be performed during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

(b) Daily visible emission notations of the H.B. Truck and Rail receiving pits shall be performed during daylight hours from outside the receiving area enclosure during normal daylight operations when rail car or truck unloading is occurring. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal. These notations should be taken from a position approximately perpendicular to the prevailing wind direction which allows the trained employee to see the leeward side of the structure.

(b) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.

(c) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.

(d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process.

(e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C- Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.1.15 Parametric Monitoring

(a) The Permittee shall record the pressure drops across the baghouses used in conjunction with the North Truck Receiving, P1 Truck Receiving/Receiving Leg, Barge Receiving/Conveyors, Kaolin Receiving Bin, Magnet, Cleaning System, Hull Grinders, Hull Storage Bins, Pellet Mill Hull Feed Hopper, Pellet Storage Bins, Meal Flakers, Meal Screeners, Meal Screening Hopper, Meal Grinders, Mixed Meal Elevator Leg, Truck Loadout, Rail Loadout, and Barge Loadout at least once per day when the associated emission unit is in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across baghouses is outside the normal range of 3.0 and 9.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(b) The instrument used for determining the pressure shall comply with Section C - Instrument Specifications, of this permit, shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated at least once every six (6) months.

D.1.16 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

(a) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, a failed unit and the associated process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

(b) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a batch process, the feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the line. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

Bag failure can be indicated by a significant drop in the baghouse's pressure reading with abnormal visible emissions, by an opacity violation, or by other means such as gas temperature, flow rate, air infiltration, leaks, dust traces or triboflows.

D.1.17 Cyclone Failure Detection

In the event that cyclone failure has been observed:

Failed units and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

D.1.18 VOC Monitoring

The following parameters shall be monitored for the extraction process:

(a) The inlet vacuum pressure of the vapor stream to the absorber shall not exceed 10 inches of water and the flow rate of the mineral oil through the absorber shall not be less than 15 gallons per minute. When the process is in operation, an electronic data management system (EDMS) shall record the instantaneous inlet vacuum pressure and flow rate on a frequency of not less than every 15 minutes.

(b) The temperature of the mineral oil entering the absorber shall be kept in a range of 70 to 105 degrees Fahrenheit (^{o}F). When the process is in operation, an electronic data management system (EDMS) shall record the instantaneous temperature on a frequency of not less than every 15 minutes.

(c) The temperature of the soybean oil entering the mineral-oil-stripping column shall not be less than 200 degrees Fahrenheit (^{o}F) for adequate stripping of the absorbed hexane from the oil. When the process is in operation, an EDMS shall record the instantaneous temperature on a frequency of not less than every 15 minutes.

If any of the reading for the parameters above is outside the normal ranges specified in this condition, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C-Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances shall be considered a deviation from this permit. In the event that a breakdown of the EDMS occurs, a record shall be made of the times and reasons of the breakdown and efforts made to correct the problem. To the extent practicable, supplemental or intermittent monitoring of the parameters should be implemented at intervals no less frequent than every 2 hours.

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

D.1.19 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with D.1.4, the Permittee shall maintain monthly records of the throughput of processed soybeans to the soybean processing facility.

(b) To document compliance with D.1.7, the Permittee shall maintain monthly records of the total volume of hexane usage per ton of soybean crushed at the source.

(c) To document compliance with Condition D.1.14, the Permittee shall maintain daily visible emission notations of all baghouse and cyclone stack exhausts.

(d) To document compliance with Conditions D.1.15 the Permittee shall maintain the following:

(1) Daily records of the following operational parameters during normal operation:

(A) Baghouse pressure drop across the tubesheet;

(B) Cleaning cycle: frequency and differential pressure. For baghouses that have cleaning cycles or differential pressure preset by the manufacturer, the Permittee can document the preset cycle or differential pressure once, versus re-documenting the preset every day, provided the preset cycle or differential pressure does not change.

(2) Documentation of all response steps implemented, per event.

(3) Operation and preventive maintenance logs, including work purchases orders, shall be maintained.

(4) Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) procedures.

(5) Operator standard operating procedures (SOP).

(6) Manufacturer's specifications or its equivalent.

(7) Equipment "troubleshooting" contingency plan.

(e) To document compliance with Conditions D.1.10 and D.1.18, the Permittee shall maintain the following:

(1) Records of the daily airflow and VOC (hexane) concentration measured at the vent for the mineral oil absorber.

(2) Records of the days the lower meal temperature of the desolventizer is below 215 degrees F and meal laboratory VOC test results for those days.

(3) Electronic data management system (EDMS) records for the inlet vacuum pressure of the vapor stream to the absorber, flow rate of the mineral oil through the absorber, the mineral oil temperature entering the absorber and soybean oil temperature entering the stripping column. Records of the times and reasons of the breakdown of the EDMS and efforts made to correct the problem should accompany any supplemental or intermittent monitoring records occurring as a result of EDMS failure.

(f) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

D.1.20 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Conditions D.1.4 and D.1.7(b) shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting form located at the end of this permit, or its equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported.

SECTION D.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(ttt) Three (3) 33.7 million (MM)Btu per hour natural gas fired back-up boilers, identified as P17, P18, and P18A, constructed in 1996, and exhausting to Stacks 17, 18, and 18A, respectively; Under NSPS, Subpart Dc, boilers P17, P18, and P18A are considered small industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units. Under NESHAP, Subpart DDDDD, boilers P17, P18, and P18A are considered existing large gaseous fuel boilers.

(dddd) Two (2) wood/shredded tire fired boilers, identified as P17B and P17C, constructed in 2006, each with a maximum heat input capacity of 57.3 MMBtu/hr, both controlled by one (1) electrostatic precipitator (ESP) (identified as ES1), and exhausting through Stack 17A. Stack 17A is equipped with a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). Under NSPS, Subpart Dc, boilers P17B and P17C are considered small industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units. Under NESHAP, Subpart DDDDD, boilers P17B and P17C are considered new large solid fuel boilers.

(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 6-2-4]

326 IAC 6-2-4 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating: Emission Limitations for Facilities Specified in 326 IAC 6-2-1 (d)), the Permittee shall comply with the following:

(a) particulate emissions from the natural gas fired-boilers (P17, P18, and P18A) shall be limited to 0.328 pounds per million BTU heat input.

(b) particulate emissions from the wood/shredded tire fired boilers (P17B and P17C) shall be limited to 0.27 pounds per million BTU heat input.

D.2.2 PSD Minor Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable, the Permittee shall comply with the following:

(a) The total emissions from boilers P17B and P17C (Stack 17A) shall not exceed the emission limits listed in the table below:

Pollutants	Emission Limit (lbs/MMBtu)
PM	0.025
PM10	0.042
SO_2	0.115
NOx	0.162
VOC	0.017
CO	0.6

(b) The total equivalent dry wood input to boilers P17B, P17C, P17, P18, and P18A shall not exceed 51,875 tons per twelve consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(1) Dry wood is defined as wood with a moisture content less than 5% by weight.

(2) The use of one ton of shredded tire is equivalent to the use of 2.0 tons of equivalent dry wood.

(3) The use of 1 MMCF of natural gas in boilers P17, P18, or P18A is equivalent to the use of 8.75 tons of equivalent dry wood.

Therefore, the total equivalent dry wood usage shall be calculated using the following equation:

Total Equivalent Dry Wood Usage (tons) = Dry Wood Usage (tons) + Wet Wood Usage (tons)/ (1+Moisture Content of Wet Wood) + 2 x Shredded Tire (tons) + 8.75 x NG Usage (MMCF)

(c) The total shredded tire input to boilers P17B and P17C shall not exceed 7,410 tons per twelve consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(d) The heating value of the dry wood combusted in boilers P17B or P17C shall not exceed 16 MMBtu/ton.

(e) The heating value of the shredded tire combusted in boilers P17B or P17C shall not exceed 32 MMBtu/ton.

(f) The wood combusted in boilers P17B and P17C shall be limited to fresh cut wood, unpainted/untreated kiln dried wood scraps, or pallets.

(g) The tires combusted in boilers P17B and P17C shall be limited to shredded tires.

Combined with Condition D.1.4, the potential to emit from the entire source is limited to less than 250 tons/yr. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) are not applicable.

D.2.3 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 these facilities and their control device.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.2.4 Particulate Control

In order to comply with Conditions D.2.1(b) and D.2.2, the ESP for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from boilers P17B and P17C at all times that these boilers are in operation.

D.2.5 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)][326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

(a) In order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.2.1(b) and D.2.2, within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate but not later than 180 days after initial startup, the Permittee shall perform PM, PM10, SO_2, NOx, VOC, and CO testing for the emissions from Stack 17A (boilers 17B and 17C), utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. The performance testing for each pollutant shall be performed at the worst case combustion scenario for each pollutant. These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the most recent valid compliance demonstration. PM10 includes filterable PM10 and condensable PM10. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section C - Performance Testing.

(b) In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.2.2(b), the Permittee shall perform analytical testing once every two (2) weeks to determine the moisture content of the wood received.

D.2.6 Continuous Emissions Monitoring [326 IAC 3-5] [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc] [40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5 (Continuous Monitoring of Emissions), 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, and 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, continuous emission monitoring systems for boilers P17B and P17C shall be calibrated, maintained, and operated for measuring opacity which

meet the performance specifications of 326 IAC 3-5-2, 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, and 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.

(b) All continuous emission monitoring systems are subject to monitor system certification requirements pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-3.

(c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-4(a), if revisions are made to the continuous monitoring standard operating procedures (SOP), the Permittee shall submit updates to the department biennially.

(d) Nothing in this permit shall excuse the Permittee from complying with the requirements to operate a continuous emission monitoring system pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5, 40 CFR 60, or 40 CFR 63.

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

D.2.7 Transformer-Rectifier (T-R) Sets [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

(a) The ability of the ESP to control particulate emissions shall be monitored once per day, when the unit is in operation, by measuring and recording the number of T-R sets in service and the primary and secondary voltages and the currents of the T-R sets.

(b) Reasonable response steps shall be taken in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions and Exceedances whenever the percentage of T-R sets in service falls below ninety percent (90%). T-R set failure resulting in less than ninety percent (90%) availability is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions and Exceedances shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.2.8 Wood Inspections

In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.2.2(f), the Permittee shall perform visual inspection of the wood received at this source for combustion. Inspections required by this condition shall be performed when performing the moisture content testing for the wood received.

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

D.2.9 Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60.48c]

(a) To document compliance with Section C - Maintenance of Continuous Opacity Monitoring Equipment, and the particulate matter and opacity requirements in Conditions D.2.1(b), D.2.2, D.2.5, D.2.6, and D.2.7, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (4) below. Records shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the limits in Conditions D.2.1(b) and D.2.2.

(1) Data and results from the most recent stack test.

(2) All continuous opacity monitoring data, pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-6, 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, and 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.

(3) The results of all Method 9 visible emission readings taken during any periods of COMS downtime.

(4) All ESP parametric monitoring readings.

(b) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements of this permit.

D.2.10 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with Condition D.2.2, the Permittee shall maintain monthly records of the following:

(1) The amount of the wood combusted each month in boilers P17B and P17C.

(2) The type and the moisture contents of the wood combusted in boilers P17B and P17C.

(3) The amount of shredded tire combusted in boilers P17B and P17C.

(4) The total natural gas usage in boilers P17, P18, and P18A.

(5) The amount of equivalent dry wood usage for each month using the equation in Condition D.2.2(b).

(6) The amount of equivalent dry wood usage for each compliance period.

(b) To document compliance with Condition D.2.2(f), the Permittee shall maintain a copy of the contract which indicates that the wood supplier cannot deliver any type of wood which is not specified in Condition D.2.2(f).

(c) To document compliance with Condition D.2.8, the Permittee shall maintain records of the results of the inspections required under Condition D.2.8.

(d) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

D.2.11 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Conditions D.2.2(b) and D.2.2(c) 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.2.12 General Provisions Relating to New Source Performance Standards [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, 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 boilers P17, P18, P18A, P17B, and P17C, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc.

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.19, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue,
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

D.2.13 Standard of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units Requirements [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc] [326 IAC 12]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of Standard of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12, for the boilers P17, P18, P18A, P17B, and P17C as specified as follows:

Subpart Dc—Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

Source: 55 FR 37683, Sept. 12, 1990, unless otherwise noted.

§ 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 (SO_2) 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.

[55 FR 37683, Sept. 12, 1990, as amended at 61 FR 20736, May 8, 1996; 71 FR 9884, Feb. 27, 2006]

§ 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 (SO_2) 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 SO_2 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 SO_2 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 SO_2 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 SO_2.

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; 71 FR 9884, Feb. 27, 2006]

§ 60.43c Standard for particulate matter.

(c) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8 of this part, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal, wood, or oil and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 million Btu/hr) or greater shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity.

(d) The PM and opacity standards under this section apply at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

(e)(1) On or after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commences construction, reconstruction, or modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts coal, oil, gas, wood, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/h) or greater shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain particulate matter emissions in excess of 13 ng/J (0.030 lb/MMBtu) heat input, except as provided in paragraphs (e)(2) and (e)(3) of this section. Affected facilities subject to this paragraph, are also subject to the requirements of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.

(2) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of paragraph (e)(1) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility for which modification commenced after February 28, 2005, may elect to meet the requirements of this paragraph. On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted under §60.8 is completed, the owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility for which modification commenced after February 28, 2005, any gases that contain particulate matter in excess of:

(i) 22 ng/J (0.051 lb/MMBtu) heat input derived from the combustion of coal, oil, gas, wood, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels, and

(ii) 0.2 percent of the combustion concentration (99.8 percent reduction) when combusting coal, oil, gas, wood, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels.

(3) On or after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commences

modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts over 30 percent wood (by heat input) on an annual basis and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/h) or greater shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain particulate matter emissions in excess of 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input.

[55 FR 37683, Sept. 12, 1990, as amended at 65 FR 61753, Oct. 17, 2000; 71 FR 9885, Feb. 27, 2006]

§ 60.45c Compliance and performance test methods and procedures for particulate matter.

(a) The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the PM and/or opacity standards under §60.43c shall conduct an initial performance test as required under §60.8, and shall conduct subsequent performance tests as requested by the Administrator, to determine compliance with the standards using the following procedures and reference methods, except as specified in paragraph (c) and (d) of this section.

(1) Method 1 shall be used to select the sampling site and the number of traverse sampling points.

(2) Method 3 shall be used for gas analysis when applying Method 5, Method 5B, or Method 17.

(3) Method 5, Method 5B, or Method 17 shall be used to measure the concentration of PM as follows:

(i) Method 5 may be used only at affected facilities without wet scrubber systems.

(ii) Method 17 may be used at affected facilities with or without wet scrubber systems provided the stack gas temperature does not exceed a temperature of 160 °C (320 °F). The procedures of Sections 8.1 and 11.1 of Method 5B may be used in Method 17 only if Method 17 is used in conjunction with a wet scrubber system. Method 17 shall not be used in conjunction with a wet scrubber system if the effluent is saturated or laden with water droplets.

(iii) Method 5B may be used in conjunction with a wet scrubber system.

(4) The sampling time for each run shall be at least 120 minutes and the minimum sampling volume shall be 1.7 dry standard cubic meters (dscm) [60 dry standard cubic feet (dscf)] except that smaller sampling times or volumes may be approved by the Administrator when necessitated by process variables or other factors.

(5) For Method 5 or Method 5B, the temperature of the sample gas in the probe and filter holder shall be monitored and maintained at 160 ±14 °C (320 ±25 °F).

(6) For determination of PM emissions, an oxygen or carbon dioxide measurement shall be obtained simultaneously with each run of Method 5, Method 5B, or Method 17 by traversing the duct at the same sampling location.

(7) For each run using Method 5, Method 5B, or Method 17, the emission rates expressed in ng/J (lb/million Btu) heat input shall be determined using:

(i) The oxygen or carbon dioxide measurements and PM measurements obtained under this section,

(ii) The dry basis F-factor, and

(iii) The dry basis emission rate calculation procedure contained in Method 19 (appendix A).

(8) Method 9 (6-minute average of 24 observations) shall be used for determining the opacity of stack emissions.

[55 FR 37683, Sept. 12, 1990, as amended at 65 FR 61753, Oct. 17, 2000; 71 FR 9885, Feb. 27, 2006]

§ 60.47c Emission monitoring for particulate matter.

(a) The owner or operator of an affected facility combusting coal, oil, gas, or wood that is subject to the opacity standards under §60.43c shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a COMS for measuring the opacity of the emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system, except as specified in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.

(b) All COMS for measuring opacity shall be operated in accordance with the applicable procedures under Performance Specification 1 (appendix B). The span value of the opacity COMS shall be between 60 and 80 percent.

[55 FR 37683, Sept. 12, 1990, as amended at 65 FR 61753, Oct. 17, 2000; 71 FR 9886, Feb. 27, 2006]

§ 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.

(c) The owner or operator of each coal-fired, residual oil-fired, or wood-fired affected facility subject to the opacity limits under §60.43c(c) shall submit excess emission reports for any excess emissions from the affected facility which occur during the reporting period.

(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.

(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.

[55 FR 37683, Sept. 12, 1990, as amended at 64 FR 7465, Feb. 12, 1999; 65 FR 61753, Oct. 17, 2000; 71 FR 9886, Feb. 27, 2006]

D.2.14 One Time Deadlines Relating to the Standard of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units [40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc]

Requirement	Rule Cite	Affected Facility	Deadline
Notification of the Date of Construction	40 CFR 60.7(a)(1)	**Boilers P17, P18, P18A, P17B, and P17C**	Within 30 days after construction was commenced.
Notification of the Date of Initial Startup	40 CFR 60.7(a)(3)	**Boilers P17, P18, P18A, P17B, and P17C**	Within 15 days after initial startup.
Initial Performance Test	40 CFR 60.8(a) and 40 CFR 60.45c(a)	**Boilers P17, P18, P18A, P17B, and P17C**	Within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate, but not later than 180 days after initial startup.

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

D.2.15 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 63 [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7565, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions for boilers P17, P18, P18A, P17B, and P17C, as specified in Table 10 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD in accordance with schedule in 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.10, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Branch
Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

D.2.16 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters Requirements [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD]

Pursuant to CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD for boilers P17, P18, P18A, P17B, and P17C as follows:

Subpart DDDDD—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters

Source: 69 FR 55253, Sept. 13, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.7480 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes national emission limits and work practice standards for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers and process heaters. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limits and work practice standards.

§ 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.

(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.

(b) A boiler or process heater is new if you commence construction of the boiler or process heater after January 13, 2003, and you meet the applicability criteria at the time you commence construction.

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

(a) If you have a new or reconstructed boiler or process heater, you must comply with this subpart by November 12, 2004 or upon startup of your boiler or process heater, whichever is later.

(b) If you have an existing boiler or process heater, you must comply with this subpart no later than September 13, 2007.

(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.

Emission Limits and Work Practice Standards

§ 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.

§ 63.7500 What emission limits, work practice standards, and operating limits must I meet?

(a) You must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) You must meet each emission limit and work practice standard in Table 1 to this subpart that applies to your boiler or process heater, except as provided under §63.7507.

(2) You must meet each operating limit in Tables 2 through 4 to this subpart that applies to your boiler or process heater. If you use a control device or combination of control devices not covered in Tables 2 through 4 to this subpart, or you wish to establish and monitor an alternative operating limit and alternative monitoring parameters, you must apply to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator for approval of alternative monitoring under §63.8(f).

(b) As provided in §63.6(g), EPA may approve use of an alternative to the work practice standards in this section.

General Compliance Requirements

§ 63.7505 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limits (including operating limits) and the work practice standards in this subpart at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(b) You must always operate and maintain your affected source, including air pollution control and monitoring equipment, according to the provisions in §63.6(e)(1)(i).

(d) If you demonstrate compliance with any applicable emission limit through performance testing, you must develop a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (4) of this section. This requirement also applies to you if you petition the EPA Administrator for alternative monitoring parameters under §63.8(f).

(1) For each continuous monitoring system (CMS) required in this section, you must develop and submit to the EPA Administrator for approval a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses paragraphs (d)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. You must submit this site-specific monitoring plan at least 60 days before your initial performance evaluation of your CMS.

(i) Installation of the CMS sampling probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (*e.g.*, on or downstream of the last control device);

(ii) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems; and

(iii) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (*e.g.*, calibrations).

(2) In your site-specific monitoring plan, you must also address paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.8(c)(1), (c)(3), and (c)(4)(ii);

(ii) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.8(d); and

(iii) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.10(c), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

(3) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan.

(4) You must operate and maintain the CMS in continuous operation according to the site-specific monitoring plan.

(e) If you have an applicable emission limit or work practice standard, you must develop and implement a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan (SSMP) according to the provisions in §63.6(e)(3).

§ 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.

Testing, Fuel Analyses, and Initial Compliance Requirements

§ 63.7510 What are my initial compliance requirements and by what date must I conduct them?

(a) For affected sources that elect to demonstrate compliance with any of the emission limits of this subpart through performance testing, your initial compliance requirements include conducting performance tests according to §63.7520 and Table 5 to this subpart, conducting a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to §63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart, establishing operating limits according to §63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart, and conducting CMS performance evaluations according to §63.7525.

(c) For affected sources that have an applicable work practice standard, your initial compliance requirements depend on the subcategory and rated capacity of your boiler or process heater. If your boiler or process heater is in any of the limited use subcategories or has a heat input capacity less than 100 MMBtu per hour, your initial compliance demonstration is conducting a performance test for carbon monoxide according to Table 5 to this subpart. If your boiler or process heater is in any of the large subcategories and has a heat input capacity of 100 MMBtu per hour or greater, your initial compliance demonstration is conducting a performance evaluation of your continuous emission monitoring system for carbon monoxide according to §63.7525(a).

(g) If your new or reconstructed affected source commences construction or reconstruction after November 12, 2004, you must demonstrate initial compliance with the promulgated emission limits and work practice standards no later than 180 days after startup of the source.

§ 63.7515 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests or fuel analyses?

(a) You must conduct all applicable performance tests according to §63.7520 on an annual basis, unless you follow the requirements listed in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section. Annual performance tests must be completed between 10 and 12 months after the previous performance test, unless you follow the requirements listed in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section.

(b) You can conduct performance tests less often for a given pollutant if your performance tests for the pollutant (particulate matter, HCl, mercury, or TSM) for at least 3 consecutive years show that you comply with the emission limit. In this case, you do not have to conduct a performance test for that pollutant for the next 2 years. You must conduct a performance test during the third year and no more than 36 months after the previous performance test.

(c) If your boiler or process heater continues to meet the emission limit for particulate matter, HCl, mercury, or TSM, you may choose to conduct performance tests for these pollutants every third year, but each such performance test must be conducted no more than 36 months after the previous performance test.

(d) If a performance test shows noncompliance with an emission limit for particulate matter, HCl, mercury, or TSM, you must conduct annual performance tests for that pollutant until all performance tests over a consecutive 3-year period show compliance.

(e) If you have an applicable work practice standard for carbon monoxide and your boiler or process heater is in any of the limited use subcategories or has a heat input capacity less than 100 MMBtu per hour, you must conduct annual performance tests for carbon monoxide according to §63.7520. Each annual performance test must be conducted between 10 and 12 months after the previous performance test.

(g) You must report the results of performance tests and fuel analyses within 60 days after the completion of the performance tests or fuel analyses. This report should also verify that the operating limits for your affected source have not changed or provide documentation of revised operating parameters established according to §63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart, as applicable. The reports for all subsequent performance tests and fuel analyses should include all applicable information required in §63.7550.

§ 63.7520 What performance tests and procedures must I use?

(a) You must conduct all performance tests according to §63.7(c), (d), (f), and (h). You must also develop a site-specific test plan according to the requirements in §63.7(c) if you elect to demonstrate compliance through performance testing.

(b) You must conduct each performance test according to the requirements in Table 5 to this subpart.

(d) You must conduct each performance test under the specific conditions listed in Tables 5 and 7 to this subpart. You must conduct performance tests at the maximum normal operating load while burning the type of fuel or mixture of fuels that have the highest content of chlorine, mercury, and total selected metals, and you must demonstrate initial compliance and establish your operating limits based on these tests. These requirements could result in the need to conduct more than one performance test.

(e) You may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

(f) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §63.7(e)(3). Each test run must last at least 1 hour.

(g) To determine compliance with the emission limits, you must use the F-Factor methodology and equations in sections 12.2 and 12.3 of EPA Method 19 of appendix A to part 60 of this chapter to convert the measured particulate matter concentrations, the measured HCl concentrations, the measured TSM concentrations, and the measured mercury concentrations that result from the initial performance test to pounds per million Btu heat input emission rates using F-factors.

§ 63.7525 What are my monitoring, installation, operation, and maintenance requirements?

(b) If you have an applicable opacity operating limit, you must install, operate, certify and maintain each continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) according to the procedures in paragraphs (b)(1) through (7) of this section by the compliance date specified in §63.7495.

(1) Each COMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to PS 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(2) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each COMS according to the requirements in §63.8 and according to PS 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(3) As specified in §63.8(c)(4)(i), each COMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.

(4) The COMS data must be reduced as specified in §63.8(g)(2).

(5) You must include in your site-specific monitoring plan procedures and acceptance criteria for operating and maintaining each COMS according to the requirements in §63.8(d). At a minimum, the monitoring plan must include a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, and an annual zero alignment audit of each COMS.

(6) You must operate and maintain each COMS according to the requirements in the monitoring plan and the requirements of §63.8(e). Identify periods the COMS is out of control including any periods that the COMS fails to pass a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, or an annual zero alignment audit.

(7) You must determine and record all the 6-minute averages (and 1-hour block averages as applicable) collected for periods during which the COMS is not out of control.

§ 63.7530 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limits and work practice standards?

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limit and work practice standard that applies to you by either conducting initial performance tests and establishing operating limits, as applicable, according to §63.7520, paragraph (c) of this section, and Tables 5 and 7 to this subpart OR conducting initial fuel analyses to determine emission rates and establishing operating limits, as applicable, according to §63.7521, paragraph (d) of this section, and Tables 6 and 8 to this subpart.

(c) If you demonstrate compliance through performance testing, you must establish each site-specific operating limit in Tables 2 through 4 to this subpart that applies to you according to the requirements in §63.7520, Table 7 to this subpart, and paragraph (c)(4) of this section, as applicable. You must also conduct fuel analyses according to §63.7521 and establish maximum fuel pollutant input levels according to paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section, as applicable.

(1) You must establish the maximum chlorine fuel input (C_{input}) during the initial performance testing according to the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of chlorine.

(ii) During the performance testing for HCl, you must determine the fraction of the total heat input for each fuel type burned (Q_i) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine, and the average chlorine concentration of each fuel type burned (C_i).

(iii) You must establish a maximum chlorine input level using Equation 5 of this section.

$$Cl_{input} = \sum_{i=1}^{n}\left[(C_i)(Q_i)\right] \qquad (Eq.\ 5)$$

Where:

Cl_{input} = Maximum amount of chlorine entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

C_i = Arithmetic average concentration of chlorine in fuel type, i, analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

Q_i = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance testing, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of “1” for Q_i.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of chlorine.

(3) You must establish the maximum mercury fuel input level ($Mercury_{input}$) during the initial performance testing using the procedures in paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of mercury.

(ii) During the compliance demonstration for mercury, you must determine the fraction of total heat input for each fuel burned (Q_i) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of mercury, and the average mercury concentration of each fuel type burned (HG_i).

(iii) You must establish a maximum mercury input level using Equation 7 of this section.

$$Mercury_{input} = \sum_{i=1}^{n}\left[\left(HG_i\right)\left(Q_i\right)\right] \qquad (Eq.\ 7)$$

Where:

$Mercury_{input}$ = Maximum amount of mercury entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

HG_i = Arithmetic average concentration of mercury in fuel type, i, analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

Q_i = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest mercury content. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance test, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Q_i.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of mercury.

(4) You must establish parameter operating limits according to paragraphs (c)(4)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(iii) For an electric precipitator, you must establish, you must establish the minimum voltage and secondary current (or total power input), as defined in §63.7575, as your operating limits during the three-run performance test.

(e) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in §63.7545(e).

Continuous Compliance Requirements

§ 63.7535 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?

(a) You must monitor and collect data according to this section and the site-specific monitoring plan required by §63.7505(d).

(b) Except for monitor malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), you must monitor continuously (or collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the affected source is operating.

(c) You may not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, or required quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emission or operating levels. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system. Boilers and process heaters that have an applicable carbon monoxide work practice standard and are required to install and operate a CEMS, may not use data recorded during periods when the boiler or process heater is operating at less than 50 percent of its rated capacity.

§ 63.7540 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limits and work practice standards?

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limit, operating limit, and work practice standard in Tables 1 through 4 to this subpart that applies to you according to the methods specified in Table 8 to this subpart and paragraphs (a)(1) through (10) of this section.

(1) Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §§63.7 and 63.7510, whichever date comes first, you must not operate above any of the applicable maximum operating limits or below any of the applicable minimum operating limits listed in Tables 2 through 4 to this subpart at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction. Operating limits do not apply during performance tests. Operation above the established maximum or below the established minimum operating limits shall constitute a deviation of established operating limits.

(2) You must keep records of the type and amount of all fuels burned in each boiler or process heater during the reporting period to demonstrate that all fuel types and mixtures of fuels burned would either result in lower emissions of TSM, HCl, and mercury, than the applicable emission limit for each pollutant (if you demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis), or result in lower fuel input of TSM, chlorine, and mercury than the maximum values calculated during the last performance tests (if you demonstrate compliance through performance testing).

Notification, Reports, and Records

§ 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.

(d) If you are required to conduct a performance test you must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 30 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin.

(e) If you are required to conduct an initial compliance demonstration as specified in §63.7530(a), you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to §63.9(h)(2)(ii). For each initial compliance demonstration, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including all performance test results and fuel analyses, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the performance test and/or other initial compliance demonstrations according to §63.10(d)(2). The Notification of Compliance Status report must contain all the information specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (9), as applicable.

(1) A description of the affected source(s) including identification of which subcategory the source is in, the capacity of the source, a description of the add-on controls used on the source description of the fuel(s) burned, and justification for the fuel(s) burned during the performance test.

(2) Summary of the results of all performance tests, fuel analyses, and calculations conducted to demonstrate initial compliance including all established operating limits.

(3) Identification of whether you are complying with the particulate matter emission limit or the alternative total selected metals emission limit.

(4) Identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance with each applicable emission limit through performance testing or fuel analysis.

(5) Identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance by emissions averaging.

(6) A signed certification that you have met all applicable emission limits and work practice standards.

(7) A summary of the carbon monoxide emissions monitoring data and the maximum carbon monoxide emission levels recorded during the performance test to show that you have met any applicable work practice standard in Table 1 to this subpart.

(9) If you had a deviation from any emission limit or work practice standard, you must also submit a description of the deviation, the duration of the deviation, and the corrective action taken in the Notification of Compliance Status report.

§ 63.7550 What reports must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit each report in Table 9 to this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Unless the EPA Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must submit each report by the date in Table 9 to this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.7495 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date that occurs at least 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495.

(2) The first 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 first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495.

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

(c) The compliance report must contain the information required in paragraphs (c)(1) through (11) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

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

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

(4) The total fuel use by each affected source subject to an emission limit, for each calendar month within the semiannual reporting period, including, but not limited to, a description of the fuel and the total fuel usage amount with units of measure.

(5) A summary of the results of the annual performance tests and documentation of any operating limits that were reestablished during this test, if applicable.

(6) A signed statement indicating that you burned no new types of fuel. Or, if you did burn a new type of fuel, you must submit the calculation of chlorine input, using Equation 5 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing) or you must submit the calculation of HCl emission rate using Equation 9 of §63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for HCl emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If you burned a new type of fuel, you must submit the calculation of TSM input, using Equation 6 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum TSM input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or you must submit the calculation of TSM emission rate using Equation 10 of §63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for TSM emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If you burned a new type of fuel, you must submit the calculation of mercury input, using Equation 7 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance

testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or you must submit the calculation of mercury emission rate using Equation 11 of §63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for mercury emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis).

(8) The hours of operation for each boiler and process heater that is subject to an emission limit for each calendar month within the semiannual reporting period. This requirement applies only to limited use boilers and process heaters.

(9) If you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the reporting period and you took actions consistent with your SSMP, the compliance report must include the information in §63.10(d)(5)(i).

(10) If there are no deviations from any emission limits or operating limits in this subpart that apply to you, and there are no deviations from the requirements for work practice standards in this subpart, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limits, operating limits, or work practice standards during the reporting period.

(11) If there were no periods during which the CMSs, including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS, were out of control as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CMSs were out of control during the reporting period.

(d) For each deviation from an emission limit or operating limit in this subpart and for each deviation from the requirements for work practice standards in this subpart that occurs at an affected source where you are not using a CMSs to comply with that emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard, the compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (10) of this section and the information required in paragraphs (d)(1) through (4) of this section. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

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

(2) A description of the deviation and which emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard from which you deviated.

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

(4) A copy of the test report if the annual performance test showed a deviation from the emission limit for particulate matter or the alternative TSM limit, a deviation from the HCl emission limit, or a deviation from the mercury emission limit.

(e) For each deviation from an emission limitation and operating limit or work practice standard in this subpart occurring at an affected source where you are using a CMS to comply with that emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard, you must include the information in paragraphs (c) (1) through (10) of this section and the information required in paragraphs (e) (1) through (12) of this section. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction and any deviations from your site-specific monitoring plan as required in §63.7505(d).

(1) The date and time that each malfunction started and stopped and description of the nature of the deviation (*i.e.*, what you deviated from).

(2) The date and time that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out of control, including the information in §63.8(c)(8).

(4) 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.

(5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(6) 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.

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMSs downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(8) An identification of each parameter that was monitored at the affected source for which there was a deviation, including opacity, carbon monoxide, and operating parameters for wet scrubbers and other control devices.

(9) A brief description of the source for which there was a deviation.

(10) A brief description of each CMS for which there was a deviation.

(11) The date of the latest CMS certification or audit for the system for which there was a deviation.

(12) A description of any changes in CMSs, processes, or controls since the last reporting period for the source for which there was a deviation.

(f) Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71 must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If an affected source submits a compliance report pursuant to Table 9 to this subpart along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice requirement in this subpart, submission of the compliance report satisfies any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a compliance report does not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permit authority.

§ 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.

(3) Records of performance tests, fuel analyses, or other compliance demonstrations, performance evaluations, and opacity observations as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(b) For each CEMS, CPMS, and COMS, you must keep records according to paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Records described in §63.10(b)(2) (vi) through (xi).

(2) Monitoring data for continuous opacity monitoring system during a performance evaluation as required in §63.6(h)(7)(i) and (ii).

(3) Previous (*i.e.,* superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in §63.8(d)(3).

(5) Records of the date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether the deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction or during another period.

(c) You must keep the records required in Table 8 to this subpart including records of all monitoring data and calculated averages for applicable operating limits such as opacity, pressure drop, carbon monoxide, and pH to show continuous compliance with each emission limit, operating limit, and work practice standard that applies to you.

(d) For each boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit, you must also keep the records in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) You must keep records of monthly fuel use by each boiler or process heater, including the type(s) of fuel and amount(s) used.

(2) You must keep records of monthly hours of operation by each boiler or process heater. This requirement applies only to limited-use boilers and process heaters.

(3) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum chlorine fuel input, using Equation 5 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the HCl emission limit, for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of HCl emission rates, using Equation 9 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the HCl emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum chlorine fuel input or HCl emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate chlorine fuel input, or HCl emission rate, for each boiler and process heater.

(4) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum TSM fuel input, using Equation 6 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the TSM emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of TSM emission rates, using Equation 10 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the TSM emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum TSM fuel input or TSM emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate TSM fuel input, or TSM emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

(5) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum mercury fuel input, using Equation 7 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the mercury emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of mercury emission rates, using Equation 11 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the mercury emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum mercury fuel input or mercury emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate mercury fuel input, or mercury emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

§ 63.7560 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to §63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record on site for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1). You can keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.

Other Requirements and Information

§ 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.

§ 63.7570 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency (as well as the U.S. EPA) has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your EPA Regional Office to find out if this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section are retained by the EPA Administrator and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency, however, the U.S. EPA retains oversight of this subpart and can take enforcement actions, as appropriate.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emission limits and work practice standards in §63.7500(a) and (b) under §63.6(g).

(2) Approval of alternative opacity emission limits in §63.7500(a) under §63.6(h)(9).

(3) Approval of major change to test methods in Table 5 to this subpart under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in §63.90.

(4) Approval of major change to monitoring under §63.8(f) and as defined in §63.90.

(5) Approval of major change to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f) and as defined in §63.90.

§ 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 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 Oils[1]" (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 Oils[1]” (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.

Tables to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63

Table 1 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Emission Limits and Work Practice Standards

As stated in § 63.7500, you must comply with the following applicable emission limits and work practice standards:

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	You must meet the following emission limits and work practice standards . . .
1. New or reconstructed large solid fuel.	a. Particulate Matter (or Total Selected Metals).	0.025 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (0.0003 lb per MMBtu of heat input).
	b. Hydrogen Chloride	0.02 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	c. Mercury.....	0.000003 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	d. Carbon Monoxide..	400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 7 percent oxygen (30-day rolling average for units 100 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-

	run average for units less than 100 MMBtu/hr).

Table 2 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Operating Limits for Boilers and Process Heaters With Particulate Matter Emission Limits

As stated in § 63.7500, you must comply with the applicable operating limits:

If you demonstrate compliance with applicable particulate matter emission limits using . . .	You must meet these operating limits . . .
3. Electrostatic precipitator control.	a. This option is for boilers and process heaters that operate dry control systems. Existing boilers and process heaters must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 20 percent (6-minute average) except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent. New boilers and process heaters must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity (1-hour block average); or b. This option is only for boilers and process heaters that operate additional wet control systems. Maintain the minimum voltage and secondary current or total power input of the electrostatic precipitator at or above the operating limits established during the performance test according to § 63.7530(c) and Table 7 to this subpart that demonstrated compliance with the applicable emission limit for particulate matter.

Table 5 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Performance Testing Requirements

As stated in § 63.7520, you must comply with the following requirements for performance test for existing, new or reconstructed affected sources:

To conduct a performance test for the following pollutant . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .
1. Particulate Matter.....	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points.	Method 1 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas.	Method 2, 2F, or 2G in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	c. Determine oxygen and carbon dioxide	Method 3A or 3B in appendix A to part

	concentrations of the stack gas.	60 of this chapter, or ASME PTC 19, Part 10 (1981) (IBR, see § 63.14(i)).
	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas.	Method 4 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	e. Measure the particulate matter emission concentration.	Method 5 or 17 (positive pressure fabric filters must use Method 5D) in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates.	Method 19 F-factor methodology in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
3. Hydrogen chloride.....	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points.	Method 1 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas.	Method 2, 2F, or 2G in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	c. Determine oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations of the stack gas.	Method 3A or 3B in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, or ASME PTC 19, Part 10 (1981) (IBR, see § 63.14(i)).
	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas.	Method 4 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	e. Measure the hydrogen chloride emission concentration.	Method 26 or 26A in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates.	Method 19 F-factor methodology in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
4. Mercury.....	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points.	Method 1 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas.	Method 2, 2F, or 2G in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	c. Determine oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations of the stack gas.	Method 3A or 3B in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, or ASME PTC 19, Part 10 (1981) (IBR, see § 62.14(i)).
	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas.	Method 4 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.

	e. Measure the mercury emission concentration.	Method 29 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter or Method 101A in appendix B to part 61 of this chapter or ASTM Method D6784-02 (IBR, see § 63.14(b)).
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates.	Method 19 F-factor methodology in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
5. Carbon Monoxide.....	a. Select the sampling ports location and the number of traverse points.	Method 1 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	b. Determine oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations of the stack gas.	Method 3A or 3B in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, or ASTM D6522-00 (IBR, see § 63.14(b)), or ASME PTC 19, Part 10 (1981) (IBR, see § 63.14(i)).
	c. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas.	Method 4 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	d. Measure the carbon monoxide emission concentration.	Method 10, 10A, or 10B in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, or ASTM D6522-00 (IBR, see § 63.14(b)) when the fuel is natural gas.

Table 8 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Demonstrating Continuous Compliance

As stated in § 63.7540, you must show continuous compliance with the emission limitations for affected sources according to the following:

If you must meet the following operating limits or work practice standards . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. Opacity.....	a. Collecting the opacity monitoring system data according to §§ 63.7525(b) and 63.7535; and b. Reducing the opacity monitoring data to 6-minute averages; and c. Maintaining opacity to less than or equal to 20 percent (6-minute average) except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent for existing sources; or maintaining opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent (1-hour block average) for new

	sources.
6. Electrostatic Precipitator Secondary Current and Voltage or Total Power Input.	a. Collecting the secondary current and voltage or total power input monitoring system data for the electrostatic precipitator according to §§ 63.7525 and 63.7535; and b. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and c. Maintaining the 3-hour average secondary current and voltage or total power input at or above the operating limits established during the performance test according to §§ 63.7530(c).

Table 9 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Reporting Requirements

As stated in § 63.7550, you must comply with the following requirements for reports:

You must submit a(n)	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
1. Compliance report.....	a. Information required in § 63.7550(c)(1) through (11); and b. If there are no deviations from any emission limitation (emission limit and operating limit) that applies to you and there are no deviations from the requirements for work practice standards in Table 8 to this subpart that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations and work practice standards during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the CMSs, including continuous emissions monitoring system, continuous opacity monitoring system, and operating parameter monitoring systems, were out-of-control	Semiannually according to the requirements in § 63.7550(b).

	as specified in § 63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CMSs were out-of-control during the reporting period; and c. If you have a deviation from any emission limitation (emission limit and operating limit) or work practice standard during the reporting period, the report must contain the information in § 63.7550(d). If there were periods during which the CMSs, including continuous emissions monitoring system, continuous opacity monitoring system, and operating parameter monitoring systems, were out-of-control, as specified in § 63.8(c)(7), the report must contain the information in § 63.7550(e); and d. If you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the reporting period and you took actions consistent with your startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, the compliance report must include the information in § 63.10(d)(5)(i)	
2. An immediate startup, shutdown, and malfunction report if you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the reporting period that is not consistent with your	a. Actions taken for the event; and	i. By fax or telephone within 2 working days after starting actions inconsistent with the plan; and

startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, and the source exceeds any applicable emission limitation in the relevant emission standard.			
	b. The information in § 63.10(d)(5)(ii)	ii. By letter within 7 working days after the end of the event unless you have made alternative arrangements with the permitting authority.	

Table 10 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart DDDDD

As stated in § 63.7565, you must comply with the applicable General Provisions according to the following:

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applicable
§ 63.1	Applicability	Initial Applicability Determination; Applicability After Standard Established; Permit Requirements; Extensions, Notifications.	Yes.
§ 63.2	Definitions	Definitions for part 63 standards.	Yes.
§ 63.3	Units and Abbreviations	Units and abbreviations for part 63 standards.	Yes.
§ 63.4	Prohibited Activities	Prohibited Activities; Compliance date; Circumvention, Severability.	Yes.
§ 63.5	Construction/ Reconstruction.	Applicability; applications; approvals.	Yes.
§ 63.6(a)	Applicability	GP apply unless compliance extension; and GP apply to area sources that become major.	Yes.
§ 63.6(b)(1)-(4)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed sources.	Standards apply at effective date; 3 years after effective date; upon startup; 10 years after construction or reconstruction commences for 112(f).	Yes.
§ 63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Must notify if commenced construction or reconstruction after proposal.	Yes.
§ 63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]		
§ 63.6(b)(7)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Area Sources That Become Major.	Area sources that become major must comply with major source standards immediately upon becoming	Yes.

		major, regardless of whether required to comply when they were an area source.	
§ 63.6(c)(1)-(2).....	Compliance Dates for Existing Sources.	Comply according to date in subpart, which must be no later than 3 years after effective date; and for 112(f) standards, comply within 90 days of effective date unless compliance extension.	Yes.
§ 63.6(c)(3)-(4).....	[Reserved]		
§ 63.6(c)(5).....	Compliance Dates for Existing Area Sources That Become Major.	Area sources that become major must comply with major source standards by date indicated in subpart or by equivalent time period (for example, 3 years).	Yes.
§ 63.6(d).....	[Reserved]		
§ 63.6(e)(1)-(2).....	Operation & Maintenance.	Operate to minimize emissions at all times; and Correct malfunctions as soon as practicable; and Operation and maintenance requirements independently enforceable; information Administrator will use to determine if operation and maintenance requirements were met.	Yes.
§ 63.6(e)(3).....	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan (SSMP).	Requirement for SSM and startup, shutdown, malfunction plan; and content of SSMP.	Yes.
§ 63.6(f)(1).....	Compliance Except During SSM.	Comply with emission standards at all times except during SSM.	Yes.
§ 63.6(f)(2)-(3).....	Methods for Determining Compliance.	Compliance based on performance test, operation and maintenance plans, records, inspection.	Yes.
§ 63.6(g)(1)-(3).....	Alternative Standard.....	Procedures for getting an alternative standard.	Yes.
§ 63.6(h)(1).....	Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards.	Comply with opacity/VE emission limitations at all times except during SSM.	Yes.
§ 63.6(h)(2)(i).....	Determining Compliance with Opacity/Visible Emission (VE) Standards.	If standard does not state test method, use Method 9 for opacity and Method 22 for VE.	No.
§ 63.6(h)(2)(ii).....	[Reserved]		
§ 63.6(h)(2)(iii).....	Using Previous Tests to Demonstrate Compliance	Criteria for when previous opacity/VE testing can be	Yes.

	with Opacity/VE Standards	used to show compliance with this subpart.	
§ 63.6(h)(3).....	[Reserved]		
§ 63.6(h)(4).....	Notification of Opacity/VE Observation Date.	Notify Administrator of anticipated date of observation.	No.
§ 63.6(h)(5)(i),(iii)-(v).....	Conducting Opacity/VE Observations.	Dates and Schedule for conducting opacity/VE observations.	No.
§ 63.6(h)(5)(ii).....	Opacity Test Duration and Averaging Times.	Must have at least 3 hours of observation with thirty, 6-minute averages.	No.
§ 63.6(h)(6).....	Records of Conditions During Opacity/VE observations.	Keep records available and allow Administrator to inspect.	No.
§ 63.6(h)(7)(i).....	Report continuous opacity monitoring system Monitoring Data from Performance Test.	Submit continuous opacity monitoring system data with other performance test data.	Yes.
§ 63.6(h)(7)(ii).....	Using continuous opacity monitoring system instead of Method 9.	Can submit continuous opacity monitoring system data instead of Method 9 results even if subpart requires Method 9, but must notify Administrator before performance test.	No.
§ 63.6(h)(7)(iii).....	Averaging time for continuous opacity monitoring system during performance test.	To determine compliance, must reduce continuous opacity monitoring system data to 6-minute averages.	Yes.
§ 63.6(h)(7)(iv).....	Continuous opacity monitoring system requirements.	Demonstrate that continuous opacity monitoring system performance evaluations are conducted according to §§ 63.8(e), continuous opacity monitoring systems are properly maintained and operated according to § 63.8(c) and data quality as § 63.8(d).	Yes.
§ 63.6(h)(7)(v).....	Determining Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards.	Continuous opacity monitoring system is probative but not conclusive evidence of compliance with opacity standard, even if Method 9 observation shows otherwise. Requirements for continuous opacity monitoring system to be probative evidence-proper maintenance, meeting PS 1, and data have not been altered.	Yes.
§ 63.6(h)(8).....	Determining Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards.	Administrator will use all continuous opacity	Yes.

		monitoring system, Method 9, and Method 22 results, as well as information about operation and maintenance to determine compliance.	
§ 63.6(h)(9).....	Adjusted Opacity Standard.	Procedures for Administrator to adjust an opacity standard.	Yes.
§ 63.6(i)(1)-(14).....	Compliance Extension.....	Procedures and criteria for Administrator to grant compliance extension.	Yes.
§ 63.6(j).....	Presidential Compliance Exemption.	President may exempt source category from requirement to comply with rule.	Yes.
§ 63.7(a)(1).....	Performance Test Dates....	Dates for Conducting Initial Performance Testing and Other Compliance Demonstrations.	Yes.
§ 63.7(a)(2).....	Performance Test Dates....	New source with initial startup date before effective date has 180 days after effective date to demonstrate compliance	Yes.
§ 63.7(a)(2)(ii-viii).....	[Reserved]		
§ 63.7(a)(2)(ix).....	Performance Test Dates....	1. New source that commenced construction between proposal and promulgation dates, when promulgated standard is more stringent than proposed standard, has 180 days after effective date or 180 days after startup of source, whichever is later, to demonstrate compliance; and.	Yes.
		2. If source initially demonstrates compliance with less stringent proposed standard, it has 3 years and 180 days after the effective date of the standard or 180 days after startup of source, whichever is later, to demonstrate compliance with promulgated standard.	No.
§ 63.7(a)(3).....	Section 114 Authority.....	Administrator may require a performance test under CAA Section 114 at any time.	Yes.
§ 63.7(b)(1).....	Notification of Performance Test.	Must notify Administrator 60 days before the test.	No.

§ 63.7(b)(2).....	Notification of Rescheduling.	If rescheduling a performance test is necessary, must notify Administrator 5 days before scheduled date of rescheduled date.	Yes.
§ 63.7(c).....	Quality Assurance/Test Plan.	Requirement to submit site-specific test plan 60 days before the test or on date Administrator agrees with: test plan approval procedures; and performance audit requirements; and internal and external QA procedures for testing.	Yes.
§ 63.7(d).....	Testing Facilities.....	Requirements for testing facilities.	Yes.
§ 63.7(e)(1).....	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests.	1. Performance tests must be conducted under representative conditions; and	No.
		2. Cannot conduct performance tests during SSM; and	Yes.
		3. Not a deviation to exceed standard during SSM; and	Yes.
		4. Upon request of Administrator, make available records necessary to determine conditions of performance tests.	Yes.
§ 63.7(e)(2).....	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests.	Must conduct according to rule and EPA test methods unless Administrator approves alternative.	Yes.
§ 63.7(e)(3).....	Test Run Duration.....	Must have three separate test runs; and Compliance is based on arithmetic mean of three runs; and conditions when data from an additional test run can be used.	Yes.
§ 63.7(e)(4).....	Interaction with other sections of the Act.	Nothing in § 63.7(e)(1) through (4) can abrogate the Administrator's authority to require testing under Section 114 of the Act.	Yes.
§ 63.7(f).....	Alternative Test Method...	Procedures by which Administrator can grant approval to use an alternative test method.	Yes.
§ 63.7(g).....	Performance Test Data Analysis.	Must include raw data in performance test report; and must submit	Yes.

		performance test data 60 days after end of test with the Notification of Compliance Status; and keep data for 5 years.	
§ 63.7(h).....	Waiver of Tests.....	Procedures for Administrator to waive performance test.	Yes.
§ 63.8(a)(1).....	Applicability of Monitoring Requirements.	Subject to all monitoring requirements in standard.	Yes.
§ 63.8(a)(2).....	Performance Specifications	Performance Specifications in appendix B of part 60 apply.	Yes.
§ 63.8(a)(3).....	[Reserved]		
§ 63.8(a)(4).....	Monitoring with Flares....	Unless your rule says otherwise, the requirements for flares in § 63.11 apply.	No.
§63.8(b)(1)(i)-(ii).....	Monitoring.....	Must conduct monitoring according to standard unless Administrator approves alternative.	Yes.
§ 63.8(b)(1)(iii).....	Monitoring.....	Flares not subject to this section unless otherwise specified in relevant standard.	No.
§ 63.8(b)(2)-(3).....	Multiple Effluents and Multiple Monitoring Systems.	Specific requirements for installing monitoring systems; and must install on each effluent before it is combined and before it is released to the atmosphere unless Administrator approves otherwise; and if more than one monitoring system on an emission point, must report all monitoring system results, unless one monitoring system is a backup.	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(1).....	Monitoring System Operation and Maintenance.	Maintain monitoring system in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices.	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(1)(i).....	Routine and Predictable SSM.	Maintain and operate CMS according to § 63.6(e)(1).	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(1)(ii).....	SSM not in SSMP.....	Must keep necessary parts available for routine repairs of CMSs.	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(1)(iii).....	Compliance with Operation and Maintenance Requirements.	Must develop and implement an SSMP for CMSs.	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(2)-(3).....	Monitoring System Installation.	Must install to get representative emission and parameter	Yes.

		measurements; and must verify operational status before or at performance test.	
§ 63.8(c)(4).....	Continuous Monitoring System (CMS) Requirements.	CMSs must be operating except during breakdown, out-of-control, repair, maintenance, and high-level calibration drifts.	No.
§ 63.8(c)(4)(i).....	Continuous Monitoring System (CMS) Requirements.	Continuous opacity monitoring system must have a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analysis for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(4)(ii).....	Continuous Monitoring System (CMS) Requirements.	Continuous emissions monitoring system must have a minimum of one cycle of operation for each successive 15-minute period.	No.
§ 63.8(c)(5).....	Continuous Opacity Monitoring system (COMS) Requirements.	Must do daily zero and high level calibrations.	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(6).....	Continuous Monitoring System (CMS) Requirements.	Must do daily zero and high level calibrations.	No.
§ 63.8(c)(7)-(8).....	Continuous Monitoring Systems Requirements.	Out-of-control periods, including reporting.	Yes.
§ 63.8(d).....	Continuous Monitoring Systems Quality Control.	Requirements for continuous monitoring systems quality control, including calibration, etc.; and must keep quality control plan on record for the life of the affected source. Keep old versions for 5 years after revisions.	Yes.
§ 63.8(e).....	Continuous monitoring systems Performance Evaluation.	Notification, performance evaluation test plan, reports.	Yes.
§ 63.8(f)(1)-(5).....	Alternative Monitoring Method.	Procedures for Administrator to approve alternative monitoring.	Yes.
§ 63.8(f)(6).....	Alternative to Relative Accuracy Test.	Procedures for Administrator to approve alternative relative accuracy tests for continuous emissions monitoring system.	No.
§ 63.8(g)(1)-(4).....	Data Reduction.....	Continuous opacity monitoring system 6-minute averages calculated over at least	Yes.

		36 evenly spaced data points; and continuous emissions monitoring system 1-hour averages computed over at least 4 equally spaced data points.	
§ 63.8(g)(5).....	Data Reduction.....	Data that cannot be used in computing averages for continuous emissions monitoring system and continuous opacity monitoring system.	No.
§ 63.9(a).....	Notification Requirements.	Applicability and State Delegation.	Yes.
§ 63.9(b)(1)-(5).....	Initial Notifications.....	Submit notification 120 days after effective date; and Notification of intent to construct/ reconstruct; and Notification of commencement of construct/ reconstruct; Notification of startup; and Contents of each.	Yes.
§ 63.9(c).....	Request for Compliance Extension.	Can request if cannot comply by date or if installed BACT/LAER.	Yes.
§ 63.9(d).....	Notification of Special Compliance Requirements for New Source.	For sources that commence construction between proposal and promulgation and want to comply 3 years after effective date.	Yes.
§ 63.9(e).....	Notification of Performance Test.	Notify Administrator 60 days prior.	No.
§ 63.9(f).....	Notification of VE/Opacity Test.	Notify Administrator 30 days prior.	No.
§ 63.9(g).....	Additional Notifications When Using Continuous Monitoring Systems.	Notification of performance evaluation; and notification using continuous opacity monitoring system data; and notification that exceeded criterion for relative accuracy.	Yes.
§ 63.9(h)(1)-(6).....	Notification of Compliance Status.	Contents; and due 60 days after end of performance test or other compliance demonstration, and when to submit to Federal vs. State authority.	Yes.
§ 63.9(i).....	Adjustment of Submittal Deadlines.	Procedures for Administrator to approve change in when notifications must be submitted.	Yes.
§ 63.9(j).....	Change in Previous	Must submit within 15 days	Yes.

	Information.	after the change.	
§ 63.10(a).....	Recordkeeping/Reporting...	Applies to all, unless compliance extension; and when to submit to Federal vs. State authority; and procedures for owners of more than 1 source.	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(1).....	Recordkeeping/Reporting...	General Requirements; and keep all records readily available and keep for 5 years.	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(i)-(v).....	Records related to Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction.	Occurrence of each of operation (process, equipment); and occurrence of each malfunction of air pollution equipment; and maintenance of air pollution control equipment; and actions during startup, shutdown, and malfunction.	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(vi) and (x-xi)..	Continuous monitoring systems Records.	Malfunctions, inoperative, out-of-control; and calibration checks; and adjustments, maintenance.	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(vii)-(ix).....	Records.....	Measurements to demonstrate compliance with emission limitations; and performance test, performance evaluation, and visible emission observation results; and measurements to determine conditions of performance tests and performance evaluations.	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xii).....	Records.....	Records when under waiver.	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiii).....	Records.....	Records when using alternative to relative accuracy test.	No.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiv).....	Records.....	All documentation supporting Initial Notification and Notification of Compliance Status.	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(3).....	Records.....	Applicability Determinations.	Yes.
§ 63.10(c)(1),(5)-(8),(10)-(15).	Records.....	Additional Records for continuous monitoring systems.	Yes.
§ 63.10(c)(7)-(8).....	Records.....	Records of excess emissions and parameter monitoring exceedances for continuous monitoring systems.	No.
§ 63.10(d)(1).....	General Reporting	Requirement to report.....	Yes.

	Requirements.		
§ 63.10(d)(2).....	Report of Performance Test Results.	When to submit to Federal or State authority.	Yes.
§ 63.10(d)(3).....	Reporting Opacity or VE Observations.	What to report and when...	Yes.
§ 63.10(d)(4).....	Progress Reports.....	Must submit progress reports on schedule if under compliance extension.	Yes.
§ 63.10(d)(5).....	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Reports.	Contents and submission...	Yes.
§ 63.10(e)(1)(2).....	Additional continuous monitoring systems Reports.	Must report results for each CEM on a unit; and written copy of performance evaluation; and 3 copies of continuous opacity monitoring system performance evaluation.	Yes.
§ 63.10(e)(3).....	Reports.....	Excess Emission Reports...	No.
§ 63.10(e)(3)(i-iii).....	Reports.....	Schedule for reporting excess emissions and parameter monitor exceedance (now defined as deviations).	No.
§ 63.10(e)(3)(iv-v).....	Excess Emissions Reports..	Requirement to revert to quarterly submission if there is an excess emissions and parameter monitor exceedance (now defined as deviations); and provision to request semiannual reporting after compliance for one year; and submit report by 30th day following end of quarter or calendar half; and if there has not been an exceedance or excess emission (now defined as deviations), report contents is a statement that there have been no deviations.	No.
§ 63.10(e)(3)(iv-v).....	Excess Emissions Reports..	Must submit report containing all of the information in § 63.10(c)(5-13), § 63.8(c)(7-8).	No.
§ 63.10(e)(3)(vi-viii).....	Excess Emissions Report and Summary Report.	Requirements for reporting excess emissions for continuous monitoring systems (now called deviations); Requires all of the information in § 63.10(c)(5-13), § 63.8(c)(7-8).	No.
§ 63.10(e)(4).....	Reporting continuous	Must submit continuous	Yes.

	opacity monitoring system data.	opacity monitoring system data with performance test data.	
§ 63.10(f).....	Waiver for Recordkeeping/ Reporting.	Procedures for Administrator to waive.	Yes.
§ 63.11.....	Flares.....	Requirements for flares...	No.
§ 63.12.....	Delegation.....	State authority to enforce standards.	Yes.
§ 63.13.....	Addresses.....	Addresses where reports, notifications, and requests are sent.	Yes.
§ 63.14.....	Incorporation by Reference	Test methods incorporated by reference.	Yes.
§ 63.15.....	Availability of Information.	Public and confidential Information.	Yes.

D.2.17 One Time Deadlines Relating to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters [40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD]

Requirement	Rule Cite	Affected Facility	Deadline
Compliance Date	**40 CFR 63.7510(g)**	**Boilers P17B and P17C**	**Within 180 days after initial startup.**
Initial Notification	**63.7575(b) and 40 CFR 63.9(b)(2)**	**Boilers P17, P18, and P18A**	**March 12, 2005**
Initial Notification	**40 CFR 63.7545(c) and 40 CFR 63.9(b)**	**Boilers P17B and P17C**	**Within 15 days after the actual date of startup.**
Initial Performance Test	**40 CFR 7520 and 40 CFR 63.7**	**Boilers P17B and P17C**	**Within 360 days after initial startup.**
Notification of Compliance Status	**40 CFR 63.7545(e) and 40 CFR 63.9(h)(2)(ii)**	**Boilers P17B and P17C**	**Within 60 days following completion of the performance test.**

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Consolidated Grain & Barge Co.
Source Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Mailing Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Part 70 Permit No.: 129-10111-00035
Facility: Boilers P17B, P17C, P17, P18, and P18A
Parameter: Total Equivalent Dry Wood Usage
Limit: Less than 51,875 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Total Equivalent Dry Wood Usage (tons) = Dry Wood Usage (tons) + Wet Wood Usage (tons)/ (1+Moisture Content of Wet Wood) + 2 x Shredded Tire (tons) + 8.75 x NG Usage (MMCF)

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 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Consolidated Grain & Barge Co.
Source Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Mailing Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Part 70 Permit No.: 129-10111-00035
Facility: Boilers P17B and P17C
Parameter: Total Shredded Tire Usage
Limit: Less than 7,410 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

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

Addendum to the Technical Support Document for a Part 70 Significant Source Modification and a Part 70 Significant Permit Modification

Source Background and Description

Source Name:	Consolidated Grain & Barge Co.
Source Location:	2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
County:	Posey
SIC Code:	2075
Operation Permit No.:	T129-10111-00035
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	February 20, 2001
Significant Source Modification No.:	129-22782-00035
Significant Permit Modification No.:	129-22848-00035
Permit Reviewer:	ERG/YC

On June 21, 2006, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) had a notice published in the Mount Vernon Democrat, Mount Vernon, Indiana, stating that Consolidated Grain & Barge Co. had applied for a Part 70 Significant Source Modification (SSM) and a Part 70 Significant Permit Modification (SPM) to construct and operate two (2) wood and shredded tire fired boilers. The notice also stated that OAQ proposed to issue a permit for this operation and provided information on how the public could review the proposed permit 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 should be issued as proposed.

In addition, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality (IDEM, OAQ) had a notice published in the Mount Vernon Democrat newspaper, Mt. Vernon County, Indiana, stating that a public meeting would be held to discuss the draft permit. On August 30, 2006, a public meeting was held at Alexandria Public Library, Meeting Room B, 115 West Fifth Street, Mt. Vernon, Indiana. Doug Wagner and Matt Stuckey, representing IDEM, OAQ, conducted the public meeting.

The following parties submitted comments on the proposed SSM and SPM:

(a) Charles L. Berger, of Berger and Berger (referred to as "Berger and Berger"), on behalf of Jerrod Elmendorf, Nicholas K. Zimmer, Brandon M. Zimmer, and Kenneth Tillman, who live in the Posey County area near the Consolidated Grain & Barge Co. facility and the union of Plumbers and Stemfitters, Local 136, on July 20, 2006.

(b) City of Evansville, Environmental Protection Agency (referred to as “Evansville EPA”), on August 30, 2006.

(c) Mr. John Blair, on behalf of Valley Watch, Inc., on September 5, 2006.

(d) Mr. David L. Boggs, on September 5, 2006.

(e) Mr. Don Mottley, on behalf of Save Our Rivers, on September 7, 2006.

(f) Mr. Carly A.C. Watson, on September 12, 2006.

The summary of the comments is as follows (bolded language has been added, the language with a line through it has been deleted):

Comment 1:

Berger and Berger stated that this source will become a PSD major source after this modification because the potential to emit CO, VOC, PM/PM10, and NOx will exceed the PSD major source thresholds of 250 tons per year after this modification (see the Comments 2 through 4). Berger and Berger stated that this modification is subject to PSD review and Best Available Control Technology (BACT) is required to control the CO, VOC, PM/PM10, and NOx emissions from this modification.

Response to Comment 1:

This existing source is a PSD minor source and the potential to emit of each regulated pollutant from this modification (the addition of two (2) wood/tire fired boilers) is less than the PSD major source thresholds of 250 tons per year. PSD review is triggered when constructing a PSD major source or the modification to an existing source is significant, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2(PSD). For an existing PSD minor source, the significant threshold is 250 tons per year. Since the potential to emit of the new boilers are limited to less than 250 tons per year, the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) are not applicable. In addition, the Permittee has proposed to accept additional fuel usage limits (see the response to Comment 2) to remain a PSD minor source after this modification. Therefore, no changes have been made as a result of this comment.

Comment 2:

Berger and Berger stated that the Permittee underestimated CO emissions from the new boilers by relying on an inappropriate emission factor. The draft permit does not restrict the amount or type of fuel that may be burned in the new boilers. Thus, the boilers can burn 100% wood, 100% shredded tires, or any combination of the two. The potential to emit must be based on the highest potential emissions, which would be the fuel that yields the highest CO emissions, or the source must take a limit that restricts such use. In this case, the highest CO emissions would occur when 100% wood is burned.

The fact that the permit restricts CO emissions to 48.1 lbs/hr (211 tons/yr) does not address this issue because the permit does not require sufficient compliance testing to assure that this limit is met. The permit only requires a single stack test to demonstrate compliance with the CO limit over the life of the facility. This test would occur when the boilers are new and thus have lowest emissions. Berger and Berger stated that the Permittee should be required to install and use a CO Continuous Emission Monitoring System (CEMS) to demonstrate continuous compliance with the CO limit.

Other considerations are listed below:

(a) The application does not contain sufficient information on the new boilers to justify how emission factors were selected.

(b) The stack test summary that the Permittee relied on did not report the CO test results, but only noted compliance was verified with the 0.42 lbs/MMBtu limit and “some decrease in CO with tire derived fuel (TDF)” was noted.

(c) Other tests of various mixes of wood waste and tire materials are equivocal. French Island Plant tests indicate that 9% rubber buffings increased CO emissions compared to 100% wood waste by 17%, and 7% tire derived fuel decreased CO emissions by 4%.

(d) The record is silent as to vendor guarantees for CO emissions from these boilers. The Permittee should be required to provide a vendor guarantee from the boiler manufacturer to support its claims.

Response to Comment 2:

IDEM must rely on the best available emission data to determine an appropriate limit for these boilers. The source is required to perform stack testing periodically to demonstrate compliance with the CO emission limits. Although using wood/tires will be the normal operation for the new boilers (using 20% shredded tires by heat input rate), the source agrees that it is possible that the new boilers may combust 100% wood for a short period of time. According to the testing results provided by the source, CO emissions are higher when using 100% wood in the boiler. Using the CO emission factor in AP-42, Table 1.6-2, the unlimited PTE of the new boilers is equal to 0.6 lbs/MMBtu x 57.3 MMBtu/hr/boiler x 2 boilers x 8760 hr/yr x 1 ton/2000 lbs = 301 tons per year.

The source will only use dry wood scrap, pallets, fresh cut wood, and shredded tire as fuel in the new boilers (P17B and P17C). The Permittee will not use rubber buffings in the new boilers. In addition, the maximum tire usage is 20% by heat input. Since the CO emissions vary greatly depending on the type of fuel input, the boiler vendor did not provide a guaranteed CO emission rate number. The Permittee estimated the CO emissions based on the test results from other sources and is required to perform stack testing to demonstrate compliance with the CO emission limits.

In order to limit the CO emissions from the new boilers effectively under all operating scenarios and to limit the CO emissions from the entire source to less than 250 tons per year, IDEM has revised the CO emission limits and added the following fuel usage and fuel type limits for boilers P17B and P17C:

(a) CO emissions from boilers P17B and P17C (stack 17A) shall not exceed 0.6 lbs/MMBtu. 0.6 lbs/MMBtu is the CO emission factor listed in AP-42, Table 1.6-2 for both wet and dry wood combustion boilers. As noted above, 100% wood combustion represents the worst-case emissions scenario for CO.

(b) The total equivalent dry wood input to boilers P17B and P17C shall not exceed 51,875 tons per twelve consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. Dry wood is defined as wood with a moisture content less than 5% by weight. If the wood input has a moisture content greater than 5%, then the weight of equivalent dry wood shall be calculated using the following equation:

Equivalent Dry Wood (ton) = Wet Wood (ton) / (1+Moisture Content %)

(c) The total shredded tire input to boilers P17B and P17C shall not exceed 7,410 tons per twelve consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(d) The use of one ton of shredded tire is equivalent to the use of 2.0 tons of equivalent dry wood. The use of 1 MMCF of natural gas in boilers P17, P18, or P18A is equivalent to the use of 8.75 tons of equivalent dry wood. The conversion factors were calculated as follows:

(1) The heating value of shredded tire is 32 MMBtu/ton. The heating value of wood is 16 MMBtu/ton. Therefore, to generate the same amount of the heat, the use of one ton of tire is equivalent to 32 MMBtu / 16 MMBtu = 2.0 ton of wood. CO emissions from 100% wood combustion are higher than wood and tire mixed fuel combustion. Therefore, CO emissions will be lower than 249 tons per year when using wood and tire mixed fuel.

(2) The CO emission factor for NG combustion is 84 lbs/MMCF. The CO emissions factor for 100% wood combustion is 16 MMBtu/ton x 0.6 lbs/MMBtu = 9.6 lbs/ton. Therefore, the use of 1 MMCF of NG creates the same amount of CO emissions as the use of 8.75 ton of wood (84 lbs/MMCF / 96 lbs/ton = 8.75 tons/MMCF).

(e) The heating value of the dry wood combusted in boilers P17B or P17C shall not exceed 16 MMBtu/ton.

(f) The heating value of the shredded tire combusted in boilers P17B or P17C shall not exceed 32 MMBtu/ton.

(g) The wood combusted in boilers P17B and P17C shall be limited to fresh cut wood, unpainted/untreated kiln dried wood, or pallets.

(h) The tires combusted in boilers P17B and P17C shall be limited to shredded tires.

Since combusting 100% wood is the worst case scenario for CO emissions, the above limits are equivalent to 51,875 tons/yr x 16 MMBtu/ton x 0.6 lbs/MMBtu x 1 tons/2000 lbs = 249 tons/yr of CO emissions. The use of tire in boilers P17B or P17C, or the use of natural gas in boilers P17, P18, or P18A will decrease the total equivalent dry wood usage. Therefore, the above limits ensure that the CO emissions from boilers P17B, P17C, P17, P18, and P18A are less than 249 tons/yr. Since there are no other existing CO emitting units, the CO emissions from the entire source are less than 250 tons per year. Therefore, the source will remain a PSD minor source after this modification.

In addition, to demonstrate compliance with the equivalent dry wood usage limit above, the source is required to keep monthly records of the dry wood, tire, and natural gas usage and to submit the reports quarterly.

In order to determine the moisture content of the wood received, the Permittee proposed to perform analytical tests once every two (2) weeks to determine the moisture content of the wood received.

The stack testing requirement in Condition D.2.5 has been revised to require testing every five (5) years. Since the proposed fuel usage limits were calculated based on the worst case CO emission factor, the operation of a CO CEMS is not necessary to demonstrate compliance with the CO emission limits of 250 tons per year. The Permittee will be required to keep records on all the fuels used in both the new and existing boilers.

Upon further review, the source has proposed to adjust the emission limits proposed for the new wood/tire fired boilers (P17B and P17C) as follows:

Pollutants	Emission Limit in the Draft Permit on Public Notice		Proposed Final Emission Limit
Unit	lbs/hr	lbs/MMBtu	lbs/MMBtu
PM	2.87	0.025	0.025
PM10	2.87	0.025	0.042
SO_2	6.76	0.059	0.115
NOx	9.28	0.081	0.162
VOC	1.95	0.017	0.017
CO	48.1	0.42	0.6

With the above revised emission limits and fuel usage limits, the potential to emit from the new boilers (P17B and P17C) and the existing natural gas fired boilers (P17, P18, and P18A) is calculated in appendix B and is summarized in the table below:

	Potential to Emit (tons/year)						
Process/Emission Unit	**PM**	**PM10**	**SO_2**	**VOC**	**CO**	**NO_X**	**HAPs**
Boilers P17B and P17C**, and NG Fired Boilers P17, P18 and P18A**	Less than 12.5	Less than ~~12.5~~ **21.0**	~~29.6~~ **57.7**	8.53	~~211~~ **249**	~~40.7~~ **67.2**	16.8

Note that the existing natural gas fired boilers will become back-up units and the use of natural gas (NG) in boilers P17, P18, and P18A will be included in the total equivalent dry wood usage limit in order to limit the CO emissions from the entire source. According to the emission calculations in Appendix B, the PTE of the NG fired boilers is much less than the PTE of the wood/tire fired boilers for each criteria pollutant. Therefore, the PTE of all five (5) boilers remain under 249 tons per year.

In order to include the above changes, the conditions in Section D.2 have been revised as follows:

D.2.2 PSD Minor Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable, **the Permittee shall comply with the following:**

(a) **The** ~~the~~ total emissions from boilers P17B and P17C (Stack 17A) shall not exceed the emission limits listed in the table below:

Pollutants	Emission Limit (lbs/~~hr~~ **MMBtu**)
PM/~~PM10~~	~~2.87~~ **0.025**
PM10	**0.042**
SO_2	~~6.76~~ **0.115**
NOx	~~9.28~~ **0.162**
VOC	~~1.95~~ **0.017**
CO	~~48.1~~ **0.6**

(b) **The total equivalent dry wood input to boilers P17B, P17C, P17, P18, and P18A shall not exceed 51,875 tons per twelve consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.**

(1) **Dry wood is defined as wood with a moisture content less than 5% by weight.**

(2) The use of one ton of shredded tire is equivalent to the use of 2.0 tons of equivalent dry wood.

(3) The use of 1 MMCF of natural gas in boilers P17, P18, or P18A is equivalent to the use of 8.75 tons of equivalent dry wood.

Therefore, the total equivalent dry wood usage shall be calculated using the following equation:

Total Equivalent Dry Wood Usage (tons) = Dry Wood Usage (tons)

+Wet Wood Usage (tons)/ (1+Moisture Content of Wet Wood) + 2 x Shredded Tire (tons) + 8.75 x NG Usage (MMCF)

(c) The total shredded tire input to boilers P17B and P17C shall not exceed 7,410 tons per twelve consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(d) The heating value of the dry wood combusted in boilers P17B or P17C shall not exceed 16 MMBtu/ton.

(e) The heating value of the shredded tire combusted in boilers P17B or P17C shall not exceed 32 MMBtu/ton.

(f) The wood combusted in boilers P17B and P17C shall be limited to fresh cut wood, unpainted/untreated kiln dried wood scraps, or pallets.

(g) The tires combusted in boilers P17B and P17C shall be limited to shredded tires.

Combined with Condition D.1.4 ~~and the emissions from the existing boilers P17, P18, and P18A~~, the potential to emit from the entire source is limited to less than 250 tons/yr. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) are not applicable.

D.2.5 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)][326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

(a) In order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.2.1(b) and D.2.2, within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate but not later than 180 days after initial startup, the Permittee shall perform PM, PM10, SO_2, NOx, VOC, and CO testing for the emissions from Stack 17A (boilers 17B and 17C), utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. The performance testing for each pollutant shall be performed at the worst case combustion scenario for each pollutant. **These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of the most recent compliance demonstration.** PM10 includes filterable PM10 and condensable PM10. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section C - Performance Testing.

(b) In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.2.2(b), the Permittee shall perform analytical testing once every two (2) weeks to determine the moisture content of the wood received.

D.2.8 Wood Inspections

In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.2.2(f), the Permittee shall perform visual inspection of the wood received at this source for combustion. Inspections required by this condition shall be performed when performing the moisture content testing for the wood received.

~~D.2.8~~ **D.2.9** Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60.48c]

D.2.10 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with Condition D.2.2, the Permittee shall maintain monthly records of the following:

(1) The amount of the wood combusted each month in boilers P17B and P17C.

(2) The type and the moisture contents of the wood combusted in boilers P17B and P17C.

(3) The amount of shredded tire combusted in boilers P17B and P17C.

(4) The total natural gas usage in boilers P17, P18, and P18A.

(5) The amount of equivalent dry wood usage for each month using the equation in Condition D.2.2(b).

(6) The amount of equivalent dry wood usage for each compliance period.

(b) To document compliance with Condition D.2.2(f), the Permittee shall maintain a copy of the contract which indicates that the wood supplier cannot deliver any type of wood which is not specified in Condition D.2.2(f).

(c) To document compliance with Condition D.2.8, the Permittee shall maintain records of the results of the inspections required under Condition D.2.8.

(d) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

D.2.11 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Conditions D.2.2(b) and D.2.2(c) 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).

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Consolidated Grain & Barge Co.
Source Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Mailing Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Part 70 Permit No.: 129-10111-00035
Facility: Boilers P17B, P17C, P17, P18, and P18A
Parameter: Total Equivalent Dry Wood Usage
Limit: Less than 51,875 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Total Equivalent Dry Wood Usage (tons) = Dry Wood Usage (tons) + Wet Wood Usage (tons)/ (1+Moisture Content of Wet Wood) + 2 x Shredded Tire (tons) + 8.75 x NG Usage (MMCF)

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 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Consolidated Grain & Barge Co.
Source Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Mailing Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Part 70 Permit No.: 129-10111-00035
Facility: Boilers P17B and P17C
Parameter: Total Shredded Tire Usage
Limit: Less than 7,410 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

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.

No changes have been made to the Technical Support Document (TSD) because the OAQ prefers that the Technical Support Document reflect the permit that was on public notice. Changes to the permit or technical support material that occur after the public notice are documented in this Addendum to the Technical Support Document. This accomplishes the desired result of ensuring that these types of concerns are documented and part of the record regarding this permit decision.

Comment 3:

The TSD reports total VOC emissions from the entire source after the modification of less than 216 tons per year, comprising 8.53 tons per year from the two (2) new boilers and 207 tons per year from the existing facility. However, page 6 of the TSD indicates that the actual VOC emissions from this source are 246 tons per year based on 2003 emission data. Since the actual VOC emissions are greater than the potential to emit listed, the PTE of this source after this modification should be calculated using the actual emission data in 2003 (246 tons/yr) and the potential to emit VOC of the new boilers (12.5). Therefore, the potential to emit VOC from this source after adding the new boilers will become greater than 250 tons per year, making this a major source subject to PSD review.

In addition, the record is silent as to vendor guarantees for VOC emissions from these boilers. The Permittee should be required to provide a vendor guarantee from the boiler manufacturer to support its claims.

The fact that the permit restricts VOC emissions to 1.95 lbs/hr (8.5 tons/yr) does not address this issue because the permit does not require sufficient compliance testing to assure that this limit is met. The permit only requires a single stack test to demonstrate compliance with the VOC limit over the life of the facility. This test would occur when the boilers are new and thus have lowest emissions. Berger and Berger stated that the Permittee should be required to conduct annual stack tests for VOCs. Berger and Berger stated that the Permittee should also be required to investigate the use of CO as a surrogate for VOC emissions. If a reasonable correlation can be established between CO and VOCs, the permit should be modified to require such parametric monitoring.

Response to Comment 3:

The potential to emit VOC from the existing source before this modification is listed as 207 tons/yr in the TSD for the most recent permit issued to this source, MSM #129-15392-00035, issued on April 12, 2002. This includes only VOC emissions from point sources and the VOC emission limits for the major VOC emission units listed under Condition D.1.7. Combined with the soybean input limit in Condition D.1.4, VOC emissions from this source are limited to less than 207 tons per year effectively.

The actual emission data for 2003 is listed as 246 tons per year which is greater than the PTE of VOC of this source. The emission report includes fugitive VOC emissions. Since this source is not in one of the 28 source categories and there are no New Source Performance Standards that were in effect on August 7, 1980 and applicable to the VOC emissions, the fugitive VOC emissions from this source do not count towards determination of PSD applicability.

The PTE of the boilers is 8.53 tons per year. Combined with the PTE of the existing units (207 tons per year), the total VOC of the entire source after this modification is 216 tons per year (= 207 tons/yr + 8.53 tons/yr) which is less than the PSD major source threshold of 250 tons per year. Therefore, this source remains a PSD minor source after this modification.

As stated in the response to Comment 2, the vendor of the boilers did not provide a VOC emission rate guarantee and the proposed VOC emission limit is based on the stack testing results for other similar sources. In addition, the testing frequency for VOC emissions has been revised to once per five (5) years in the response to Comment 2. IDEM does not believe annual stack testing is necessary for the new boilers as the potential to emit VOC from the new boilers is only 8.53 tons/yr.

No change has been made as a result of this comment.

Comment 4:

Berger and Berger stated that the Permittee underestimated PM/PM10 emissions from the new boilers by relying on a vendor guarantee for the ESP of 0.025 lbs/MMBtu because of the following:

(a) The vendor guarantee is for the ESP, which controls only filterable PM/PM10. Therefore, the condensable PM10 emissions were omitted in the emission calculations. AP-42, Table 1.6-4 reports an emission factor of 0.017 lbs/MMBtu for condensable PM10 emissions from wood-fired boilers. The condensable PM10 emissions should be included in the PTE calculations for PM10.

(b) Vendor guarantee is not a reasonable basis to estimate PTE. The vendor guarantee is actually 0.025 lbs/MMBtu or 91.67% control. It is possible the PM/PM10 emissions from the proposed ESP will be greater than 0.025 lbs/MMBtu. In addition, the stack test results for Dow Corning Facility in Midland, Michigan also indicates the PM emissions are greater than 0.025 lbs/MMBtu when using more than 10% of TDF in the fuel. The proposed permit does not limit the relative proportions of wood and tires that can be burned in the new boilers. Therefore, the PM/PM10 emissions can increase significantly when using more TDF in the boilers.

The fact that the permit requires compliance testing “at the worst case combustion scenario for each pollutant” does not address this concern because the permit only requires a single stack test to demonstrate compliance with the PM/PM10 limit over the life of the facility. This test would occur when the boilers are new and thus have lowest emissions. Berger and Berger stated that the Permittee should be required to install and use a PM CEMS to demonstrate continuous compliance with the PM limit.

(c) PM/PM10 emission sources were omitted. The new boilers will burn solid fuels. Wood and shredded tire must be transported to the site, stockpiled, and conveyed to the boiler. The ash from burning the fuel must be reclaimed from the boiler and the ESP, transported to a disposal site, or shipped offsite for beneficial reuse. The application is silent as to these operations.

In addition, the fugitive PM/PM10 emissions from the existing units are not properly estimated or limited by the permit. The fugitive PM/PM10 emissions are unrealistically low for a facility of this type and size. The draft permit does not limit emissions from haul roads or contain any monitoring (e.g., of silt content, number and type of trucks, length of haul roads within the facility, type and frequency of dust control measures) and reporting to assure that PM/PM10 emissions from haul roads remain below the levels calculated in the TSD.

Response to Comment 4:

The Permittee agrees that the condensable PM10 emissions were not included in the

original permit application submitted on March 14, 2006. The Permittee has proposed to use the filterable emission rate of 0.025 lbs/MMBtu (from vendor's guarantee on ESP) plus the condensable emission rate of 0.017 lbs/MMBtu (from AP-42, Table 1.6-1) as the emission factors for PM10. The PM10 emission limit has been revised to 0.042 lbs/MMBtu (= 0.025 lbs/MMBtu + 0.017 lbs/MMBtu) in the response to Comment 2.

The Permittee stated that they have obtained a guarantee from the boiler manufacturer that the uncontrolled PM emissions from the new boilers will not exceed 0.3 lbs/MMBtu. The vendor of the ESP guarantees that the outlet of the ESP will not exceed 0.025 lbs/MMBtu when the inlet PM emissions are less than 0.3 lbs/MMBtu. Therefore, the PM emissions from the ESP associated with the new boilers are expected to be less than 0.025 lbs/MMBtu. As stated in Condition D.2.5, the Permittee is required to test the PM/PM10 emissions under the worst case scenario for each pollutant. It is the Permittee's responsibility to demonstrate compliance with the proposed PM/PM10 limits and IDEM will ensure that tests are conducted under the worst case scenario for PM/PM10 emissions. In addition, Condition D.2.5 has been revised to require the PM/PM10 tests to be repeated every five (5) years (see the response to Comment 2). With the potential to emit PM from the proposed new boilers (a total of 12.5 tons per year for both new boilers), there is no justification for a PM CEMS requirement under current state or federal rules.

In addition, the new boilers are required to install COMS under the NSPS, Subpart Dc and NESHAP, Subpart DDDDD. The opacity will be monitored to ensure that the ESP is operating in a manner consistent with the operation during the most recent PM/PM10 tests.

The Permittee submitted additional information on August 11, 2006 to estimate the fugitive emissions from the wood, tire, and ash hauling. The emission calculations for the fugitive PM/PM10 emissions from the paved and unpaved roads for truck traffic are included in Appendix B and the uncontrolled fugitive emissions from the paved roads and unpaved roads are summarized in the table below:

Fugitive Emission Units	PTE of PM (tons/yr)	PTE of PM10 (tons/yr)
Unpaved Roads	1.42	0.30
Paved Roads	0.86	0.17
TOTAL	2.28	0.47

According to the emission calculations in Appendix B, the PM/PM10 emissions from the paved roads and unpaved roads due to this modification are insignificant.

Combined with the emissions from the new boilers and other existing sources, the potential to emit PM/PM10 from the entire source after this modification is still limited to less than 250 tons per year. The breakdown of the PTE of PM/PM10 is listed in the table below:

Emission Units	PTE of PM (tons/yr)	PTE of PM10 (tons/yr)
Boilers P17B and P17C, and NG Fired Boilers P17, P18 and P18A	Less than 12.5	Less than 21.0
Unpaved Roads (Fugitive)	1.42	0.30
Paved Roads (Fugitive)	0.86	0.17
PTE of the Existing Units*, excluding NG fired Boilers	195	160
PTE of the Entire Source after this Modification	Less than 210	Less than 181
PSD Thresholds	250	250

* The PTE of the existing units information is from the TSD for MSM #129-15392-00035, issued on April 12, 2002.

The silt content and length of haul roads within the facility should be constants within the same site. The number of trucks traveling on the haul roads is limited by the amount of material received. Therefore, with the throughput and usage limits for soybean, wood, and tire, additional limits for number of trucks are unnecessary. The fugitive emissions listed in the table above are uncontrolled emissions. Therefore, the method of dust control is not required to be listed in the permit. The Permittee is required to comply with the fugitive emission requirements in 326 IAC 6-4 which states that 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.

Comment 5:

Berger and Berger stated that the Permittee underestimated NOx emissions from the new boilers by relying on an inappropriate emission factor. Berger and Berger's considerations are listed below:

(a) The Permittee used the stack test results from Dow Midland to estimate NOx emissions. However, the Permittee declined to rely on the Dow Midland test results to estimate PM/PM10 emissions from the boilers. Relying on a test when it gives a desired result, but otherwise ignoring it should not be allowed.

(b) The Dow Midland test shows that NOx emissions decline as the amount of tire-derived fuel increases. The Permittee selected the emission factor from the Dow tests for 85% wood and 15% TDF, the minimum NOx value. The boilers could burn 100% wood, which will have higher NOx emissions.

(c) The Dow Midland NOx results appear to be controlled results. The Permittee does not identify any NOx control technology for the new boilers. Other NOx emission factors for wood-fired boilers that are within the range of the Dow Midland boiler are for boilers equipped with selective noncatalytic reduction (SNCR) to control NOx. Thus, an uncontrolled NOx emission factor should have been used.

(d) The record is silent as to vendor guarantees for NOx emissions from these boilers. The Permittee should be required to provide a vendor guarantee from the boiler manufacturer to support its claims.

The fact that the permit restricts NOx emissions to 9.28 lbs/hr (40.6 tons/yr) does not address this issue because the permit does not require sufficient compliance testing to assure that this limit is met. The permit only requires a single stack test to demonstrate

compliance with the NOx limit over the life of the facility. This test would occur when the boilers are new and thus have lowest emissions. Berger and Berger stated that the Permittee should be required to install and use a NOx Continuous Emission Monitoring System (CEMS) to demonstrate continuous compliance with the NOx limit.

Response to Comment 5:

The Permittee has requested to revise the NOx emission limit for the new wood/tire fired boilers to 0.162 lbs/MMBtu, which is equivalent to a total of 81.3 tons per year of NOx emissions. This change has been made as described in the response to Comment 2. The new NOx emission limit is based on the stack test results from Dow Midland, which does not have NOx control devices associated with their boiler. There is no vendor guarantee number for the NOx emissions from the new boilers. In addition, it is the Permittee's responsibility to demonstrate compliance with the proposed NOx emission limits.

As stated in the response to Comment 2, the stack testing frequency for all the pollutants from the new boilers has been revised to once every five (5) years. With the capacity of the proposed new boilers, there is no justification for a NOx CEMS requirement under current state or federal rule.

After this modification, the NOx emissions from the entire source are still limited to less than 250 tons per year. The summary of the PTE for all the units is listed in the table below:

Emission Units	PTE of NOx (tons/yr)
Boilers P17B and P17C, and NG Fired Boilers P17, P18 and P18A	Less than 81.3
PTE of the Existing Units*, excluding NG fired Boilers	0.0
PTE of the Entire Source after this Modification	Less than 81.3
PSD Thresholds	250

* The PTE of the existing units information is from the TSD for MSM #129-15392-00035, issued on April 12, 2002.

Comment 6:

Berger and Berger stated that adequate controls are not required for this modification. Indiana administrative code requires that the air pollution control board and the department safeguard the air resource through the prevention, abatement, and control of air pollution by "**all practical and economically feasible methods**." IC-13-17-1 (emphasis added). Berger and Berger stated that the draft permit does not achieve this requirement.

The only control technology that is required is an ESP to control PM/PM10 emissions. This device would be designed to achieve only 91.67% PM/PM10 control. This is a very low level of control for an ESP, which is capable of routinely meeting 99% PM/PM10 control, resulting in eight times less PM/PM10 emissions. Further, other more effective PM/PM10 controls are practical and economically feasible, including a fabric filter and series muticlones ahead of a more effective ESP. It is also practical and economically feasible, based on practice at other wood-fired boilers, to reduce NOx emissions using SNCR or SCR, and to reduce CO and VOC emissions using an oxidation catalyst. The record is silent as to controls for these pollutants.

Response to Comment 6:

IC-13-17-1 states that the air pollution control board and the department shall safeguard air resources through the prevention, abatement, and control of air pollution by all practical and economically feasible methods. Rule IC-13-17-1 does not mean that all practical and economically feasible control options shall be installed with air emission unit. IDEM believes that the use of the ESP for the proposed boilers is sufficient to demonstrate that the PM/PM10 emissions from the proposed boilers will be in compliance with all state and federal emission standards for PM/PM10 emissions, which were established to maintain the air resources. Therefore, the use of an ESP for the proposed boilers is in compliance with the requirements in IC-13-17-1.

It is true that an ESP could have a control efficiency greater than 91.67%. However, the draft permit does not include a control efficiency requirement for the ESP associated with the new boilers. The Permittee is required to meet the proposed emission limits in Condition D.2.2 for each criteria pollutant. Compliance with the emission limits listed in Condition D.2.2 will ensure that the new boilers are in compliance with all federal and state rules which apply to these boilers. Therefore, IDEM has no authority to request further control for the NOx, CO, and VOC emissions from the new boilers. No change has been made as a result of this comment.

Comment 7:

Berger and Berger stated that several substantial changes to the enforcement provisions of the permit, proposed by IDEM, weaken the enforceability of the permit. Berger and Berger objects to these changes and requests that these changes be reconsidered. The specific objections are listed below:

(a) Visible emission notations were reduced from once per shift to once per day. However, the most likely time for upsets is during shift changes. In addition, a new pair of eyes at the start of a shift is more likely to notice visible emissions than a person who has been present all day and is leaving a shift. Thus, once per shift observations, at the beginning of each new shift, would increase the probability of detecting visible emissions. Berger and Berger requests the original language be retained.

(b) Conditions requiring control device inspections and the associated reporting requirements have been removed. It is well known that self monitoring is not effective. Control device inspection and reporting are the major methods that are used to assure that emission limits are being met when infrequent or no monitoring is used to determine compliance. If emissions are not periodically or continuously monitored and the inspections of control devices are not performed with follow-up maintenance, there would be no way to determine compliance with limits, severely compromising IDEM's ability to enforce permit provisions.

(c) For multi-compartment baghouses, IDEM shifts the burden from the applicant to IDEM if a broken bag is detected and will not be prepared for 10 days. This relieves the applicant of taking action to repair a broken bag and is egregious. The applicant is in the best position to respond both rapidly and reasonably. The permit should be revised to require that the applicant stock spare bags and repair any broken bags expeditiously. If repair is not feasible, the unit should be shut down.

Response to Comment 7:

As stated in the TSD, IDEM has determined that once per day visible emission notations

and once per day monitoring of the control device is generally sufficient to ensure proper operation of the emission units and control devices. Therefore, the visible emission notation frequency has been revised from once per shift to once per day.

IDEM has determined that it is the Permittee's responsibility to include routine control device inspection requirements in the applicable preventive maintenance plan. The Permittee is in the best position to determine the appropriate frequency of control device inspections and the details regarding which components of the control device should be inspected. Therefore, the conditions requiring control device inspections and the associated record keeping requirements have been removed from the permit. However, the Permittee is still required to monitor the operating parameters for the control devices periodically. The periodic monitoring reading indicates if the control device is operating properly. The Permittee is required to take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances when a parameter reading is outside the range specified in the permit.

For multi-compartment baghouses, the Permittee is not required to shut down the emission unit while repairing or replacing the failed bag because at least one of the compartments is still in operation. The additional language in the revised permit requires the Permittee to notify the IDEM, OAQ of the expected date of repair or replacement if the operations will continue for ten (10) days or more. This actually creates an incentive for the Permittee to complete the bag repair or replacement within ten (10) days after the bag failure is observed. The permit before revision did not address the bag failure situation for multi-compartment baghouses.

No change has been made as a result of this comment.

Comment 8:

Evansville EPA has concerns about the VOC emissions from this source listed in the TSD. On page 2 of 91, the TSD states the potential to emit prior to the proposed modification, after all enforceable limits, as 207 tons per year of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC). However, on the next page (3 of 91), the actual emissions for VOCs are stated at 246 tons per year. On page 6 of 91, the potential to emit for PSD determination states VOCs are "less than 207" tons/year.

Evansville EPA is concerned about these discrepancies and believes additional review and explanation should be provided. If emissions reported or calculated are in error, the errors should be corrected and an explanation provided before this permit is issued. If Consolidated Grain & Barge has exceeded enforceable emissions limits, there should be enforcement actions initiated.

Additionally, Evansville EPA is aware there has been discussion regarding Prevention of Significant Deterioration applicability (Keramida's August 11, 2006 response to Berger & Berger comments). The discrepancy between potential and actual emissions may have bearing on PSD requirements, emission reporting schedules and other regulatory requirements.

Response to Comments 8:

See the response to Comment 3 for details.

Comment 9:

Regarding Keramida's August 11, 2006 response, there also seems to be a discrepancy regarding whether fugitive emissions should be counted toward PSD applicability.

IDEM's Technical Support document (page 2 of 91) states the fugitive particulate matter and volatile organic compound emissions are counted toward PSD applicability, but Keramida's response is that they should not. For future permitting actions, such as the recently announced ethanol plant, we believe this issue should be resolved.

Response to Comment 9:

The Permittee has verified the grain storage capacity and confirmed that the permanent grain storage capacity at this source is greater than 1.0 million bushels. Therefore, this source is subject to NSPS, Subpart DD, which was in effect before August 7, 1980. Only the fugitive emissions from the grain elevator count towards the total PTE for PSD review purposes.

Comment 10:

Evansville EPA noticed that Keramida's response states that 140 tons per year of hexane emissions are fugitive emissions. This number seems excessively high. Determining the actual fugitive emissions may be critical to accurately determining PSD applicability since there seems to be disagreement between IDEM's interpretation and Keramida's interpretation (see Comment 9).

Response to Comment 10:

This source is an existing soybean oil extraction plant. Hexane is added to the extraction process as the extraction solvent for soybean oil. It is natural that some of the emissions from the vegetable oil extraction plant are fugitive though leaks from values and other connections. The fugitive VOC emissions from this source are regulated by the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production (40 CFR 63, Subpart GGGG).

Since this source is not in one of the 28 source categories and there are no New Source Performace Standards that were in effect on August 7, 1980 and applicable to VOC emissions, the fugitive VOC emissions from this source do not count towards determination of PSD applicability.

No change has been made as a result of this comment.

Comment 11:

Evansville EPA stated that the wood/tire fired boilers' emission rates, even after controls, are considerably higher than emission rates for comparably-sized natural gas-fired boilers:

Emission factors in lb/MMBtu	PM	PM10	SO_2	NOx	VOC	CO
NG	0.00745	0.00745	0.000588	0.098	0.00539	0.0824
Wood/tire, before control	0.301	0.301	0.059	0.081	0.017	0.420
Wood/tire, after control	0.025	0.025	0.059	0.081	0.017	0.420

Potential Emissions % increase after modification:

	PM	PM10	SO_2	NOx	VOC	CO
Before Control	4,040	4,040	10,034	<1	315	510
After Control	336	336	10,034	<1	315	510

Evansville EPA's specific concern is the increase in SO_2 emissions, which are not controlled by the Electrostatic Precipitator. PM2.5 speciation data for South Western Indiana indicate sulfates are a major component of PM2.5, for which Vanderburgh County has been designated as a nonattainment area.

Response to Comment 11:

The SO_2 emissions from the proposed wood/tire fired boilers would be greater than the existing natural gas fired boilers and the increase in SO_2 emissions may increase the PM2.5 levels in the ambient air in that area.

The Emission Offset Rule, Title 326 Indiana Administrative Code (IAC) 2-3-1 et seq., only applies to major stationary sources of air pollution that will cause an increase of air pollution in a nonattainment area. Specifically, under 326 IAC 2-3-2(f), an existing major stationary source of air pollution is subject to the Emission Offset Rule if the emissions for a major modification significantly impact a nonattainment area. The rule does not apply to the Consolidated Grain and Barge Company plant, because the plant is not a "major stationary source" of air pollution as that term is defined in 326 IAC 2-3-1(aa).

IDEM, OAQ can require a major stationary source of air pollution to secure air pollution offsets under the Emission Offset Rule, Title 326 Indiana Administrative Code (IAC) 2-3-1 et seq., even if it is located outside of the nonattainment area. Specifically, under 326 IAC 2-3-2(f), an existing major stationary source of air pollution is subject to the Emission Offset Rule if its major modification results in air pollution emissions that will have a significant impact on a nonattainment area. However, 326 IAC 2-3-2(f) does not apply to the CGB plant, because the plant is not a "major stationary source" of air pollution as that term is defined in 326 IAC 2-3-1(aa). Since the Emission Offset Rule does not apply to CGB, IDEM, OAQ cannot require CGB to obtain emission offsets.

No changes have been made as a result of this comment.

Comment 12:

Consolidated Grain & Barge plans to use an electrostatic precipitator to control particulates. If PSD requirements apply, a BACT analysis should be performed for particulate control. Evansville EPA requests that an explanation be provided as to why a more efficient particulate control device, such as a baghouse was not chosen.

Evansville EPA stated that they support alternative and renewable sources of energy and understand the fluctuating price of natural gas makes such projects economically attractive. However, even if not required by environmental regulations, as a matter of civic and environmental responsibility, Consolidated Grain & Barge should take steps to ensure the emissions from these alternative fuels impact air quality as little as possible.

Response to Comment 12:

This modification is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD). Therefore, BACT is not required to control the emissions from the new boilers. The Permittee is capable of complying with all the federal and state rules that are applicable to them with the proposed control option (ESP). Therefore, IDEM, OAQ has no authority to require the Permittee to install control devices with higher control efficiencies. No change has been made as a result of this comment.

Comment 13:

The three (3) existing natural-gas fired boilers will remain on-site and operational. Evansville EPA stated that it has been announced that a 220 million gallon/year ethanol plant is being planned for this same location. Evansville EPA asked if the two (2) new wood/tire boilers are actually part of this larger project and are being permitted separately to avoid PSD review.

Response to Comment 13:

IDEM, OAQ is aware that Aventine Renewable Energy Holdings, Inc. has publicized a memorandum of understanding with Consolidated Grain and Barge Company (CGB) to construct a new ethanol production facility in Mount Vernon. IDEM, OAQ has not received, as of September 19th, 2006, any application for such a facility. If IDEM, OAQ does receive such an application, it will examine the issue of whether the emissions from the current CGB permits should be combined with the emissions from the ethanol plant. No change has been made as a result of this comment.

Comment 14:

John Blair of Valley Watch, Inc. stated that Vanderburgh County, the nearest county with an ambient air monitor for fine particulate matter (PM2.5), is in nonattainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for PM2.5. He asserted that PM 2.5 is not a localized pollution and that when levels rise in one place, adjoining regions are also impacted. Mr. Blair stated that IDEM, OAQ should not use an absence of monitor data to find that there is no NAAQS violation in Mount Vernon. Mr. Blair asserted that air pollution emissions from the Consolidated Grain and Barge Company (CGB) are directly upwind from the Vanderburgh County ambient air monitor and that CGB's increased emissions will contribute to or cause a violation of the NAAQS for PM 2.5. Mr. Blair commented that neither the United States Congress, nor EPA in its implementation of the Clean Air Act, have allowed for any additional pollution to increase in an area that is in nonattainment. Mr. Blair requested that IDEM, OAQ deny the CGB permits due to the increased emissions of sulfur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and PM2.5 that will all contribute to a violation of the NAAQS for PM2.5 in Vanderburgh County. Mr. Blair asserted that the permit modifications should be granted only if CGB first secured offsetting emission reductions in sulfur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and PM2.5 at a level greater than CGB will emit after the permit modifications are granted.

Response to Comment 14:

Particulate matter is one of six criteria pollutants addressed by the federal Clean Air Act and Indiana's corresponding air pollution control laws. These pollutants have been identified as being particularly harmful to humans and the environment. Particulate matter, or PM, is the term for particles found in the air, including dust, dirt, soot, smoke, and liquid droplets. Some particles are large or dark enough to be seen as soot or smoke. Others are so small that individually they can only be detected with an electron microscope. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) categorizes particulate matter in two categories. The first category is "fine particles", referred to as PM2.5, that are 2.5 microns or less in diameter. The second category is "coarse particles", referred to as PM10, that are between 2.5 and 10 microns in diameter. In comparison, a human hair is about 70 microns in diameter.

Particulate matter comes from many different sources including industrial and residential combustion activities and vehicle exhaust, so its composition varies widely. Some particles are emitted directly into the air from cars, trucks, buses, factories, construction sites, tilled fields, unpaved roads, stone crushing, and wood burning. Other particles are

formed in the air from the chemical change of gases. They are indirectly formed when gases from burning fuels react with sunlight and water vapor. These gases come from fuel combustion in motor vehicles, diesel engines, at power plants, and in other industrial processes.

IDEM, OAQ conducts ambient air monitoring of PM2.5 at eight locations around Indiana, including one site in Evansville. A map of these air monitoring sites is located at http://www.in.gov/idem/programs/air/smog/pm25monitors.html on the internet. IDEM, OAQ's PM2.5 monitoring sites are polled hourly to obtain current information on air quality throughout the state. The data from the PM2.5 ambient air monitor located at the Mill Road Fire Station in Evansville is uploaded to IDEM, OAQ's website and can be viewed at http://www.in.gov/idem/programs/air/amb/data/pm/evansville_pm.html on the internet.

The federal Clean Air Act requires the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for six criteria pollutants. PM2.5 is one of the six criteria pollutants. The EPA sets these standards at levels that protect human health, which is why the NAAQS are often referred to as the federal health standards for outdoor air. The NAAQS limit for all criteria pollutants is set low enough to protect human health, including the health of sensitive persons, such as asthmatics, children, and the elderly. Vanderburgh County is in basic nonattainment of the NAAQS for PM2.5. More information about the NAAQS for PM2.5 is available at http://www.epa.gov/air/particlepollution/standards.html on EPA's website. The complete table of the NAAQS for all criteria pollutants can be found at the http://www.epa.gov/air/criteria.html website. EPA's website http://www.epa.gov/air/urbanair/6poll.html provides more detailed information about the health effects of six common air pollutants and why they are regulated.

IDEM, OAQ uses information from emission statements, air pollution control permits, meteorological data and ambient air monitoring data to determine what areas of Indiana are in attainment for the NAAQS. IDEM, OAQ's determination that Posey County is in attainment for the PM2.5 NAAQS has been approved by the EPA.

IDEM, OAQ can require a major stationary source of air pollution to secure air pollution offsets under the Emission Offset Rule, Title 326 Indiana Administrative Code (IAC) 2-3-1 et seq., even if it is located outside of the nonattainment area. Specifically, under 326 IAC 2-3-2(f), an existing major stationary source of air pollution is subject to the Emission Offset Rule if its major modification results in air pollution emissions that will have a significant impact on a nonattainment area. However, 326 IAC 2-3-2(f) does not apply to the CGB plant, because the plant is not a "major stationary source" of air pollution as that term is defined in 326 IAC 2-3-1(aa). Since the Emission Offset Rule does not apply to CGB, IDEM, OAQ cannot require CGB to obtain emission offsets.

Comment 15:

John Blair of Valley Watch, Inc. stated that IDEM, OAQ should require that Consolidated Grain and Barge Company (CGB) reduce emissions of all pollutants, especially those considered Hazardous Air Pollutants. Mr. Blair asserted that the federal Clean Air Act was passed with the intent to improve air quality, not degrade it, as the CGB permits will do.

Response to Comment 15:

IDEM, OAQ requires that modifications at all existing sources of air pollution, such as CGB, comply with all federal and state environmental regulations and statutes. The federal Clean Air Act does not prohibit a source from replacing equipment or from

switching from natural gas to a mixture of wood and tire derived fuel. IDEM, OAQ's draft permits for this modification require CGB to comply with the strictest air pollution emission limitations and standards that apply under law.

Information on the health effects of hazardous air pollutants can be found at http://yosemite.epa.gov/oswer/ceppoweb.nsf/content/ChemicalsInYourCommunity.htm . Information pertaining to emissions of hazardous air pollutants in the Posey County area can be found at http://www.epa.gov/tri or http://www.state.in.us/idem/oppta/tri .

IDEM, OAQ conducts ambient monitoring of hazardous air pollutants in Indiana as part of the ToxWatch Program. IDEM, OAQ conducted toxic monitoring at the Mount Vernon Middle School from January 1, 2000 to June 1, 2000. The data collected did not indicate any threat or danger to the community. The data showed concentrations that were at low levels compared to other IDEM, OAQ monitoring locations. IDEM, OAQ currently monitors for air toxics at 10 locations across the state. The closest air toxics monitor to Posey County is at the University of Evansville site in Vanderburgh County. The monitoring data from the Mt. Vernon Middle School study in 2000, and current data, is available at IDEM, OAQ's ToxWatch site at http://www.in.gov/idem/programs/air/toxwatch/ on the internet.

Comment 16:

John Blair of Valley Watch, Inc. stated that opacity limits of 40% and 60% are absurdly high for something that is going to burn wood and tires. Opacity limits should be no more than 5% and if it goes over that amount it should be considered an emergency situation and reportable to IDEM as such. When tires are burned, large amounts of toxic chemicals are produced. Opacity is a measurement of the release of toxic chemicals. When opacity exceeds 5%, there is a commensurate release of toxic chemicals to the air that can cause problems for all populations downwind.

Response to Comment 16:

Opacity limits of 40% and 60% are the general opacity limits in 326 IAC 5-1. The proposed new boilers are subject to the more stringent opacity requirements in NSPS, Subpart Dc and NESHAP, Subpart DDDDD (20% opacity (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27% opacity). IDEM has no authority to require more stringent opacity limit (such as 5%) than what the current state or federal rules require. In addition, this source is required to install a COMS to monitor the opacity of the emissions from Stack 17A for the new boilers. Therefore, the HAP emissions in particulate form will be monitored continuously to ensure continuous compliance with the NESHAP, Subpart DDDDD requirements.

No change has been made as a result of this comment.

Comment 17:

John Blair of Valley Watch, Inc. stated that he is aware that Consolidated Grain and Barge Company (CGB) plans to locate an ethanol plant at this CGB facility. He stated that the combined emissions from the current modification combined with the emissions from a new ethanol plant will make the facility a major source of air pollution and that the facility should be permitted accordingly. Mr. Blair stated that the current modification should not be considered a minor modification, especially if CGB applies to construct an ethanol plant in the future.

Response to Comment 17:

IDEM, OAQ is aware that Aventine Renewable Energy Holdings, Inc. has publicized a memorandum of understanding with Consolidated Grain and Barge Company (CGB) to construct a new ethanol production facility in Mount Vernon. IDEM, OAQ has not received, as of September 19th, 2006, any application for such a facility. If IDEM, OAQ does receive such an application, it will examine the issue of whether the emissions from the current CGB permits should be combined with the emissions from the ethanol plant.

IDEM, OAQ has determined that the CGB permits are not subject to Title 326 of the Indiana Administrative Code (IAC) 2-2-1 et seq., the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Rule. The CGB plant is not subject to the PSD rule because it does not meet the definition of a PSD "major stationary source" as set out in 326 IAC 2-2-1 (gg). Therefore, the current CGB modification is considered "minor" under the PSD Rule.

Comment 18:

John Blair of Valley Watch, Inc. asked what the source for the shredded tires is. Are the tires going to be shredded on site or imported? There is nothing in the permit which precludes a shredding operation to be on site. That should be specifically denied in this permit.

Response to Comment 18:

The Permittee stated that the tire fuel received will already have been shredded before arriving on site. They will not shred the tires on site and no shredding operation is included in the draft permit. The source is not allowed to perform any operation which is not included in the permit. Operating a tire shedding operation at this plant will be considered a violation. Therefore, it is redundant to include a permit condition which lists the operations that the source shall not have on site. No change has been made as a result of this comment.

Comment 19:

John Blair of Valley Watch, Inc. asked what the source for the wood fuel is. Wood diverted from landfills could mean disaster for people downwind due to lead and PCB contamination if the wood is painted. IDEM should require at least daily laboratory testing of the wood source for these contaminants and specifically prohibit the use of painted wood of any sort as a fuel source due to the prospect of both PCB and lead paint contamination.

Response to Comment 19:

The Permittee stated that the wood received will be fresh cut wood, unpainted/untreated kiln dried wood scrap, or pallets. An additional condition has been added to Condition D.2.2 (see the response to Comment 2) to limit the type of wood that the Permittee is allowed to combust in the new boilers. The Permittee is also required to visually inspect the wood received once every two (2) weeks (Condition D.2.8) to ensure that the wood received meets the specification in Condition D.2.2(f).

Comment 20:

John Blair of Valley Watch, Inc. asked what the chemical composition of the tires proposed for burning is. Has the applicant made any such determination? If not, the permit should be held in abeyance until such time that a thorough chemical analysis of the tire fuel is determined. If it is found that detectable levels of butadiene, benzene,

chlorine, sulfur, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, polycyclic hydrocarbons, styrene, or dioxin and furans are in the source wood or tires, burning that fuel should cease immediately and the source of the referenced HAPS should be determined and removed from the fuel stream.

Response to Comment 20:

Although the Permittee did not perform a chemical analysis of the tires which will be combusted in the new boilers, most of the HAP will be destroyed in the combustion process due to the high temperature.

In addition, the proposed new tires are subject to NESHAP, Subpart DDDDD, which ensures that the control device associated with the boilers will be operated properly and the HAP emissions from the boilers are monitored effectively. EPA has done extended research to develop the emission limits and the control equipment requirements in this NESHAP. If the Permittee complies with all the requirements listed under this NESHAP, the HAP emissions from the new boilers should be much lower than the emissions from the boilers which are not regulated by this NESHAP.

No change has been made as a result of this comment.

Comment 21:

John Blair of Valley Watch, Inc. stated that IDEM should require the applicant to use at least a two chamber combustor to make sure that the HAPS referenced above are completely burned and do not find their residue in ambient air downwind. Two chamber combustors are far more efficient in removing the myriad of HAPS that occur when waste tires and scrap wood are burned as fuel.

Response to Comment 21:

The proposed boilers are subject to the requirements in NSPS, Subpart Dc and NESHAP, Subpart DDDDD. Both federal rule and Indiana State rules do not have specific requirements on the type of combustor. IDEM has no authority to require a two chamber combustor installed with the proposed boilers. No change has been made as a result of this comment.

Comment 22:

John Blair of Valley Watch, Inc. stated that IDEM should require specific monitoring for butadiene, benzene, chlorine, sulfur, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, polycyclic hydrocarbons, styrene, dioxin and furans, and the other HAPs that are likely to be produced during the combustion of tire material. Unannounced stack testing should be undertaken on no less than a semi annual basis to determine the levels of HAPS emissions unless there is going to be a CEMS installed to make those determinations. Further, stringent limits should be placed on the levels of HAPS allowed to escape.

Comment 23:

John Blair of Valley Watch, Inc. stated that IDEM should require the applicant to monitor metals emissions. Metals do exist in a variety of forms in typical tire derived fuel and their presence as an air pollutant due to incomplete combustion may be deleterious to human health of those downwind.

Comment 24:

John Blair of Valley Watch, Inc. stated that IDEM should require the applicant to control combustion byproducts like dioxins and furans. He stated that most tires do contain some amount of chlorine and that when burned, chlorine in the presence of hydrocarbons create both dioxins and furans. Simple electrostatic precipitators are insufficient to capture all the dioxin and furan material that will be emitted. IDEM can and should require sufficient monitoring for all chlorinated hydrocarbon emissions.

Comment 25:

John Blair of Valley Watch, Inc. stated that IDEM should require monitoring for Carbon Monoxide. Burning of tires creates a large stream of CO waste and that should not be allowed to escape into the atmosphere to injure humans downwind. Perhaps, it is even time to require the capture of all carbon containing compounds like CO and CO_2 in order to prevent deleterious climate change that is already occurring on a global scale.

Comment 26:

John Blair of Valley Watch, Inc. stated that IDEM should require monitoring of HCl. HCl is a great parameter to determine the likelihood of dioxin and furan formation and therefore HCL should be continuously monitored from the boiler stacks.

Comment 27:

John Blair of Valley Watch, Inc. stated that this permit requires no monitoring for emissions of benzo-a-pyrene, a known carcinogen that is emitted when wood is burned in a furnace or boiler. IDEM should require monitoring for benzo-a-pyrene and set limits on its levels of emissions to protect downwind populations from unhealthy exposure.

Response to Comments 22 through 27:

There are no applicable federal or state rules which require the source to monitor or to test the pollutants listed in Comments 22 through 27. Therefore, IDEM has no authority to add the monitoring or testing requirements for these pollutants into the permit. In addition, the proposed boilers are subject to NESHAP, Subpart DDDDD. The NESHAP requirements limit the HAP emissions from the new boilers effectively. Therefore, no change has been made as a result of these comments.

Comment 28:

John Blair of Valley Watch, Inc. stated that IDEM, OAQ is not being objective in its handling of these Consolidated Grain and Barge Company (CGB) permit actions on two grounds. First, Mr. Blair alleged that the Governor of the State of Indiana wants this modification and has granted CGB $100,000 as an incentive to burn waste tires. Mr. Blair alleged that this was evidenced when IDEM, OAQ staff at the public hearing stated that no matter what public comments were received, the permits would be issued. Second, Mr. Blair stated that IDEM, OAQ should disclose all decisions made by Paul Dubenetzky, former Assistant Commissioner for IDEM, OAQ, since Mr. Dubenetzky retired from IDEM and is now employed by Keramida Environmental, Inc., the environmental consultant employed by CGB to make its air permit applications to IDEM, OAQ. Mr. Blair stated "[H]ow convenient this revolving door must be for applicants when they need something onerous from a regulatory agency!"

Response to Comment 28:

In January 2006, Indiana's Office of Energy and Defense Development (IOEDD) awarded Consolidated Grain and Barge Company (CGB) a $100,000 Alternative Power and Energy Grant. IOEDD is overseen by Lieutenant Governor Rebecca S. Skillman. The grant promotes CGB's use of local wood bio-mass rather than natural gas as a boiler fuel. The grant does not involve or promote CGB's use of tire derived fuel as an energy source. This grant has had no effect on IDEM, OAQ's handling of these two CGB permit actions.

IDEM, OAQ regularly notes during public meetings that if an applicant demonstrates that it will be able to comply with all federal and state laws regarding air pollution, IDEM, OAQ is required by law to issue its air permit. Public comments are very useful in that they help focus IDEM, OAQ's resources on specific areas of concern, ensuring that the correct air pollution control requirements have been fully stated in the final permit documents. In at least two past permit actions, public comments have also highlighted process errors that resulted in the applicant withdrawing its permit application. In those cases, the draft permit was not issued. The applicant either re-started the entire process by submitting a new application or gave up on the project.

Paul Dubenetzky, the Assistant Commissioner for IDEM, OAQ, did retire from IDEM on September 1, 2006. On August 18, 2006, Mr. Dubenetzky informed IDEM's Commissioner that Mr. Dubenetzky had accepted an employment offer from Keramida Environmental, Inc. (Keramida). Keramida is the environmental consultant employed by CGB to prepare, file and follow through with CGB's air permit applications to IDEM, OAQ.

The last decisions Mr. Dubenetzky was involved in regarding these two CGB permits were the August 1, 2006 decision to not grant the requests for a public hearing and the August 1, 2006 decision to have the August 30th, 2006 public meeting. Those were also the only decisions that Mr. Dubenetzky was involved in regarding these two CGB permits. The draft permit documents were approved for public notice by Nisha Sizemore, the Chief of the Permit Branch, on June 9, 2006. Mr. Dubenetzky had no role in the review or approval of the draft permit documents.

Mr. Blair implies that Keramida hired Mr. Dubenetzky in order to get the CGB permits issued. This statement has no factual basis whatsoever and does not warrant further response.

No change has been made as a result of this comment.

Comment 29:

David Boggs stated that a determination is necessary to clarify that the proposed project will comply with 326 IAC 1-7.

Response to Comment 29:

The potential to emit SO_2 and PM of each of the new boilers is greater than 25 tons per year. Therefore, the new boilers are subject to the stack height requirements in 326 IAC 1-7. The requirements of 326 IAC 1-7 have been included in the draft permit as Condition C.7.

Comment 30:

David Boggs commented that the source status under PSD review should be more fully explained.

Response to Comment 30:

This modification is a PSD minor project because the potential to emit of the new boilers will be limited to less than 250 tons per year and the existing source is a PSD minor source. The source has proposed fuel usage limits for wood, tire, and natural gas for all the boilers in order to limit the PTE of the entire source to less than 250 tons per year after this modification and to retain their PSD minor source status. See responses to Comments 1 though 5 for details.

Comment 31:

David Boggs stated that the documents available for download from IDEM's website did not display properly when using different versions of Acrobat. David Boggs suggested that IDEM alerts people on the website to download the newer version of Acrobat.

Response to Comment 31:

IDEM appreciates the comments and will contact the website manager to add the Acrobat reader version specification on IDEM's website.

Comment 32:

David Boggs stated that many concerns voiced at the public meeting are substantially addressed by 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD. This NESHAP imposed detailed requirements for opacity, performance testing, site specific test plans, continuous compliance demonstration, recordkeeping and reporting requirements. David Boggs stated that IDEM should use the response to comments as an opportunity to help the public understand how the boiler MACT regulates boilers, such as the proposed CGB boilers.

Response to Comment 32:

IDEM has included the requirements of NESHAP, Subpart DDDDD in the response to various public comments as noted above.

Comment 33:

David Boggs stated that Condition D.1.3 contains an error. The requirements described in D.1.3(c) is from 40 CFR 63.302(d) and not 40 CFR 60.302(c)(4), as referenced in the condition.

Comment 34:

David Boggs stated that IDEM should review and correct the authority citation errors contained in the Part 70 permit. For example, Conditions D.1.2 and D.1.3 cite "40 CFR Subpart DD 60.302(b)" and "40 CFR Subpart DD 60.302(c)", respectively. The citations should state the part before the Subpart (i.e., 40 CFR 60, Subpart DD).

Response to Comments 33 and 34:

For clarification purposes, Conditions D.1.2 and D.1.3 have been revised as follows:

D.1.2 New Source Performance Standards(NSPS) Grain Elevators [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR **60,** Subpart DD ~~60.302(b)~~]

Pursuant to 40 CFR ~~Subpart DD~~ 60.302(b), process emission gases discharged into the atmosphere from the:

. . .

D.1.3 New Source Performance Standards(NSPS) Grain Elevators [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR **60,** Subpart DD ~~60.302(c)~~]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR ~~Subpart DD~~ 60.302(c)(1), fugitive emissions from the truck unloading area P1, hopper bottom truck and rail car unloading area P2, and north truck unloading area shall not exhibit greater than 5 % opacity.

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR ~~Subpart DD~~ 60.302(c)(2), fugitive emissions from the grain handling operations shall not exhibit greater than 0 % opacity 40 CFR ~~Subpart DD~~ 60.302(c).

(c) Pursuant to 40 CFR ~~Subpart DD~~ 60.302~~(c)(4)~~ **(d)**, the barge unloading operation shall operate as follows:

. . .

Comment 35:

David Boggs commented that IDEM's incorporation of edited portions of NSPS and NESHAP standards into the CGB modification are bulky, cumbersome, and add unnecessary complexity to the enforceable sections of the permit. IDEM should work to achieve simplified, clear, and accurate permit requirements when incorporating complex applicable requirements in future permits.

Response to Comment 35:

IDEM appreciates the comment and will discuss internally the development of a better method to incorporate the requirements of NSPS and NESHAP regulations.

Comment 36:

Don Mottley of Save Our Rivers stated that IDEM, OAQ should not issue any permit to Consolidated Grain and Barge Company (CGB) until CGB obtains approval for this modification from the Posey County Board of Zoning Appeals.

Response to Comment 36:

If an applicant for an air pollution control permit can demonstrate to IDEM, OAQ that the applicant will be able to comply with all federal and state laws regarding air pollution control, then IDEM, OAQ is required by law to issue the air pollution control permit. The applicant does not have to demonstrate to IDEM, OAQ that the applicant is in compliance with any other federal, state or local laws.

Comment 37:

John Blair of Valley Watch, Inc. and Don Mottley of Save Our Rivers stated that IDEM, OAQ should have extended the public notice comment period past September 6th, 2006, so that citizens would have additional time to review the draft permit documents and submit written comments regarding the two draft permits for Consolidated Grain and Barge Company (CGB). Mr. Blair asserted that the permits will serve as templates for other facilities that wish to burn waste tires and other waste. Mr. Blair commented that IDEM, OAQ, had committed to Region 5 of the United States Environmental Protection Agency that IDEM, OAQ would give citizens extra time to analyze and comment on draft permits. Mr. Blair and Mr. Mottley stated that several citizens, including Mr. Blair, were unable to find the CGB draft permit documents on IDEM, OAQ's internet site. Mr. Blair stated that IDEM, OAQ should not have waited until September 5, 2006, to deny the requested extension of time. Mr. Blair commented that CGB had months of discussion and help from IDEM to develop the permit and IDEM, OAQ only gave the public a few number of days to review and make comments.

Response to Comment 37:

The significant source modification draft permit and significant permit modification draft permit for Consolidated Grain and Barge Company (CGB) are lengthy and complex documents. These two draft permits totaled approximately 170 pages. IDEM, OAQ realizes that air pollution control permitting is an extremely complex regulatory process. IDEM, OAQ created a Technical Support Document (TSD) for each permit to help explain the basis for the permit conditions. The two TSDs totaled approximately 186 pages.

IDEM, OAQ provided written notice of the availability of the draft permit documents to everyone on IDEM, OAQ's contact list on June 13th, 2006. IDEM, OAQ sent this notice to twelve persons and entities, including Mr. Charles Berger of Berger & Berger, Mr. John Blair of Valley Watch, Inc., Mr. Randy Brown of the Plumbers & Steam Fitters Union, Ms. Valerie West of Save Our Land and Environment, the Posey County Commissioners, the Posey County Health Department, the Mount Vernon City Council and Mayor's Office, and Mr. Don Motley of Save Our Rivers. A copy of the notice and the draft permit documents were also sent to the Alexandrian Public Library. The notice stated that the public comment period would last for 30 days after the notice was published in the Mount Vernon Democrat Newspaper. The notice was also published in the Mount Vernon Democrat newspaper on June 21st, 2006.

IDEM, OAQ, placed the draft permit documents on IDEM, OAQ's website on June 12th, 2006. The website is located at http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats on the internet. This website allows the user to search for draft and issued permits for air pollution sources throughout Indiana. It is important to use the search tool carefully. There are two Consolidated Grain and Barge Company sources in Posey County. The source that is the subject of this permitting action is located at located at 2781 Bluff Road, Mount Vernon. The other source is located at located at 2801 Bluff Road, Mount Vernon. A person using IDEM, OAQ's air permit internet site must select the correct source in order to locate the draft permit documents.

On August 14th, 2006, in a second notice, IDEM, OAQ stated that it would conduct an informal public meeting at 6:30 p.m. on August 30th, 2006 in at the Alexandrian Public Library in Mount Vernon, Indiana. This notice was also published in the Mount Vernon Democrat newspaper. The public meeting extended the time for submitting written comments and questions to August 30th, 2006.

In the afternoon of August 29th, 2006, Mr. Blair contacted IDEM, OAQ about his inability to locate the CGB draft permit documents on IDEM, OAQ's website. IDEM, OAQ e-mailed Mr. Blair a copy of the draft permit documents in the morning of August 30th, 2006. Copies of the draft permit documents had been available on IDEM, OAQ's permit website, at IDEM's Southwest Regional Office in Petersburg and at the Alexandrian Public Library in Mount Vernon throughout the public notice period.

On August 30th, 2006, IDEM, OAQ conducted a public meeting at the Alexandrian Public Library in Mount Vernon regarding CGB's draft permits. IDEM, OAQ prepared a two page citizen summary and distributed it prior to starting the meeting. The public meeting was an opportunity for IDEM staff to discuss the permit and how they fit into Indiana's overall air regulatory programs. IDEM, OAQ staff responded to many questions during the meeting. During the meeting IDEM, OAQ further extended the time to submit written comments to September 6th, 2006. Several citizens requested additional time beyond September 6th, 2006. IDEM, OAQ stated that it would consider those requests, but that unless IDEM, OAQ notified the citizens otherwise, September 6th, 2006 would be the last day to submit written comments. The public meeting lasted until there were no further comments or questions. The public meeting began at approximately 6:30 p.m. and ended at approximately 9:30 p.m.

IDEM, OAQ is committed to providing meaningful public notice, information and responses to the public regarding significant air permitting actions. The public notice comment period, which ended on September 6, 2006, lasted for 77 days, assuming that the earliest notice a citizen received was not until the newspaper publication of IDEM's public notice on June 21st, 2006. Persons on IDEM, OAQ's contact list were sent the public notice on June 13, 2006.

This is the first time that IDEM, OAQ has placed provisions for burning tire derived fuel in air pollution control permits. However, this permit will not serve as a template for any future permit. Every permit application is reviewed on its own merits under the air pollution control laws that apply to that specific facility and its emission units.

IDEM encourages citizen participation and has tried to make it easier for people to get involved in the public decision making process. If you want more information on IDEM and its public participation processes, please refer to IDEM's Guide for Citizen Participation. You can order a printed copy at (317) 233-6335 or (800) 451-6027, Ext. 3-6335 (toll free) or access it at http://www.in.gov/idem/guides/publicparticipation on IDEM's Web site.

Comment 38:

Carly Watson stated that the Permittee should not be permitted to burn wood and tires instead of natural gas, especially since Mount Vernon, Indiana is only ten miles from Evansville, Indiana. He stated that IDEM is aware of the non-attainment status for PM2.5 for Vanderburgh County, and should consider the likely increase in particulate matter as well as the hazardous air pollutants, which will invariably effect Evansville. While it is projected that Consolidated Grain and Barge will meet EPA standards for particulate matter and HAPs, the combination of toxic releases by several companies in the area have not been adequately addressed. In order to address this problem, a particulate matter monitor should be placed in Posey County to assure the public that the air is not toxic.

Response to Comment 38:

See the response to Comment 14.

Comment 39:

Carly Watson stated that CO is of serious concern and asked how it will be controlled and monitored.

Response to Comment 39:

There will be no add-on control devices for the new boilers to control the CO emissions. The Permittee is required to perform stack tests to confirm compliance with the CO emission limit and to keep records of the fuel usage (including wood and tire usage in the new boilers and natural gas usage in the existing boilers). With the CO emission factor limit and the fuel usage limit, the CO emissions from the entire source will be limited to less than 250 tons per year effectively.

Upon further review, the OAQ has decided to make the following revisions to the permit (bolded language has been added, the language with a line through it has been deleted):

1. 326 IAC 4-2 has been incorporated into SIP. Therefore, the requirements in 326 IAC 4-2 are federally enforceable and Condition C.4 (Incineration) has been revised as follows:

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. ~~326 IAC 9-1-2 is not federally enforceable.~~

2. Condition D.1.4 has been corrected as follows:

D.1.4 PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2]

The throughput of processed soybeans to the soybean processing facilities shall not exceed 940,240 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period **with compliance determined at the end of each month**.

This limit is required such that the PTE **of** PM**/PM10** and VOC is less than 250 tons per year. Compliance with this limit makes 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable.

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

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

Source Background and Description

Source Name:	Consolidated Grain & Barge Co.
Source Location:	2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
County:	Posey
SIC Code:	2075
Operation Permit No.:	T129-10111-00035
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	February 20, 2001
Significant Source Modification No.:	129-22782-00035
Significant Permit Modification No.:	129-22848-00035
Permit Reviewer:	ERG/YC

Existing Approvals

The source was issued Part 70 Operating Permit No. 129-10111-00035 on February 20, 2001. The source has since received the following approvals:

(a) First Administrative Amendment #129-14511-00035, issued on September 5, 2001.

(b) Second Administrative Amendment #129-15173-00035, issued on January 22, 2002.

(c) First Minor Source Modification #129-15392-00035, issued on April 12, 2002.

(d) First Significant Permit Modification #129-15765-00035, issued on May 15, 2002.

(e) Third Administrative Amendment #129-16161-00035, issued on September 4, 2002.

(f) Fourth Administrative Amendment #129-17877-00035, issued on February 5, 2004.

County Attainment Status

The source is located in Posey County.

Pollutant	Status
PM10	Attainment
PM2.5	Attainment
SO_2	Attainment
NO_2	Attainment
1-hour Ozone	Attainment
8-hour Ozone	Attainment
CO	Attainment
Lead	Attainment

(a) Posey County has been classified as attainment for PM2.5. 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 PM2.5 emissions, it has directed states to regulate PM10 emissions as a surrogate for PM2.5 emissions.

(b) Volatile organic compounds (VOC) emissions 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 ozone. Posey 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.

(c) Posey County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable in Indiana for all other criteria pollutants. Therefore, these emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

(d) Fugitive Emissions
This type of operation is not in one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories under 326 IAC 2-2. However, since there are applicable New Source performace standards that were in effect on August 7, 1980 (NSPS, Subpart DD), the fugitive particulate matter (PM) and volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions are counted toward determination of PSD 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	198
PM10	163
SO_2	0.3
VOC	207
CO	37.2
NO_x	44.2

* Note: This is from the TSD for MSM #129-15392-00035, issued on April 12, 2002.

This existing source is not a major stationary source, under PSD (326 IAC 2-2), because none of the regulated pollutants is emitted at a rate of 250 tons per year or more, and it is not in one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2-1(gg)(1).

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)
A single HAP	205
Total HAPs	205

This existing source is a major source of HAPs, as defined in 40 CFR 63.41, because HAPs emissions are greater than ten (10) tons per year for any single HAP and greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year of a combination of HAPs. Therefore, this source is a major 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	34.0
PM10	34.0
SO_2	0.00
VOC	246
CO	21.0
NO_x	25.0
HAPs	Greater than 10.0 tons for a single HAP and greater than 25 tons total HAPs

Description of Proposed Modification

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed a modification application, submitted by Consolidated Grain & Barge Co. on March 14, 2006, relating to the construction of two (2) 57.3 MMBtu/hr wood/shredded tire fired boilers. The Permittee stated that the existing three (3) 33.7 MMBtu/hr natural gas fired boilers will remain onsite as the back-up units. Consolidated Grain & Barge Co. is an existing soybean oil extraction plant. The Permittee proposed to burn a mix of 80 – 85% wood and 15 – 20% of shredded tires in the new boilers. The proposed boilers will be controlled by an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) and will be equipped with a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The specific unit description for the new boilers is listed below:

(dddd) Two (2) wood/shredded tire fired boilers, identified as P17B and P17C, constructed in 2006, each with a maximum heat input capacity of 57.3 MMBtu/hr, both controlled by one (1) electrostatic precipitator (ESP) (identified as ES1), and exhausting through Stack 17A. Stack 17A is equipped with a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). Under NSPS, Subpart Dc, boilers P17B and P17C are considered small industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units. Under NESHAP, Subpart DDDDD, boilers P17B and P17C are considered new large solid fuel boilers.

Upon further review, IDEM, OAQ has made the following changes:

1. All references to IDEM, OAQ's mailing address have been revised as follows:

   Indiana Department of Environmental Management
   Office of Air Quality
   100 North Senate Avenue, ~~P.O. Box 6015~~
   Indianapolis, Indiana ~~46206-6015~~ **46204-2251**

2. IDEM has determined that the Permittee is not required to keep records of all preventive maintenance. However, where the Permittee seeks to demonstrate that an emergency has occurred, the Permittee must provide, upon request records of preventive maintenance in order to establish that the lack of proper maintenance did not cause or contribute to the deviation. Therefore, IDEM has deleted paragraph (b) of Condition B.10 – Preventive Maintenance and has amended Condition B.11 – Emergency Provisions.

3. For clarification purposes, Condition B.20 - Operational Flexibility has been revised.

4. In accordance with the credible evidence rule (62 Fed. Reg. 8314, Feb. 24, 1997); Section 113(a) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7413 (a); and a letter from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to IDEM, OAQ dated May 18, 2004, all permits must address the use of credible evidence; otherwise, USEPA will object to the permits. A condition for Credible Evidence has been added to Section B of the permit.

5. In order to avoid duplication of requirements which may be included in D sections, Condition C.6 – Operation of Equipment has been removed from the permit.

6. IDEM realizes that the specifications of Condition C.14 - Pressure Gauge and Other Instrument Specifications, can only be practically applied to analog units, and has therefore clarified the condition to state that the condition only applies to analog units. Upon further review, IDEM has also determined that the accuracy of the instruments is not nearly as important as whether the instrument has a range that is appropriate for the normal expected reading of the parameter. Therefore, the language in Condition C.14 has been revised.

7. IDEM has reconsidered the requirement to develop and follow a Compliance Response Plan (Condition C.17). The Permittee will still be required to take reasonable response steps when a compliance monitoring parameter is determined to be out of range or abnormal. Replacing the requirement to develop and follow a Compliance Response Plan with a requirement to take reasonable response steps will ensure that the control equipment is returned to proper operation as soon as practicable, while still allowing the Permittee the flexibility to respond to situations that were not anticipated. Therefore, the condition for "Compliance Response Plan" has been replaced by the condition for "Response to Excursions or Exceedances". The Section D conditions that refer to this condition have been revised to reflect the new condition title.

8. For multi-compartment baghouses, the permit will not specify what actions the Permittee needs to take in response to a broken bag. Therefore, a requirement has been added to Condition D.1.11(g) requiring the Permittee to notify IDEM if a broken bag is detected and the control device will not be repaired for more than ten (10) days. This notification allows IDEM to take any appropriate actions if the emission unit will continue to operate for a long period of time while the control device is not operating in optimum condition.

9. Upon further review, IDEM has determined that once per day visible emission notations and once per day monitoring of the control device is generally sufficient to ensure proper operation of the emission units and control devices. Therefore, the monitoring frequency has been changed from once per shift to once per day in the revised permit.

10. IDEM has determined that it is the Permittee's responsibility to include routine control device inspection requirements in the applicable preventive maintenance plan. Since the Permittee is in the best position to determine the appropriate frequency of control device inspections and the details regarding which components of the control device should be inspected, the conditions requiring control device inspections have been removed from the permit. In addition, the requirement to keep records of the inspections has been removed.

11. Condition D.1.17 (now D.1.16) has been revised for those processes that operate in batch mode. The condition required an emission unit to be shut down immediately in case of baghouse failure. However, IDEM is aware there can be safety issues with shutting down a process in the middle of a batch. IDEM also realizes that in some situations, shutting down an emissions unit mid-process can cause equipment damage. Therefore, since it is not always possible to shut down a process with material remaining in the equipment, IDEM has revised the condition to state that in the case of baghouse failure, the feed to the process must be shut off immediately, and the process shall be shut down as soon as practicable.

Enforcement Issues

There are no pending enforcement actions.

Stack Summary

Stack ID	Operation	Height (feet)	Diameter (feet)	Flow Rate (acfm)	Temperature (^{0}F)
17A	Boilers	75	4.5	44,162	300

Emission Calculations

See Appendix A of this document for detailed emission calculations (pages 1 and 2).

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	151
PM10	151
SO_2	29.6
VOC	8.53
CO	211
NO_x	40.7

HAPs	Potential To Emit (tons/year)
Acrolein	2.01
Benzene	2.11
Formaldehyde	2.21
HCl	9.54
Styrene	0.95
TOTAL	16.8

This modification is being performed through a Part 70 Significant Source Modification because the potential to emit PM/PM10, SO_2, and NOx from this modification is greater than 25 tons/yr pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-10.5 (f)(4); and the potential to emit CO from this modification is greater than 100 tons/yr pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-10.5 (f)(7). The permit modification is being performed through a Part 70 Significant Permit Modification pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-12(d) because this is also a modification under provisions of Title I of the CAA.

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 source modification, and only to the extent that the effect of the control equipment is made practically enforceable in the permit.

	Potential to Emit (tons/year)						
Process/Emission Unit	**PM**	**PM10**	**SO_2**	**VOC**	**CO**	**NO_X**	**HAPs**
Boilers P17B and P17C	Less than 12.5	Less than 12.5	29.6	8.53	211	40.7	16.8
Total for Modification	Less than 12.5	Less than 12.5	29.6	8.53	211	40.7	16.8
PTE of the Existing Source*	Less than 198	Less than 163	0.30	Less than 207	37.2	44.2	Less than 205
PTE of the Entire Source after this Modification	Less than 211	Less than 176	29.9	Less than 216	248	84.9	Less than 222
Significant Level or Major PSD Threshold	250	250	250	250	250	250	NA

* The PTE information is from the TSD for MSM #129-15392-00035, issued on April 12, 2002.

This modification to an existing minor stationary source is not major because the emissions increase is less than the PSD major source thresholds. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, the PSD requirements do not apply. This source will remain a PSD minor source after this modification since the PTE of the entire source is less than 250 tons per year.

Federal Rule Applicability Determination

(a) Boilers P17B and P17C will be constructed after June 9, 1989 and each has a heat input capacity greater than 10 MMBtu/hr and less than 100 MMBtu/hr. The existing boilers P17, P18, and P18A were constructed after June 9, 1989 and each has a heat input capacity greater than 10 MMBut/hr and less than 100 MMBtu/hr. Therefore, boilers P17B, P17C, P17, P18, and P18A at this source are subject to the Standard of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units (40 CFR 60.40c - 60.48c, Subpart Dc), which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12.

The proposed wood/shredded tire boilers (P17B and P17C) are subject to the following portions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc. Non applicable portions of the NSPS will not be included in the permit.

(1) 40 CFR 60.40c(a)
(2) 40 CFR 60.40c(b)
(3) 40 CFR 60.40c(c)
(4) 40 CFR 60.41c
(5) 40 CFR 60.43c(c)
(6) 40 CFR 60.43c(d)
(7) 40 CFR 60.43c(e)
(8) 40 CFR 60.45c(a)
(9) 40 CFR 60.47c(a)
(10) 40 CFR 60.47c(b)
(11) 40 CFR 60.48c(a)(1)
(12) 40 CFR 60.48c(a)(3)
(13) 40 CFR 60.48c(c)
(14) 40 CFR 60.48c(g)
(15) 40 CFR 60.48c(i)
(16) 40 CFR 60.48c(j)

The existing three (3) NG fired boilers are subject to the following portions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc:

(1) 40 CFR 60.40c(a)
(2) 40 CFR 60.40c(b)
(3) 40 CFR 60.41c
(4) 40 CFR 60.48c(a)(1)
(5) 40 CFR 60.48c(g)
(6) 40 CFR 60.48c(i)

(7) 40 CFR 60.48c(j)

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 Dc.

(b) This existing source is major source for HAPs. Therefore, the proposed wood/shredded tire firing boilers (P17B and P17C) and the three (3) existing NG fired boilers (P17, P18, and P18A) are subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters (40 CFR 63.7480-7575, Subpart DDDDD).

Boilers P17B and P17C will be constructed after November 12, 2004. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7495(a), the Permittee shall comply with the requirements in this NESHAP upon start up of the boilers P17B and P17C. Boilers P17B and P17C are considered new large solid fuel boilers and are subject to the following portions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD. Non applicable portions of the NESHAP will not be included in the permit.

(1) 40 CFR 63.7480
(2) 40 CFR 63.7485
(3) 40 CFR 63.7490(a)(2)
(4) 40 CFR 63.7490(b)
(5) 40 CFR 63.7495(a)
(6) 40 CFR 63.7495(d)
(7) 40 CFR 63.7499
(8) 40 CFR 63.7450
(9) 40 CFR 63.7050(a)
(10) 40 CFR 63.7505(b)
(11) 40 CFR 63.7505(d)
(12) 40 CFR 63.7505(e)
(13) 40 CFR 63.7510(a)
(14) 40 CFR 63.7510(c)
(15) 40 CFR 63.7510(g)
(16) 40 CFR 63.7515(a)
(17) 40 CFR 63.7515(b)
(18) 40 CFR 63.7515(c)
(19) 40 CFR 63.7515(d)
(20) 40 CFR 63.7515(e)
(21) 40 CFR 63.7515(g)
(22) 40 CFR 63.7520(a)
(23) 40 CFR 63.7520(b)
(24) 40 CFR 63.7520(d)
(25) 40 CFR 63.7520(e)
(26) 40 CFR 63.7520(f)
(27) 40 CFR 63.7520(g)
(28) 40 CFR 63.7525(b)
(29) 40 CFR 63.7530(a)
(30) 40 CFR 63.7530(c)(1)
(31) 40 CFR 63.7530(c)(3)
(32) 40 CFR 63.7530(c)(4)(ii)
(33) 40 CFR 63.7530(e)
(34) 40 CFR 63.7535
(35) 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(1)
(36) 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(2)
(37) 40 CFR 63.7545(a)
(38) 40 CFR 63.7545(c)
(39) 40 CFR 63.7545(d)
(40) 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(1)
(41) 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(2)

(42) 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(3)
(43) 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(4)
(44) 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(5)
(45) 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(6)
(46) 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(7)
(47) 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(9)
(48) 40 CFR 63.7550(a)
(49) 40 CFR 63.7550(b)(1)
(50) 40 CFR 63.7550(b)(2)
(51) 40 CFR 63.7550(b)(3)
(52) 40 CFR 63.7550(b)(4)
(53) 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(1)
(54) 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(2)
(55) 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(3)
(56) 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(4)
(57) 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(5)
(58) 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(6)
(59) 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(8)
(60) 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(9)
(61) 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(10)
(62) 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(11)
(63) 40 CFR 63.7550(d)
(64) 40 CFR 63.7550(e)
(65) 40 CFR 63.7550(f)
(66) 40 CFR 63.7555(a)
(67) 40 CFR 63.7555(b)(1)
(68) 40 CFR 63.7555(b)(2)
(69) 40 CFR 63.7555(b)(3)
(70) 40 CFR 63.7555(b)(5)
(71) 40 CFR 63.7555(c)
(72) 40 CFR 63.7555(d)
(73) 40 CFR 63.7560
(74) 40 CFR 63.7565
(75) 40 CFR 63.7570
(76) 40 CFR 63.7575

Boilers P17, P18, and P18A were constructed before January 13, 2003. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7495(b), this existing source shall comply with this NESHAP by September 13, 2007. Since boilers P17, P18, and P18A are considered existing large gaseous fuel boilers, they are subject to the following portions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD. Non applicable portions of the NESHAP will not be included in the permit.

(1) 40 CFR 63.7480
(2) 40 CFR 63.7485
(3) 40 CFR 63.7490(a)(1)
(4) 40 CFR 63.7490(d)
(5) 40 CFR 63.7495(b)
(6) 40 CFR 63.7495(d)
(7) 40 CFR 63.7499
(8) 40 CFR 63.7505(b)
(9) 40 CFR 63.7506(b)(1)
(10) 40 CFR 63.7545(a)
(11) 40 CFR 63.7545(b)(1)
(12) 40 CFR 63.7565
(13) 40 CFR 63.7570
(14) 40 CFR 63.7575

(c) This modification does involve pollutant-specific emissions units (boilers P17B and P17C):

(1) with the potential to emit before controls equal to or greater than one hundred (100) tons per year, and

(2) that is subject to an emission limit and has a control device that is necessary to meet that limit.

The use of an ESP is necessary for the above units to demonstrate compliance with the applicable requirements for boilers P17B and P17C. However, these units are subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, which was promulgated after November 15, 1990. Therefore, the proposed boilers are exempt from the CAM requirements pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2(b)(1).

State Rule Applicability Determination

The following state rules are applicable to the source due to the modification:

State Rule Applicability - Boilers (P17B and P17C)

326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration)

This source was constructed in 1996 and modified in 2000 and 2002. This source is not in one of 28 source categories defined in 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), and the potential to emit PM, PM10, and VOC before control from the entire source is each greater than 250 tons/yr. However, the source has been using baghouses and cyclones to control PM/PM10 emissions and using the mineral oil absorber system to control the VOC emissions. The limited PM/PM10 and VOC emissions from the entire source are less than 250 tons/yr. Therefore, this source is an existing PSD minor source.

The proposed modification in 2006 has potential to emit PM and all criteria pollutants less than 250 tons/yr. Therefore, the requirement of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) are not applicable. In order to remain a PSD minor source, the total emissions from boilers P17B and P17C, which vent to a single stack 17A, shall not exceed the following:

Pollutants	Emission Limit (lbs/hr)
PM/PM10	2.87
SO_2	6.76
NOx	9.28
VOC	1.95
CO	48.1

Combined with the emissions from the existing boilers and other existing units, the potential to emit from the entire source is still limited to less than 250 tons/yr.

326 IAC 2-4.1-1 (Major Sources of HAP, New Source Toxic Control)

The proposed boilers (P17B and P17C) are subject to NESHAP, Subpart DDDDD. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 2-4.1-1 (MACT) are not applicable.

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 Alternative Opacity Limitations), 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.

326 IAC 6-2-4 (Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4(a), indirect heating facilities constructed after September 12, 1983, shall be limited by the following equation:

$$Pt = \frac{1.09}{Q^{0.26}}$$

Where Pt = emission rate limit (lbs/MMBtu)
Q = total source heat input capacity (MMBtu/hr)

Currently, there are three (3) 33.7 MMBtu/hr boilers at this source. The emission rate limit for each of the new 57.3 MMBtu/hr boilers (P17B and P17C) calculated from the equation above equals:

$$Pt = \frac{1.09}{(33.7 \times 3 + 57.3 \times 2)^{0.26}} = 0.27 \text{ lbs/MMBtu}$$

Therefore, the PM emission limit for each of the boilers P17B and P17C is 0.27 lbs/MMBtu.

326 IAC 7-1.1-2(Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations)

The potential to Emit SO_2 for each of the boilers (P17B and P17C) is less than 25 tons per year. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 7-1.1-2(Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations) are not applicable.

326 IAC 9-1-2 (Carbon Monoxide Emission Requirements)

This source is not among the listed source categories in 326 IAC 9-1-2. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 9-1-2 are not applicable.

326 IAC 10-1 (Nitrogen Oxide Emission Requirements)

This source is not located in Clark or Floyd County. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 10-1 are not applicable.

Testing Requirements

Since the emission factors for the wood/shredded tire fired boilers were provided by the Permittee and in order to demonstrate compliance with the 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate but not later than 180 days after initial startup, the Permittee shall perform PM/PM10, SO_2, NOx, VOC, and CO tests for boilers P17B and P17C (stack 17A). PM10 includes filterable PM10 and condensable PM10.

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.

The Compliance Determination Requirements applicable to this modification are as follows:

1. Boilers P17B and P17C have applicable compliance monitoring conditions as specified below:

   (a) The ability of the ESP to control particulate emissions shall be monitored once per day, when the unit is in operation, by measuring and recording the number of T-R sets in service and the primary and secondary voltages and the currents of the T-R sets.

   (b) Reasonable response steps shall be taken in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions and Exceedances whenever the percentage of T-R sets in service falls below ninety percent (90%). T-R set failure resulting in less than ninety percent (90%) availability is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions and Exceedances shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

   [Note: There will be a COMS on boiler stack 17A. Therefore, no visible emission notations are required for these boilers.]

   These monitoring conditions are necessary because boilers P17B and P17C must operate properly to ensure compliance with 326 IAC 2-2(PSD), 326 IAC 6-2-4 (Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating), 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, and 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.

Proposed Changes

The changes listed below have been made to Part 70 Operating Permit No. 129-10111-00035. Deleted language appears as ~~strikethroughs~~ and new language appears in **bold**:

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 soybean oil extraction plant.

Responsible Official:	~~Melvin L. Spaulding~~ **Plant Manager**
Source Address:	2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Mailing Address:	P.O. Box 548, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620-0548
General Source Phone Number:	(812) 838-6651
SIC Code:	2075
County Location:	Posey
~~County~~ **Source Location** Status:	Attainment for all criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 Operating Permit Program Minor Source, under PSD Major Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act **Not in 1 of 28 Source Categories**

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

. . .

(ttt) Three (3) 33.7 million (MM)Btu per hour natural gas fired **back-up** boilers**, identified as P17, P18, and P18A, constructed in 1996, and exhausting** ~~that exhaust~~ to Stacks 17, 18, and 18A**, respectively**; **Under NSPS, Subpart Dc, boilers P17, P18, and P18A are considered small industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units. Under NESHAP, Subpart DDDDD, boilers P17, P18, and P18A are considered existing large gaseous fuel boilers.**

. . .

(dddd) Two (2) wood/shredded tire fired boilers, identified as P17B and P17C, constructed in 2006, each with a maximum heat input capacity of 57.3 MMBtu/hr, both

controlled by one (1) electrostatic precipitator (ESP) (identified as ES1), and exhausting through Stack 17A. Stack 17A is equipped with a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). Under NSPS, Subpart Dc, boilers P17B and P17C are considered small industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units. Under NESHAP, Subpart DDDDD, boilers P17B and P17C are considered new large solid fuel boilers.

~~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)]~~

~~This permit is issued for a fixed term of five (5) years from the original date, 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.~~

~~B.3 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.4 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.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 Supplement and Provide Information [326 IAC 2-7-4(b)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(E)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]~~

~~(a) The Permittee, upon becoming aware that any relevant facts were omitted or incorrect information was submitted in the permit application, shall promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information to:~~

~~Indiana Department of Environmental Management~~
~~Permits Branch, Office of Air Quality~~
~~100 North Senate Avenue, P. O. Box 6015~~
~~Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015~~

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

~~(b) 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 or, for information claimed to be confidential, the Permittee may furnish such records directly to the U. S. EPA along with a claim of confidentiality. [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(E)]~~

~~(c) The Permittee may include a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 326 IAC 17. 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 Compliance with Permit Conditions [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(A)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(B)]~~

~~(a) The Permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Noncompliance with any provisions of this permit, except those specifically designated as not federally enforceable, constitutes a violation of the Clean Air Act and is grounds for:~~

~~(1) Enforcement action;~~

~~(2) Permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or~~

~~(3) Denial of a permit renewal application.~~

~~(b) 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.~~

~~(c) An emergency does constitute an affirmative defense in an enforcement action provided the Permittee complies with the applicable requirements set forth in condition B, Emergency Provisions.~~

~~B.9 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.~~

~~(c) A responsible official is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).~~

~~B.10 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. The initial certification shall cover the time period from the date of final permit issuance through December 31 of the same year. All subsequent 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 Data Section, Office of Air Quality~~
~~100 North Senate Avenue, P. O. Box 6015~~
~~Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015~~

~~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.11 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 prepare and maintain Preventive Maintenance Plans (PMPs) within ninety (90) days after issuance of this permit, 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.~~

~~If, due to circumstances beyond the Permittee's control, the PMPs cannot be prepared and maintained within the above time frame, the Permittee may extend the date an additional ninety (90) days provided the Permittee notifies:~~

~~Indiana Department of Environmental Management~~
~~Compliance Branch, Office of Air Quality~~
~~100 North Senate Avenue, P. O. Box 6015~~
~~Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015~~

~~The PMP and the PMP extension notification do not require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).~~

~~(b) The Permittee shall implement the PMPs as necessary to ensure that failure to implement a PMP does not cause or contribute to a violation of any limitation on emissions or potential to emit.~~

~~(c) 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 contributes to any violation. The PMP does not require the certification by the~~ "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

~~(d) Records of preventive maintenance shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years. These records shall be kept 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.12 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, except as provided in 326 IAC 2-7-16.~~

~~(b) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with a health-based or 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, P. O. Box 6015~~
~~Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015~~

~~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) IDEM, OAQ, may require that the Preventive Maintenance Plans required under 326 IAC 2-7-4-(c)(10) 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) Operations may continue during an emergency only if the following conditions are met:~~

~~(1) 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.~~

~~(2) If an emergency situation causes a deviation from a health-based limit, the Permittee may not continue to operate the affected emissions facilities unless:~~

~~(A) The Permittee immediately takes all reasonable steps to correct the emergency situation and to minimize emissions; and~~

~~(B) Continued operation of the facilities is 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.~~

~~Any operation shall continue no longer than the minimum time required to prevent the situations identified in (g)(2)(B) of this condition.~~

~~B.13 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 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) This permit shall be used as the primary document for determining compliance with applicable requirements established by previously issued permits. All previously issued operating permits are superseded by this permit.~~

~~(c) 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.~~

~~(d) 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.~~

~~(e) 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 the 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.~~

~~(f) 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).~~

~~(g) 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)]~~

~~(h) 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)(7)]~~

~~B.14 Multiple Exceedances [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)(E)]~~

~~Any exceedance of a permit limitation or condition contained in this permit, which occurs contemporaneously with an exceedance of an associated surrogate or operating parameter established to detect or assure compliance with that limit or condition, both arising out of the same act or occurrence, shall constitute a single potential violation of this permit.~~

~~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, P.O. Box 6015~~
~~Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015~~

~~using the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report, or its equivalent. Deviations that are required to be reported by an applicable requirement shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and do not need to be included in this report.~~

~~The notification by the Permittee 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 or a rule. It does not include:~~

~~(1) An excursion from compliance monitoring parameters as identified in Section D of this permit unless tied to an applicable rule or limit; or~~

~~(2) Failure to implement elements of the Preventive Maintenance Plan unless such failure has caused or contributed to a deviation.~~

~~A Permittee's failure to take the appropriate response step when an excursion of a compliance monitoring parameter has occurred is a deviation.~~

~~(c) Emergencies shall be included in the Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report.~~

~~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 2-7-4]~~

~~(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, P.O. Box 6015~~
~~Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015~~

~~(b) Timely Submittal of Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-7-4(a)(1)(D)]~~

~~(1) A timely renewal application is one that is:~~

~~(A) Submitted at least nine (9) months prior to the date of the expiration of this permit; and~~

~~(B) 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.~~

~~(2) If IDEM, OAQ, upon receiving a timely and complete 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.~~

~~(c) Right to Operate After Application for Renewal [326 IAC 2-7-3]~~
~~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.~~

~~(d) United States Environmental Protection Agency Authority [326 IAC 2-7-8(e)]~~
~~If IDEM, OAQ, fails to act in a timely way on a Part 70 permit renewal, the U.S. EPA may invoke its authority under Section 505(e) of the Clean Air Act to terminate or revoke and reissue a Part 70 permit.~~

~~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, P.O. Box 6015~~
~~Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015~~

~~Any such application should 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)(D)(i) 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 the 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 emissions allowable under 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, P. O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015~~

~~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 which document, on a rolling five (5) year basis, all such changes and emissions trading that are subject to 326 IAC 2-7-20(b), (c), or (e) and makes 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), (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 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 increases and decreases in emissions in 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.~~

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

~~A modification, construction, or reconstruction is governed by 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]~~
~~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) Have access to and copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;~~

~~(c) Inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit;~~

~~(d) Sample or monitor substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements; and~~

~~(e) 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, P.O. Box 6015~~
~~Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015~~

~~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)]~~

~~(a) The Permittee shall pay annual fees to IDEM, OAQ, within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of a billing. Pursuant 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 317-233-0425 (ask for OAQ, Technical Support and Modeling Section), to determine the appropriate permit fee.~~

~~SECTION C SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS~~

~~Entire Source~~

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

~~C.1 Particulate Matter Emission Limitations For Processes with Process Weight Rates Less Than One Hundred (100) pounds per hour [326 IAC 6-3-2(c)]~~

~~Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(c), the allowable particulate matter emissions rate from any process not already regulated by 326 IAC 6-1 or any New Source Performance Standard, and which has a maximum process weight rate less than 100 pounds per hour 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. 326 IAC 9-1-2 is not federally enforceable.~~

~~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 Operation of Equipment [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]~~

~~Except as otherwise provided by statute or rule, or in this permit, all air pollution control equipment listed in this permit and used to comply with an applicable requirement shall be operated at all times that the emission units vented to the control equipment are in operation.~~

~~C.7 Stack Height [326 IAC 1-7]~~

~~The Permittee shall comply with the applicable provisions of 326 IAC 1-7 (Stack Height Provisions), for all exhaust stacks through which a potential (before controls) of twenty-five (25) tons per year or more of particulate matter or sulfur dioxide is emitted. The provisions of 326 IAC 1-7-2, 326 IAC 1-7-3(c) and (d), 326 IAC 1-7-4(d)(3), (e), and (f), and 326 IAC 1-7-5(d) are not federally enforceable.~~

~~C.8 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, P.O. Box 6015~~
~~Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015~~

~~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 14-10-4, 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) 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 that the inspector be accredited is federally enforceable.~~

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

~~C.9 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, P. O. Box 6015~~
~~Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015~~

~~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 source 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.10 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. Any monitoring or testing shall be performed in accordance with 326 IAC 3 or other methods approved by the commissioner or the U. S. EPA.~~

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

~~C.11 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 within ninety (90) days of 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 within ninety (90) days, the Permittee~~

~~may extend the compliance schedule related to the equipment for an additional ninety (90) days provided the Permittee notifies:~~

~~Indiana Department of Environmental Management~~
~~Compliance Branch, Office of Air Quality~~
~~100 North Senate Avenue, P. O. Box 6015~~
~~Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015~~

~~in writing, prior to the end of the initial ninety (90) day compliance schedule, 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.12 Maintenance of Emission Monitoring Equipment [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(A)(iii)]~~

~~(a) In the event that a breakdown of the emission monitoring equipment occurs, a record shall be made of the times and reasons of the breakdown and efforts made to correct the problem. To the extent practicable, supplemental or intermittent monitoring of the parameter should be implemented at intervals no less frequent than required in Section D of this permit until such time as the monitoring equipment is back in operation.~~

~~(b) The Permittee shall install, calibrate, quality assure, maintain, and operate all necessary monitors and related equipment. In addition, prompt corrective action shall be initiated whenever indicated.~~

~~C.13 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.~~

~~C.14 Pressure Gauge and Other Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]~~

~~(a) Whenever a condition in this permit requires the measurement of pressure drop across any part of the unit or its control device, the gauge employed shall have a scale such that the expected normal reading shall be no less than twenty percent (20%) of full scale and be accurate within plus or minus two percent (±2%) of full scale reading.~~

~~(b) Whenever a condition in this permit requires the measurement of a temperature or flow rate, the instrument employed shall have a scale such that the expected normal reading shall be no less than twenty percent (20%) of full scale and be accurate within plus or minus two percent (±2%) of full scale reading.~~

~~(c) The Permittee may request the IDEM, OAQ approve the use of a pressure gauge or other instrument that does not meet the above specifications provided the Permittee can demonstrate an alternative pressure gauge or other instrument specification will adequately ensure compliance with permit conditions requiring the measurement of pressure drop or other parameters.~~

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

~~C.15 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 shall prepare written emergency reduction plans (ERPs) consistent with safe operating procedures.~~

~~(b) These ERPs shall be submitted for approval to:~~

~~Indiana Department of Environmental Management~~
~~Compliance Branch, Office of Air Quality~~
~~100 North Senate Avenue, P.O. Box 6015~~
~~Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015~~

~~within ninety (90) days after the date of issuance of this permit.~~

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

~~(c) If the ERP is disapproved by IDEM, OAQ, the Permittee shall have an additional thirty (30) days to resolve the differences and submit an approvable ERP.~~

~~(d) These ERPs shall state those actions that will be taken, when each episode level is declared, to reduce or eliminate emissions of the appropriate air pollutants.~~

~~(e) Said ERPs shall also identify the sources of air pollutants, the approximate amount of reduction of the pollutants, and a brief description of the manner in which the reduction will be achieved.~~

~~(f) 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.16 Risk Management Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)] [40 CFR 68.215]~~

~~If a regulated substance, subject to 40 CFR 68, is present at a source in more than a threshold quantity, 40 CFR 68 is an applicable requirement and the Permittee shall submit:~~

~~(a) A compliance schedule for meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 68; or~~

~~(b) As a part of the annual compliance certification submitted under 326 IAC 2-7-6(5), a certification statement that the source is in compliance with all the requirements of 40 CFR 68, including the registration and submission of a Risk Management Plan (RMP).~~

~~All documents submitted pursuant to this condition shall include the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).~~

~~C.17 Compliance Monitoring Plan - Failure to Take Response Steps [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]~~

~~(a) The Permittee is required to implement a compliance monitoring plan to ensure that reasonable information is available to evaluate its continuous compliance with applicable requirements. The compliance monitoring plan can be either an entirely new document, consist in whole of information contained in other documents, or consist of a combination of new information and information contained in other documents. If the compliance monitoring plan incorporates by reference information contained in other documents, the Permittee shall identify as part of the compliance monitoring plan the documents in which the information is found. The elements of the compliance monitoring plan are:~~

~~(1) This condition;~~

~~(2) The Compliance Determination Requirements in Section D of this permit;~~

~~(3) The Compliance Monitoring Requirements in Section D of this permit;~~

~~(4) The Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements in Section C (Monitoring Data Availability, General Record Keeping Requirements, and General Reporting Requirements) and in Section D of this permit; and~~

~~(5) A Compliance Response Plan (CRP) for each compliance monitoring condition of this permit. CRP's shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ upon request and shall be subject to review and approval by IDEM, OAQ. The CRP shall be prepared within ninety (90) days after issuance of this permit by the Permittee and maintained on site, and is comprised of:~~

~~(A) Reasonable response steps that may be implemented in the event that compliance related information indicates that a response step is needed pursuant to the requirements of Section D of this permit; and~~

~~(B) A time schedule for taking reasonable response steps including a schedule for devising additional response steps for situations that may not have been predicted.~~

~~(b) For each compliance monitoring condition of this permit, reasonable response steps shall be taken when indicated by the provisions of that compliance monitoring condition. Failure to take reasonable response steps may constitute a violation of the permit.~~

~~(c) Upon investigation of a compliance monitoring excursion, the Permittee is excused from taking further response steps for any of the following reasons:~~

~~(1) A false reading occurs due to the malfunction of the monitoring equipment. This shall be an excuse from taking further response steps providing that prompt action was taken to correct the monitoring equipment.~~

~~(2) The Permittee has determined that the compliance monitoring parameters established in the permit conditions are technically inappropriate, has previously submitted a request for an administrative amendment to the permit, and such request has not been denied.~~

~~(3) An automatic measurement was taken when the process was not operating.~~

~~(4) The process has already returned or is returning to operating within "normal" parameters and no response steps are required.~~

~~(d) Records shall be kept of all instances in which the compliance related information was not met and of all response steps taken. In the event of an emergency, the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7-16 (Emergency Provisions) requiring prompt corrective action to mitigate emissions shall prevail.~~

~~(e) All monitoring required in Section D shall be performed at all times the equipment is operating. If monitoring is required by Section D and the equipment is not operating, then the Permittee may record the fact that the equipment is not operating or perform the required monitoring.~~

~~(f) At its discretion, IDEM may excuse the Permittee's failure to perform the monitoring and record keeping as required by Section D, if the Permittee provides adequate justification and documents that such failures do not exceed five percent (5%) of the operating time in any quarter. Temporary, unscheduled unavailability of qualified staff shall be considered a valid reason for failure to perform the monitoring or record keeping requirements in Section D.~~

~~C.18 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 documents submitted pursuant to this condition do not 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.19 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) The Permittee shall submit an annual emission statement certified pursuant to the requirements of 326 IAC 2-6, that must be received by July 1 of each year and must comply with the minimum requirements specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4. The annual emission statement shall meet the following requirements:~~

~~(1) Indicate estimated actual emissions of criteria pollutants from the source, in compliance with 326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting);~~

~~(2) Indicate estimated actual emissions of other regulated pollutants (as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1) from the source, for purposes of Part 70 fee assessment.~~

~~(b) The annual emission statement covers the twelve (12) consecutive month time period starting January 1 and ending December 31. The annual emission statement must be submitted to:~~

~~Indiana Department of Environmental Management~~
~~Technical Support and Modeling Section, Office of Air Quality~~
~~100 North Senate Avenue, P. O. Box 6015~~
~~Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015~~

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

~~(c) The annual 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.20 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6]~~

~~(a) Records of all required data, reports and support information 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 kept 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.21 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]~~

~~(a) The source 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, P. O. Box 6015~~
~~Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015~~

~~(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, any quarterly report required in Section D of this permit shall be submitted within thirty (30) days of the end of the reporting period. The reports do require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).~~

~~(e) The first report shall cover the period commencing on the date of issuance of this permit and ending on the last day of the reporting period. Reporting periods are based on calendar years.~~

~~Stratospheric Ozone Protection~~

~~C.22 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 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,129-10111-00035, 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 the "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) the "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 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 46204-2251

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) The Permittee shall maintain and implement Preventive Maintenance Plans (PMPs) for the source as described in 326 IAC 1-6-2. At a minimum, the PMPs shall include:

(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 and the Southwest Regional Office, 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: 317-233-0178 (ask for Compliance Section)
Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865

Southwest Regional Office
Telephone No.: 1-888-672-8323, or
Telephone No. 812-380-2305
Facsimile No.: 812-380-2304

(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 46204-2251

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 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 the 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 129-10111-00035 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 46204-2251

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 Operating 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(c), 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 46204-2251

(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 modification 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 46204-2251

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 the 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;

(2) Any approval required by 326 IAC 2-8-11.1 has been obtained;

(3) The changes do not result in emissions which exceed the limitations provided 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 46204-2251

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 in 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 Part 70 Operating Permit
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 46204-2251

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. 326 IAC 9-1-2 is not federally enforceable.

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 Stack Height [326 IAC 1-7]

The Permittee shall comply with the applicable provisions of 326 IAC 1-7 (Stack Height Provisions), for all exhaust stacks through which a potential (before controls) of twenty-five (25) tons per year or more of particulate matter or sulfur dioxide is emitted. The provisions of 326 IAC 1-7-1(3), 326 IAC 1-7-2, 326 IAC 1-7-3(c) and (d), 326 IAC 1-7-4, and 326 IAC 1-7-5(a), (b), and (d) are not federally enforceable.

C.7 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 46204-2251

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.8 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 46204-2251

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.9 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 the U. S. EPA.

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

C.10 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 within thirty (3) days of 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 within thirty (30) days, the Permittee may extend the compliance schedule related to the equipment for an additional thirty (30) days provided the Permittee notifies:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

in writing, prior to the end of the initial thirty (30) day compliance schedule, 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.11 Maintenance of Continuous Opacity Monitoring Equipment [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(A)(iii)]

(a) The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate all necessary continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS) and related equipment. For a boiler, the COMS shall be in operation at all times that the induced draft fan is in operation.

(b) All COMS shall meet the performance specifications of 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification No. 1, and are subject to monitor system certification requirements pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5.

(c) In the event that a breakdown of a COMS occurs, a record shall be made of the times and reasons of the breakdown and efforts made to correct the problem.

(d) Whenever a COMS is malfunctioning or is down for maintenance or repairs for a period of twenty-four (24) hours or more and a backup COMS is not online within twenty-four (24) hours of shutdown or malfunction of the primary COMS, the Permittee shall provide a certified opacity reader, who may be an employee~~s~~ of the Permittee or an independent contractor~~s~~, to self-monitor the emissions from the emission unit stack.

(1) Visible emission readings shall be performed in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9, for a minimum of five (5) consecutive six (6) minute averaging periods beginning not more than twenty-four (24) hours after the start of the malfunction or down time.

(2) Method 9 opacity readings shall be repeated for a minimum of five (5) consecutive six (6) minute averaging periods at least twice per day during daylight operations, with at east four (4) hours between each set of readings, until a COMS is online.

(3) Method 9 readings may be discontinued once a COMS is online.

(4) Any opacity exceedances determined by Method 9 readings shall be reported with the Quarterly Opacity Exceedances Reports.

(e) Nothing in this permit shall excuse the Permittee from complying with the requirements to operate a continuous opacity monitoring system pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5, 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, and 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.

C.12 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.

C.13 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

(a) When required by any condition of this permit, an analog instrument used to measure a parameter related to the operation of an air pollution control device shall have a scale such that the expected maximum reading for the normal range shall be no less than twenty percent (20%) of full scale.

(b) The Permittee may request that the IDEM, OAQ approve the use of an instrument that does not meet the above specifications provided the Permittee can demonstrate that an alternative pressure gauge or other instrument specification will adequately ensure compliance with permit conditions requiring the measurement of the parameters.

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

C.14 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 February 12, 2004.

(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.15 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.16 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

(a) Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance, the Permittee shall restore operation of the emissions unit (including any control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.

(b) The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedance (other than those caused by excused startup or shutdown conditions). Corrective actions may include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) initial inspection and evaluation

(2) recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system); or

(3) any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable.

(c) A determination of whether the Permittee has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) monitoring results;

(2) review of operation and maintenance procedures and records;

(3) inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.

(d) Failure to take reasonable response steps shall be considered a deviation from the permit.

(e) The Permittee shall maintain the following records:

(1) monitoring data;

(2) monitor performance data, if applicable; and

(3) corrective actions taken.

C.17 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test Part 70 Operating Permit

(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.18 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)(3), starting in 2006 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 46204-2251

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

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

(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 46204-2251

(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) 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.21 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)]:

. . .

~~(ttt) Three (3) 33.7 million (MM)Btu per hour natural gas fired boilers that exhaust to Stacks 17, 18, and 18A;~~

. . .

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

D.1.4 PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2] ~~[40 CFR 52.21]~~

The throughput of processed soybeans to the soybean processing facilities shall not exceed 940,240 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period. This limit is required such that the PTE PM and VOC is less than 250 tons per year. Compliance with this limit makes 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) ~~and 40 CFR 52.21~~ not applicable.

D.1.11 Particulate Matter (PM)

Compliance with PM emission limitations contained in Conditions D.1.2, D.1.5 and D.1.6 shall be demonstrated by the following conditions:

. . .

(g) In the event that bag failure is observed in a multi-compartment baghouse, if operations will continue for ten (10) days or more after the failure is observed before the failed units will be repaired or replaced, the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ of the expected date the failed units will be repaired or replaced. The notification shall also include the status of the applicable compliance monitoring parameters with respect to normal, and the results of any response actions taken up to the time of notification.

D.1.14 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Daily visible emission notations of the baghouse, cyclone, and absorber stack exhausts shall be performed ~~once per working shift~~ during normal daylight operations ~~when exhausting to the atmosphere~~. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

(b) Daily visible emission notations of the H.B. Truck and Rail receiving pits shall be performed ~~once per working shift~~ during daylight hours from outside the receiving area enclosure during normal daylight operations when rail car or truck unloading is occurring. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal. These notations should be taken from a position approximately perpendicular to the prevailing wind direction which allows the trained employee to see the leeward side of the structure.

. . .

(e) ~~The Compliance Response Plan for this unit shall contain troubleshooting contingency and response steps for when an abnormal emission is observed.~~ **If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C- Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances shall be considered a deviation from this permit.**

D.1.15 Parametric Monitoring

(a) The Permittee shall record the ~~total static~~ pressure drops across the baghouses used in conjunction with the North Truck Receiving, P1 Truck Receiving/Receiving Leg, Barge Receiving/Conveyors, Kaolin Receiving Bin, Magnet, Cleaning System, Hull Grinders, Hull Storage Bins, Pellet Mill Hull Feed Hopper, Pellet Storage Bins, Meal Flakers, Meal Screeners, Meal Screening Hopper, Meal Grinders, Mixed Meal Elevator Leg, Truck Loadout, Rail Loadout, and Barge Loadout at least once ~~daily~~ **per day** when the associated emission unit is in operation. ~~and venting to the atmosphere. Unless operated under conditions for which the Compliance Response Plan specifies otherwise, the pressure drop across the baghouses shall be maintained within the range of 3.0 and 9.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test. The Compliance Response Plan for this unit shall contain troubleshooting contingency and response steps for when the pressure reading is outside of the above mentioned range for any one reading.~~ **When for any one reading, the pressure drop across baghouses is outside the normal range of 3.0 and 9.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure**

to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(b) The instrument used for determining the pressure shall comply with Section C - ~~Pressure Gauge~~ **Instrument** Specifications, of this permit, shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated at least once every six (6) months.

~~D.1.16 Baghouse Inspections~~

~~(a) An inspection shall be performed each calender quarter of all bags controlling the North Truck Receiving, P1 Truck Receiving/Receiving Leg, Barge Receiving/Conveyors, Kaolin Receiving Bins, Truck Loadout, Rail Loadout, and Barge Loadout operations when venting to the atmosphere. All defective bags shall be replaced.~~

~~(b) An inspection shall be performed at least annually of all bags controlling the Magnet, Cleaning System, Hull Grinders, Hull Storage Bins, Pellet Mill Hull Feed Hopper, Pellet Storage Bins, Meal Flakers, Meal Screeners, Meal Screening Hopper, Meal Grinders, Mixed Meal Elevator Leg, when venting to the atmosphere. All defective bags shall be replaced.~~

D.1.~~17~~**16** Broken or Failed Bag Detection

~~In the event that bag failure has been observed:~~

~~(a) The affected compartments will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. Within eight (8) hours of the determination of failure, response steps according to the timetable described in the Compliance Response Plan shall be initiated. For any failure with corresponding response steps and timetable not described in the Compliance Response Plan, response steps shall be devised within eight (8) hours of discovery of the failure and shall include a timetable for completion. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).~~

~~(b) For single compartment baghouses, failed units and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).~~

(a) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, a failed unit and the associated process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

(b) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a batch process, the feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the line. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

Bag failure can be indicated by a significant drop in the baghouse's pressure reading with abnormal visible emissions, by an opacity violation, or by other means such as gas temperature, flow rate, air infiltration, leaks, dust traces or triboflows.

~~D.1.18 Cyclone Inspections~~

~~An inspection shall be performed at least annually of all cyclones controlling the Cleaning System, Jet Dryers, CCD Dryers, CCC Coolers, Cracking and Dehulling, Hull Screening/Aspiration, Hull Pellet Cooler, DTDC Dryers, DTDC Cooler operations when venting to the atmosphere.~~

D.1.~~19~~**17** Cyclone Failure Detection

D.1.~~20~~**18** VOC Monitoring

…

If any of the reading for the parameters above is outside the normal ranges specified in this condition, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C- Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances shall be considered a deviation from this permit. ~~The Compliance Response Plan for these units shall contain troubleshooting contingency and response steps for when the parameter readings are outside of the above mentioned ranges.~~ In the event that a breakdown of the EDMS occurs, a record shall be made of the times and reasons of the breakdown and efforts made to correct the problem. To the extent practicable, supplemental or intermittent monitoring of the parameters should be implemented at intervals no less frequent than every 2 hours.

D.1.~~21~~**19** Record Keeping Requirements

. . .

(c) To document compliance with Condition D.1.14, the Permittee shall maintain daily ~~work shift records of~~ visible emission notations of all baghouse and cyclone stack exhausts.

(d) To document compliance with Conditions D.1.15 the Permittee shall maintain the following:

(1) Daily ~~work shift~~ records of the following operational parameters during normal operation ~~when venting to the atmosphere~~:

(A) Baghouse ~~total static~~ pressure drop across the tubesheet;

. . .

~~(e) To document compliance with Conditions D.1.16 and D.1.18, the Permittee shall maintain records of the results of the inspections required.~~

(~~f~~**e**) To document compliance with Conditions D.1.10 and D.1.~~20~~**18**, the Permittee shall maintain the following:

. . .

(~~g~~**f**) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

D.1.~~22~~**20** Reporting Requirements

SECTION D.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(ttt) Three (3) 33.7 million (MM)Btu per hour natural gas fired **back-up** boilers**, identified as P17, P18, and P18A, constructed in 1996, and exhausting** ~~that exhaust~~ to Stacks 17, 18, and 18A**, respectively**; **Under NSPS, Subpart Dc, boilers P17, P18, and P18A are considered small industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units. Under NESHAP, Subpart DDDDD, boilers P17, P18, and P18A are considered existing large gaseous fuel boilers.**

(dddd) Two (2) wood/shredded tire fired boilers, identified as P17B and P17C, constructed in 2006, each with a maximum heat input capacity of 57.3 MMBtu/hr, both controlled by one (1) electrostatic precipitator (ESP) (identified as ES1), and exhausting through Stack 17A. Stack 17A is equipped with a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). Under NSPS, Subpart Dc, boilers P17B and P17C are considered small industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units. Under NESHAP, Subpart DDDDD, boilers P17B and P17C are considered new large solid fuel boilers.

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

D.2.1 Particulate Matter Limitation (PM) [326 IAC 6-2-4]

326 IAC 6-2-4 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating: Emission Limitations for Facilities Specified in 326 IAC 6-2-1 (d)), **the Permittee shall comply with the following:**

(a) particulate emissions from the natural gas fired boilers **(P17, P18, and P18A)** ~~used for indirect heating purposes~~ shall be limited to 0.328 pounds per million BTU heat input.

(b) particulate emissions from the wood/shredded tire fired boilers (P17B and P17C) shall be limited to 0.27 pounds per million BTU heat input.

D.2.2 PSD Minor Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable, the total emissions from boilers P17B and P17C (Stack 17A) shall not exceed the emission limits listed in the table below:

Pollutants	Emission Limit (lbs/hr)
PM/PM10	2.87
SO_2	6.76
NOx	9.28
VOC	1.95
CO	48.1

Combined with Condition D.1.4 and the emissions from the existing boilers P17, P18, and P18A, the potential to emit from the entire source is limited to less than 250 tons/yr. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) are not applicable.

D.2.~~2~~**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 these facilities **and their control device**.

D.2.4 Particulate Control

In order to comply with Conditions D.2.1(b) and D.2.2, the ESP for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from boilers P17B and P17C at all times that these boilers are in operation.

D.2.~~3~~**5** Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)][326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

~~The Permittee is not required to test these facilities by this permit. However, IDEM may require compliance testing when necessary to determine if these facilities are in compliance. If testing is required by IDEM , compliance with the PM limit specified in Condition D.2.1 shall be determined by a performance test conducted in accordance with Section C - Performance Testing.~~

In order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.2.1(b) and D.2.2, within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate but not later than 180 days after initial startup, the Permittee shall perform PM, PM10, SO_2, NOx, VOC, and CO testing for the emissions from Stack 17A (boilers 17B and 17C), utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. The performance testing for each pollutant shall be performed at the worst case combustion scenario for each pollutant. PM10 includes filterable PM10 and condensable PM10. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section C - Performance Testing.

D.2.6 Continuous Emissions Monitoring [326 IAC 3-5] [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc] [40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5 (Continuous Monitoring of Emissions), 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, and 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, continuous emission monitoring systems for boilers P17B and P17C shall be calibrated, maintained, and operated for measuring opacity which meet the performance specifications of 326 IAC 3-5-2, 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, and 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.

(b) All continuous emission monitoring systems are subject to monitor system certification requirements pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-3.

(c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-4(a), if revisions are made to the continuous monitoring standard operating procedures (SOP), the Permittee shall submit updates to the department biennially.

(d) Nothing in this permit shall excuse the Permittee from complying with the requirements to operate a continuous emission monitoring system pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5, 40 CFR 60, or 40 CFR 63.

~~D.2.4 Visible Emissions Notations~~

~~(a) Visible emission notations of the boiler stack exhausts shall be performed once per shift during normal daylight operations when exhausting to the atmosphere. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.~~

~~(b) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.~~

~~(c) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.~~

~~(d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process.~~

~~(e) The Compliance Response Plan for this unit shall contain troubleshooting contingency and response steps for when an abnormal emission is observed.~~

D.2.7 Transformer-Rectifier (T-R) Sets [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

(a) The ability of the ESP to control particulate emissions shall be monitored once per day, when the unit is in operation, by measuring and recording the number of T-R sets in service and the primary and secondary voltages and the currents of the T-R sets.

(b) Reasonable response steps shall be taken in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions and Exceedances whenever the percentage of T-R sets in service falls below ninety percent (90%). T-R set failure resulting in less than ninety percent (90%) availability is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions and Exceedances shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.2.5~~8~~ Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60.48c]

~~(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 12 and 40 CFR 60.48c (g), the owner or operator shall record and maintain monthly records of the amount of natural gas combusted in each of the boilers.~~

(a) To document compliance with Section C - Maintenance of Continuous Opacity Monitoring Equipment, and the particulate matter and opacity requirements in Conditions D.2.1(b), D.2.2, D.2.5, D.2.6, and D.2.7, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (4) below. Records shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the limits in Conditions D.2.1(b) and D.2.2.

(1) Data and results from the most recent stack test.

(2) All continuous opacity monitoring data, pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-6, 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, and 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.

(3) The results of all Method 9 visible emission readings taken during any periods of COMS downtime.

(4) All ESP parametric monitoring readings.

~~(b) To document compliance with Condition D.2.4, the Permittee shall maintain records of visible emission notations of the boiler stack exhaust once per shift.~~

(~~c~~**b**) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements of this permit.

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

D.2.9 General Provisions Relating to New Source Performance Standards [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, 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 boilers P17, P18, P18A, P17B, and P17C, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc.

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.19, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue,
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

D.2.10 Standard of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units Requirements [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc] [326 IAC 12]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of Standard of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12, for the boilers P17, P18, P18A, P17B, and P17C as specified as follows:

Subpart Dc—Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

§ 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 (SO_2) 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.

[55 FR 37683, Sept. 12, 1990, as amended at 61 FR 20736, May 8, 1996; 71 FR 9884, Feb. 27, 2006]

§ 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 (SO_2) 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 SO_2 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 SO_2 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 SO_2 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 SO_2.**

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; 71 FR 9884, Feb. 27, 2006]

§ 60.43c Standard for particulate matter.

(c) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8 of this part, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal, wood, or oil and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 million Btu/hr) or greater shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity.

(d) The PM and opacity standards under this section apply at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

(e)(1) On or after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commences construction, reconstruction, or modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts coal, oil, gas, wood, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/h) or greater shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain particulate matter emissions in excess of 13 ng/J (0.030 lb/MMBtu) heat input, except as provided in

paragraphs (e)(2) and (e)(3) of this section. Affected facilities subject to this paragraph, are also subject to the requirements of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.

(2) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of paragraph (e)(1) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility for which modification commenced after February 28, 2005, may elect to meet the requirements of this paragraph. On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted under §60.8 is completed, the owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility for which modification commenced after February 28, 2005, any gases that contain particulate matter in excess of:

(i) 22 ng/J (0.051 lb/MMBtu) heat input derived from the combustion of coal, oil, gas, wood, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels, and

(ii) 0.2 percent of the combustion concentration (99.8 percent reduction) when combusting coal, oil, gas, wood, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels.

(3) On or after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commences modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts over 30 percent wood (by heat input) on an annual basis and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/h) or greater shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain particulate matter emissions in excess of 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input.

[55 FR 37683, Sept. 12, 1990, as amended at 65 FR 61753, Oct. 17, 2000; 71 FR 9885, Feb. 27, 2006]

§ 60.45c Compliance and performance test methods and procedures for particulate matter.

(a) The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the PM and/or opacity standards under §60.43c shall conduct an initial performance test as required under §60.8, and shall conduct subsequent performance tests as requested by the Administrator, to determine compliance with the standards using the following procedures and reference methods, except as specified in paragraph (c) and (d) of this section.

(1) Method 1 shall be used to select the sampling site and the number of traverse sampling points.

(2) Method 3 shall be used for gas analysis when applying Method 5, Method 5B, or Method 17.

(3) Method 5, Method 5B, or Method 17 shall be used to measure the concentration of PM as follows:

(i) Method 5 may be used only at affected facilities without wet scrubber systems.

(ii) Method 17 may be used at affected facilities with or without wet scrubber systems provided the stack gas temperature does not exceed a temperature of 160 °C (320 °F). The procedures of Sections 8.1 and 11.1 of Method 5B may be used in Method 17 only if Method 17 is used in conjunction with a wet scrubber system. Method 17 shall not be used in conjunction with a wet scrubber system if the effluent is saturated or laden with water droplets.

(iii) Method 5B may be used in conjunction with a wet scrubber system.

(4) The sampling time for each run shall be at least 120 minutes and the minimum sampling volume shall be 1.7 dry standard cubic meters (dscm) [60 dry standard cubic feet (dscf)] except that smaller sampling times or volumes may be approved by the Administrator when necessitated by process variables or other factors.

(5) For Method 5 or Method 5B, the temperature of the sample gas in the probe and filter holder shall be monitored and maintained at 160 ±14 °C (320 ±25 °F).

(6) For determination of PM emissions, an oxygen or carbon dioxide measurement shall be obtained simultaneously with each run of Method 5, Method 5B, or Method 17 by traversing the duct at the same sampling location.

(7) For each run using Method 5, Method 5B, or Method 17, the emission rates expressed in ng/J (lb/million Btu) heat input shall be determined using:

(i) The oxygen or carbon dioxide measurements and PM measurements obtained under this section,

(ii) The dry basis F-factor, and

(iii) The dry basis emission rate calculation procedure contained in Method 19 (appendix A).

(8) Method 9 (6-minute average of 24 observations) shall be used for determining the opacity of stack emissions.

[55 FR 37683, Sept. 12, 1990, as amended at 65 FR 61753, Oct. 17, 2000; 71 FR 9885, Feb. 27, 2006]

§ 60.47c Emission monitoring for particulate matter.

(a) The owner or operator of an affected facility combusting coal, oil, gas, or wood that is subject to the opacity standards under §60.43c shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a COMS for measuring the opacity of the emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system, except as specified in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.

(b) All COMS for measuring opacity shall be operated in accordance with the applicable procedures under Performance Specification 1 (appendix B). The span value of the opacity COMS shall be between 60 and 80 percent.

[55 FR 37683, Sept. 12, 1990, as amended at 65 FR 61753, Oct. 17, 2000; 71 FR 9886, Feb. 27, 2006]

§ 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.

(c) The owner or operator of each coal-fired, residual oil-fired, or wood-fired affected facility subject to the opacity limits under §60.43c(c) shall submit excess emission reports for any excess emissions from the affected facility which occur during the reporting period.

(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.

(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.

[55 FR 37683, Sept. 12, 1990, as amended at 64 FR 7465, Feb. 12, 1999; 65 FR 61753, Oct. 17, 2000; 71 FR 9886, Feb. 27, 2006]

D.2.11 One Time Deadlines Relating to the Standard of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units [40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc]

Requirement	Rule Cite	Affected Facility	Deadline
Notification of the Date of Construction	40 CFR 60.7(a)(1)	Boilers P17, P18, P18A, P17B, and P17C	Within 30 days after construction was commenced.
Notification of the Date of Initial Startup	40 CFR 60.7(a)(3)	Boilers P17, P18, P18A, P17B, and P17C	Within 15 days after initial startup.
Initial Performance Test	40 CFR 60.8(a) and 40 CFR 60.45c(a)	Boilers P17, P18, P18A, P17B, and P17C	Within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate, but not later than 180 days after initial startup.

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

D.2.12 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 63 [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7565, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions for boilers P17, P18, P18A, P17B, and P17C, as specified in Table 10 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD in accordance with schedule in 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD.

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.10, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Branch
Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

D.2.13 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters Requirements [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD]

Pursuant to CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD for boilers P17, P18, P18A, P17B, and P17C as follows:

Subpart DDDDD—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters

Source: 69 FR 55253, Sept. 13, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.7480 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes national emission limits and work practice standards for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers and process heaters. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limits and work practice standards.

§ 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.

(b) A boiler or process heater is new if you commence construction of the boiler or process heater after January 13, 2003, and you meet the applicability criteria at the time you commence construction.

(d) A boiler or process heater is existing if it is not new or reconstructed.

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

(a) If you have a new or reconstructed boiler or process heater, you must comply with this subpart by November 12, 2004 or upon startup of your boiler or process heater, whichever is later.

(b) If you have an existing boiler or process heater, you must comply with this subpart no later than September 13, 2007.

(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.

Emission Limits and Work Practice Standards

§ 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.

§ 63.7500 What emission limits, work practice standards, and operating limits must I meet?

(a) You must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) You must meet each emission limit and work practice standard in Table 1 to this subpart that applies to your boiler or process heater, except as provided under §63.7507.

(2) You must meet each operating limit in Tables 2 through 4 to this subpart that applies to your boiler or process heater. If you use a control device or combination of control devices not covered in Tables 2 through 4 to this subpart, or you wish to establish and monitor an alternative operating limit and alternative monitoring parameters, you must apply to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator for approval of alternative monitoring under §63.8(f).

(b) As provided in §63.6(g), EPA may approve use of an alternative to the work practice standards in this section.

General Compliance Requirements

§ 63.7505 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limits (including operating limits) and the work practice standards in this subpart at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(b) You must always operate and maintain your affected source, including air pollution control and monitoring equipment, according to the provisions in §63.6(e)(1)(i).

(d) If you demonstrate compliance with any applicable emission limit through performance testing, you must develop a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (4) of this section. This requirement also applies to you if you petition the EPA Administrator for alternative monitoring parameters under §63.8(f).

(1) For each continuous monitoring system (CMS) required in this section, you must develop and submit to the EPA Administrator for approval a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses paragraphs (d)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. You must submit this site-specific monitoring plan at least 60 days before your initial performance evaluation of your CMS.

(i) Installation of the CMS sampling probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (*e.g.*, on or downstream of the last control device);

(ii) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems; and

(iii) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (*e.g.*, calibrations).

(2) In your site-specific monitoring plan, you must also address paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.8(c)(1), (c)(3), and (c)(4)(ii);

(ii) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.8(d); and

(iii) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.10(c), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

(3) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan.

(4) You must operate and maintain the CMS in continuous operation according to the site-specific monitoring plan.

(e) If you have an applicable emission limit or work practice standard, you must develop and implement a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan (SSMP) according to the provisions in §63.6(e)(3).

Testing, Fuel Analyses, and Initial Compliance Requirements

§ 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.

§ 63.7510 What are my initial compliance requirements and by what date must I conduct them?

(a) For affected sources that elect to demonstrate compliance with any of the emission limits of this subpart through performance testing, your initial compliance requirements include conducting performance tests according to §63.7520 and Table 5 to this subpart, conducting a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to §63.7521

and Table 6 to this subpart, establishing operating limits according to §63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart, and conducting CMS performance evaluations according to §63.7525.

(c) For affected sources that have an applicable work practice standard, your initial compliance requirements depend on the subcategory and rated capacity of your boiler or process heater. If your boiler or process heater is in any of the limited use subcategories or has a heat input capacity less than 100 MMBtu per hour, your initial compliance demonstration is conducting a performance test for carbon monoxide according to Table 5 to this subpart. If your boiler or process heater is in any of the large subcategories and has a heat input capacity of 100 MMBtu per hour or greater, your initial compliance demonstration is conducting a performance evaluation of your continuous emission monitoring system for carbon monoxide according to §63.7525(a).

(g) If your new or reconstructed affected source commences construction or reconstruction after November 12, 2004, you must demonstrate initial compliance with the promulgated emission limits and work practice standards no later than 180 days after startup of the source.

§ 63.7515 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests or fuel analyses?

(a) You must conduct all applicable performance tests according to §63.7520 on an annual basis, unless you follow the requirements listed in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section. Annual performance tests must be completed between 10 and 12 months after the previous performance test, unless you follow the requirements listed in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section.

(b) You can conduct performance tests less often for a given pollutant if your performance tests for the pollutant (particulate matter, HCl, mercury, or TSM) for at least 3 consecutive years show that you comply with the emission limit. In this case, you do not have to conduct a performance test for that pollutant for the next 2 years. You must conduct a performance test during the third year and no more than 36 months after the previous performance test.

(c) If your boiler or process heater continues to meet the emission limit for particulate matter, HCl, mercury, or TSM, you may choose to conduct performance tests for these pollutants every third year, but each such performance test must be conducted no more than 36 months after the previous performance test.

(d) If a performance test shows noncompliance with an emission limit for particulate matter, HCl, mercury, or TSM, you must conduct annual performance tests for that pollutant until all performance tests over a consecutive 3-year period show compliance.

(e) If you have an applicable work practice standard for carbon monoxide and your boiler or process heater is in any of the limited use subcategories or has a heat input capacity less than 100 MMBtu per hour, you must conduct annual performance tests for carbon monoxide according to §63.7520. Each annual performance test must be conducted between 10 and 12 months after the previous performance test.

(g) You must report the results of performance tests and fuel analyses within 60 days after the completion of the performance tests or fuel analyses. This report should also verify that the operating limits for your affected source have not changed or provide documentation of revised operating parameters established according to §63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart, as applicable. The reports for all subsequent performance tests and fuel analyses should include all applicable information required in §63.7550.

§ 63.7520 What performance tests and procedures must I use?

(a) You must conduct all performance tests according to §63.7(c), (d), (f), and (h). You must also develop a site-specific test plan according to the requirements in §63.7(c) if you elect to demonstrate compliance through performance testing.

(b) You must conduct each performance test according to the requirements in Table 5 to this subpart.

(d) You must conduct each performance test under the specific conditions listed in Tables 5 and 7

to this subpart. You must conduct performance tests at the maximum normal operating load while burning the type of fuel or mixture of fuels that have the highest content of chlorine, mercury, and total selected metals, and you must demonstrate initial compliance and establish your operating limits based on these tests. These requirements could result in the need to conduct more than one performance test.

(e) You may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

(f) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §63.7(e)(3). Each test run must last at least 1 hour.

(g) To determine compliance with the emission limits, you must use the F-Factor methodology and equations in sections 12.2 and 12.3 of EPA Method 19 of appendix A to part 60 of this chapter to convert the measured particulate matter concentrations, the measured HCl concentrations, the measured TSM concentrations, and the measured mercury concentrations that result from the initial performance test to pounds per million Btu heat input emission rates using F-factors.

§ 63.7525 What are my monitoring, installation, operation, and maintenance requirements?

(b) If you have an applicable opacity operating limit, you must install, operate, certify and maintain each continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) according to the procedures in paragraphs (b)(1) through (7) of this section by the compliance date specified in §63.7495.

(1) Each COMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to PS 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(2) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each COMS according to the requirements in §63.8 and according to PS 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(3) As specified in §63.8(c)(4)(i), each COMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.

(4) The COMS data must be reduced as specified in §63.8(g)(2).

(5) You must include in your site-specific monitoring plan procedures and acceptance criteria for operating and maintaining each COMS according to the requirements in §63.8(d). At a minimum, the monitoring plan must include a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, and an annual zero alignment audit of each COMS.

(6) You must operate and maintain each COMS according to the requirements in the monitoring plan and the requirements of §63.8(e). Identify periods the COMS is out of control including any periods that the COMS fails to pass a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, or an annual zero alignment audit.

(7) You must determine and record all the 6-minute averages (and 1-hour block averages as applicable) collected for periods during which the COMS is not out of control.

§ 63.7530 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limits and work practice standards?

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limit and work practice standard that applies to you by either conducting initial performance tests and establishing operating limits, as applicable, according to §63.7520, paragraph (c) of this section, and Tables 5 and 7 to this subpart OR conducting initial fuel analyses to determine emission rates and establishing operating limits, as applicable, according to §63.7521, paragraph (d) of this section, and Tables 6 and 8 to this subpart.

(c) If you demonstrate compliance through performance testing, you must establish each site-specific operating limit in Tables 2 through 4 to this subpart that applies to you according to the requirements in §63.7520, Table 7 to this subpart, and paragraph (c)(4) of this section, as

applicable. You must also conduct fuel analyses according to §63.7521 and establish maximum fuel pollutant input levels according to paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section, as applicable.

(1) You must establish the maximum chlorine fuel input (C_{input}) during the initial performance testing according to the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of chlorine.

(ii) During the performance testing for HCl, you must determine the fraction of the total heat input for each fuel type burned (Q_i) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine, and the average chlorine concentration of each fuel type burned (C_i).

(iii) You must establish a maximum chlorine input level using Equation 5 of this section.

$$Cl_{input} = \sum_{i=1}^{n}\left[(C_i)(Q_i)\right] \qquad (Eq.\ 5)$$

Where:

Cl_{input} = Maximum amount of chlorine entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

C_i = Arithmetic average concentration of chlorine in fuel type, i, analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

Q_i = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance testing, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Q_i.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of chlorine.

(3) You must establish the maximum mercury fuel input level ($Mercury_{input}$) during the initial performance testing using the procedures in paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of mercury.

(ii) During the compliance demonstration for mercury, you must determine the fraction of total heat input for each fuel burned (Q_i) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of mercury, and the average mercury concentration of each fuel type burned (HG_i).

(iii) You must establish a maximum mercury input level using Equation 7 of this section.

$$Mercury_{input} = \sum_{i=1}^{n}\left[(HG_i)(Q_i)\right] \qquad (Eq.\ 7)$$

Where:

$Mercury_{input}$ = Maximum amount of mercury entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

HG_i = Arithmetic average concentration of mercury in fuel type, i, analyzed according to §63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

Q_i = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest mercury content. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance test, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of "1" for Q_i.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of mercury.

(4) You must establish parameter operating limits according to paragraphs (c)(4)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(iii) For an electric precipitator, you must establish, you must establish the minimum voltage and secondary current (or total power input), as defined in §63.7575, as your operating limits during the three-run performance test.

(e) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in §63.7545(e).

Continuous Compliance Requirements

§ 63.7535 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?

(a) You must monitor and collect data according to this section and the site-specific monitoring plan required by §63.7505(d).

(b) Except for monitor malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), you must monitor continuously (or collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the affected source is operating.

(c) You may not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, or required quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emission or operating levels. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system. Boilers and process heaters that have an applicable carbon monoxide work practice standard and are required to install and operate a CEMS, may not use data recorded during periods when the boiler or process heater is operating at less than 50 percent of its rated capacity.

§ 63.7540 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limits and work practice standards?

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limit, operating limit, and work practice standard in Tables 1 through 4 to this subpart that applies to you according to the methods specified in Table 8 to this subpart and paragraphs (a)(1) through (10) of this section.

(1) Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §§63.7 and 63.7510, whichever date comes first, you must not operate above any of the applicable maximum operating limits or below any of the applicable minimum operating limits listed in Tables 2 through 4 to this subpart at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction. Operating limits do not apply during performance tests. Operation above the established maximum or below the established minimum operating limits shall constitute a deviation of established operating limits.

(2) You must keep records of the type and amount of all fuels burned in each boiler or process heater during the reporting period to demonstrate that all fuel types and mixtures of fuels burned would either result in lower emissions of TSM, HCl, and mercury, than the applicable emission limit for each pollutant (if you demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis), or result in lower fuel input of TSM, chlorine, and mercury than the maximum values calculated during the last performance tests (if you demonstrate compliance through performance testing).

Notification, Reports, and Records

§ 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.

(d) If you are required to conduct a performance test you must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 30 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin.

(e) If you are required to conduct an initial compliance demonstration as specified in §63.7530(a), you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to §63.9(h)(2)(ii). For each initial compliance demonstration, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including all performance test results and fuel analyses, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the performance test and/or other initial compliance demonstrations according to §63.10(d)(2). The Notification of Compliance Status report must contain all the information specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (9), as applicable.

(1) A description of the affected source(s) including identification of which subcategory the source is in, the capacity of the source, a description of the add-on controls used on the source description of the fuel(s) burned, and justification for the fuel(s) burned during the performance test.

(2) Summary of the results of all performance tests, fuel analyses, and calculations conducted to demonstrate initial compliance including all established operating limits.

(3) Identification of whether you are complying with the particulate matter emission limit or the alternative total selected metals emission limit.

(4) Identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance with each applicable emission limit through performance testing or fuel analysis.

(5) Identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance by emissions averaging.

(6) A signed certification that you have met all applicable emission limits and work practice standards.

(7) A summary of the carbon monoxide emissions monitoring data and the maximum carbon monoxide emission levels recorded during the performance test to show that you have met any applicable work practice standard in Table 1 to this subpart.

(9) If you had a deviation from any emission limit or work practice standard, you must also submit a description of the deviation, the duration of the deviation, and the corrective action taken in the Notification of Compliance Status report.

§ 63.7550 What reports must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit each report in Table 9 to this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Unless the EPA Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must submit each report by the date in Table 9 to this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.7495 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date that occurs at least 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for

your source in §63.7495.

(2) The first 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 first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7495.

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

(c) The compliance report must contain the information required in paragraphs (c)(1) through (11) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

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

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

(4) The total fuel use by each affected source subject to an emission limit, for each calendar month within the semiannual reporting period, including, but not limited to, a description of the fuel and the total fuel usage amount with units of measure.

(5) A summary of the results of the annual performance tests and documentation of any operating limits that were reestablished during this test, if applicable.

(6) A signed statement indicating that you burned no new types of fuel. Or, if you did burn a new type of fuel, you must submit the calculation of chlorine input, using Equation 5 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing) or you must submit the calculation of HCl emission rate using Equation 9 of §63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for HCl emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If you burned a new type of fuel, you must submit the calculation of TSM input, using Equation 6 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum TSM input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or you must submit the calculation of TSM emission rate using Equation 10 of §63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for TSM emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If you burned a new type of fuel, you must submit the calculation of mercury input, using Equation 7 of §63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or you must submit the calculation of mercury emission rate using Equation 11 of §63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for mercury emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis).

(8) The hours of operation for each boiler and process heater that is subject to an emission limit for each calendar month within the semiannual reporting period. This requirement applies only to limited use boilers and process heaters.

(9) If you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the reporting period and you took actions consistent with your SSMP, the compliance report must include the information in §63.10(d)(5)(i).

(10) If there are no deviations from any emission limits or operating limits in this subpart that apply to you, and there are no deviations from the requirements for work practice standards in this subpart, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limits, operating limits, or work practice standards during the reporting period.

(11) If there were no periods during which the CMSs, including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS, were out of control as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CMSs were out of control during the reporting period.

(d) For each deviation from an emission limit or operating limit in this subpart and for each deviation from the requirements for work practice standards in this subpart that occurs at an affected source where you are not using a CMSs to comply with that emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard, the compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (10) of this section and the information required in paragraphs (d)(1) through (4) of this section. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

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

(2) A description of the deviation and which emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard from which you deviated.

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

(4) A copy of the test report if the annual performance test showed a deviation from the emission limit for particulate matter or the alternative TSM limit, a deviation from the HCl emission limit, or a deviation from the mercury emission limit.

(e) For each deviation from an emission limitation and operating limit or work practice standard in this subpart occurring at an affected source where you are using a CMS to comply with that emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard, you must include the information in paragraphs (c) (1) through (10) of this section and the information required in paragraphs (e) (1) through (12) of this section. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction and any deviations from your site-specific monitoring plan as required in §63.7505(d).

(1) The date and time that each malfunction started and stopped and description of the nature of the deviation (*i.e.*, what you deviated from).

(2) The date and time that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out of control, including the information in §63.8(c)(8).

(4) 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.

(5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(6) 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.

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMSs downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(8) An identification of each parameter that was monitored at the affected source for which there was a deviation, including opacity, carbon monoxide, and operating parameters for wet scrubbers and other control devices.

(9) A brief description of the source for which there was a deviation.

(10) A brief description of each CMS for which there was a deviation.

(11) The date of the latest CMS certification or audit for the system for which there was a

deviation.

(12) A description of any changes in CMSs, processes, or controls since the last reporting period for the source for which there was a deviation.

(f) Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71 must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If an affected source submits a compliance report pursuant to Table 9 to this subpart along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice requirement in this subpart, submission of the compliance report satisfies any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a compliance report does not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permit authority.

§ 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.

(3) Records of performance tests, fuel analyses, or other compliance demonstrations, performance evaluations, and opacity observations as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(b) For each CEMS, CPMS, and COMS, you must keep records according to paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Records described in §63.10(b)(2) (vi) through (xi).

(2) Monitoring data for continuous opacity monitoring system during a performance evaluation as required in §63.6(h)(7)(i) and (ii).

(3) Previous (*i.e.,* superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in §63.8(d)(3).

(5) Records of the date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether the deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction or during another period.

(c) You must keep the records required in Table 8 to this subpart including records of all monitoring data and calculated averages for applicable operating limits such as opacity, pressure drop, carbon monoxide, and pH to show continuous compliance with each emission limit, operating limit, and work practice standard that applies to you.

(d) For each boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit, you must also keep the records in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) You must keep records of monthly fuel use by each boiler or process heater, including the type(s) of fuel and amount(s) used.

(2) You must keep records of monthly hours of operation by each boiler or process heater. This requirement applies only to limited-use boilers and process heaters.

(3) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum chlorine fuel input, using Equation 5 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the HCl emission limit, for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and

supporting documentation of HCl emission rates, using Equation 9 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the HCl emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum chlorine fuel input or HCl emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate chlorine fuel input, or HCl emission rate, for each boiler and process heater.

(4) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum TSM fuel input, using Equation 6 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the TSM emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of TSM emission rates, using Equation 10 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the TSM emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum TSM fuel input or TSM emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate TSM fuel input, or TSM emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

(5) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum mercury fuel input, using Equation 7 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the mercury emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of mercury emission rates, using Equation 11 of §63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the mercury emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum mercury fuel input or mercury emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate mercury fuel input, or mercury emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

§ 63.7560 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to §63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record on site for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1). You can keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.

Other Requirements and Information

§ 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.

§ 63.7570 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency (as well as the U.S. EPA) has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your EPA Regional Office to find out if this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section are retained by the EPA Administrator and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency, however, the U.S. EPA retains oversight of this subpart and can take enforcement actions, as appropriate.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emission limits and work practice standards in §63.7500(a) and (b) under §63.6(g).

(2) Approval of alternative opacity emission limits in §63.7500(a) under §63.6(h)(9).

(3) Approval of major change to test methods in Table 5 to this subpart under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in §63.90.

(4) Approval of major change to monitoring under §63.8(f) and as defined in §63.90.

(5) Approval of major change to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f) and as defined in §63.90.

§ 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 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 Oils[1]" (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 Oils[1]" (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.**

Tables to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63

Table 1 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Emission Limits and Work Practice Standards

As stated in § 63.7500, you must comply with the following applicable emission limits and work practice standards:

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	You must meet the following emission limits and work practice standards . . .
1. New or reconstructed large solid fuel.	a. Particulate Matter (or Total Selected Metals).	0.025 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (0.0003 lb per MMBtu of heat input).
	b. Hydrogen Chloride	0.02 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	c. Mercury.....	0.000003 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	d. Carbon Monoxide..	400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 7 percent oxygen (30-

	day rolling average for units 100 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for units less than 100 MMBtu/hr).

Table 2 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Operating Limits for Boilers and Process Heaters With Particulate Matter Emission Limits

As stated in § 63.7500, you must comply with the applicable operating limits:

If you demonstrate compliance with applicable particulate matter emission limits using . . .	You must meet these operating limits . . .
3. Electrostatic precipitator control.	a. This option is for boilers and process heaters that operate dry control systems. Existing boilers and process heaters must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 20 percent (6-minute average) except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent. New boilers and process heaters must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity (1-hour block average); or b. This option is only for boilers and process heaters that operate additional wet control systems. Maintain the minimum voltage and secondary current or total power input of the electrostatic precipitator at or above the operating limits established during the performance test according to § 63.7530(c) and Table 7 to this subpart that demonstrated compliance with the applicable emission limit for particulate matter.

Table 5 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Performance Testing Requirements

As stated in § 63.7520, you must comply with the following requirements for performance test for existing, new or reconstructed affected sources:

To conduct a performance test for the following pollutant . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .
1. Particulate Matter.....	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points.	Method 1 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.

	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas.	Method 2, 2F, or 2G in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	c. Determine oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations of the stack gas.	Method 3A or 3B in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, or ASME PTC 19, Part 10 (1981) (IBR, see § 63.14(i)).
	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas.	Method 4 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	e. Measure the particulate matter emission concentration.	Method 5 or 17 (positive pressure fabric filters must use Method 5D) in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates.	Method 19 F-factor methodology in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
3. Hydrogen chloride.....	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points.	Method 1 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas.	Method 2, 2F, or 2G in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	c. Determine oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations of the stack gas.	Method 3A or 3B in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, or ASME PTC 19, Part 10 (1981) (IBR, see § 63.14(i)).
	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas.	Method 4 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	e. Measure the hydrogen chloride emission concentration.	Method 26 or 26A in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates.	Method 19 F-factor methodology in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
4. Mercury.....	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points.	Method 1 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack	Method 2, 2F, or 2G in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.

	gas.	
	c. Determine oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations of the stack gas.	Method 3A or 3B in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, or ASME PTC 19, Part 10 (1981) (IBR, see § 62.14(i)).
	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas.	Method 4 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	e. Measure the mercury emission concentration.	Method 29 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter or Method 101A in appendix B to part 61 of this chapter or ASTM Method D6784-02 (IBR, see § 63.14(b)).
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates.	Method 19 F-factor methodology in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
5. Carbon Monoxide.....	a. Select the sampling ports location and the number of traverse points.	Method 1 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	b. Determine oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations of the stack gas.	Method 3A or 3B in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, or ASTM D6522-00 (IBR, see § 63.14(b)), or ASME PTC 19, Part 10 (1981) (IBR, see § 63.14(i)).
	c. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas.	Method 4 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
	d. Measure the carbon monoxide emission concentration.	Method 10, 10A, or 10B in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, or ASTM D6522-00 (IBR, see § 63.14(b)) when the fuel is natural gas.

Table 8 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Demonstrating Continuous Compliance

As stated in § 63.7540, you must show continuous compliance with the emission limitations for affected sources according to the following:

If you must meet the following operating limits or work practice standards . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .

1. Opacity.....	a. Collecting the opacity monitoring system data according to §§ 63.7525(b) and 63.7535; and b. Reducing the opacity monitoring data to 6-minute averages; and c. Maintaining opacity to less than or equal to 20 percent (6-minute average) except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent for existing sources; or maintaining opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent (1-hour block average) for new sources.
6. Electrostatic Precipitator Secondary Current and Voltage or Total Power Input.	a. Collecting the secondary current and voltage or total power input monitoring system data for the electrostatic precipitator according to §§ 63.7525 and 63.7535; and b. Reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and c. Maintaining the 3-hour average secondary current and voltage or total power input at or above the operating limits established during the performance test according to §§ 63.7530(c).

Table 9 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Reporting Requirements

As stated in § 63.7550, you must comply with the following requirements for reports:

You must submit a(n)	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
1. Compliance report.....	a. Information required in § 63.7550(c)(1) through (11); and b. If there are no deviations from any emission limitation (emission limit and operating limit) that applies to you and there are no deviations from the requirements for work practice standards in Table 8 to this subpart that apply to you, a statement that there were no	Semiannually according to the requirements in § 63.7550(b).

deviations from the emission limitations and work practice standards during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the CMSs, including continuous emissions monitoring system, continuous opacity monitoring system, and operating parameter monitoring systems, were out-of-control as specified in § 63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CMSs were out-of-control during the reporting period; and

c. If you have a deviation from any emission limitation (emission limit and operating limit) or work practice standard during the reporting period, the report must contain the information in § 63.7550(d). If there were periods during which the CMSs, including continuous emissions monitoring system, continuous opacity monitoring system, and operating parameter monitoring systems, were out-of-control, as specified in § 63.8(c)(7), the report must contain the information in § 63.7550(e);

	and d. If you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the reporting period and you took actions consistent with your startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, the compliance report must include the information in § 63.10(d)(5)(i)	
2. An immediate startup, shutdown, and malfunction report if you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the reporting period that is not consistent with your startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, and the source exceeds any applicable emission limitation in the relevant emission standard.	a. Actions taken for the event; and	i. By fax or telephone within 2 working days after starting actions inconsistent with the plan; and
	b. The information in § 63.10(d)(5)(ii)	ii. By letter within 7 working days after the end of the event unless you have made alternative arrangements with the permitting authority.

Table 10 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart DDDDD

As stated in § 63.7565, you must comply with the applicable General Provisions according to the following:

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applicable
§ 63.1	Applicability	Initial Applicability Determination; Applicability After Standard Established; Permit Requirements; Extensions, Notifications.	Yes.
§ 63.2	Definitions	Definitions for part 63 standards.	Yes.
§ 63.3	Units and Abbreviations	Units and abbreviations for part 63 standards.	Yes.

§ 63.4	Prohibited Activities	Prohibited Activities; Compliance date; Circumvention, Severability.	Yes.
§ 63.5	Construction/ Reconstruction.	Applicability; applications; approvals.	Yes.
§ 63.6(a)	Applicability	GP apply unless compliance extension; and GP apply to area sources that become major.	Yes.
§ 63.6(b)(1)-(4)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed sources.	Standards apply at effective date; 3 years after effective date; upon startup; 10 years after construction or reconstruction commences for 112(f).	Yes.
§ 63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Must notify if commenced construction or reconstruction after proposal.	Yes.
§ 63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]		
§ 63.6(b)(7)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Area Sources That Become Major.	Area sources that become major must comply with major source standards immediately upon becoming major, regardless of whether required to comply when they were an area source.	Yes.
§ 63.6(c)(1)-(2)	Compliance Dates for Existing Sources.	Comply according to date in subpart, which must be no later than 3 years after effective date; and for 112(f) standards, comply within 90 days of effective date unless compliance extension.	Yes.
§ 63.6(c)(3)-(4)	[Reserved]		
§ 63.6(c)(5)	Compliance Dates for Existing Area Sources That Become Major.	Area sources that become major must comply with major source standards by date indicated in subpart or by equivalent time period (for example, 3 years).	Yes.
§ 63.6(d)	[Reserved]		
§ 63.6(e)(1)-(2)	Operation & Maintenance.	Operate to minimize emissions at all times; and Correct malfunctions as soon as practicable; and Operation and maintenance requirements independently enforceable; information	Yes.

		Administrator will use to determine if operation and maintenance requirements were met.	
§ 63.6(e)(3).....	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan (SSMP).	Requirement for SSM and startup, shutdown, malfunction plan; and content of SSMP.	Yes.
§ 63.6(f)(1).....	Compliance Except During SSM.	Comply with emission standards at all times except during SSM.	Yes.
§ 63.6(f)(2)-(3).....	Methods for Determining Compliance.	Compliance based on performance test, operation and maintenance plans, records, inspection.	Yes.
§ 63.6(g)(1)-(3).....	Alternative Standard.....	Procedures for getting an alternative standard.	Yes.
§ 63.6(h)(1).....	Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards.	Comply with opacity/VE emission limitations at all times except during SSM.	Yes.
§ 63.6(h)(2)(i).....	Determining Compliance with Opacity/Visible Emission (VE) Standards.	If standard does not state test method, use Method 9 for opacity and Method 22 for VE.	No.
§ 63.6(h)(2)(ii).....	[Reserved]		
§ 63.6(h)(2)(iii).....	Using Previous Tests to Demonstrate Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards	Criteria for when previous opacity/VE testing can be used to show compliance with this subpart.	Yes.
§ 63.6(h)(3).....	[Reserved]		
§ 63.6(h)(4).....	Notification of Opacity/VE Observation Date.	Notify Administrator of anticipated date of observation.	No.
§ 63.6(h)(5)(i),(iii)-(v).....	Conducting Opacity/VE Observations.	Dates and Schedule for conducting opacity/VE observations.	No.
§ 63.6(h)(5)(ii).....	Opacity Test Duration and Averaging Times.	Must have at least 3 hours of observation with thirty, 6-minute averages.	No.
§ 63.6(h)(6).....	Records of Conditions During Opacity/VE observations.	Keep records available and allow Administrator to inspect.	No.
§ 63.6(h)(7)(i).....	Report continuous opacity monitoring system Monitoring Data from Performance Test.	Submit continuous opacity monitoring system data with other performance test data.	Yes.
§ 63.6(h)(7)(ii).....	Using continuous opacity monitoring system instead of Method 9.	Can submit continuous opacity monitoring system data instead of Method 9 results even if subpart requires Method 9, but must notify Administrator before performance test.	No.

§ 63.6(h)(7)(iii).....	Averaging time for continuous opacity monitoring system during performance test.	To determine compliance, must reduce continuous opacity monitoring system data to 6-minute averages.	Yes.
§ 63.6(h)(7)(iv).....	Continuous opacity monitoring system requirements.	Demonstrate that continuous opacity monitoring system performance evaluations are conducted according to §§ 63.8(e), continuous opacity monitoring systems are properly maintained and operated according to § 63.8(c) and data quality as § 63.8(d).	Yes.
§ 63.6(h)(7)(v).....	Determining Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards.	Continuous opacity monitoring system is probative but not conclusive evidence of compliance with opacity standard, even if Method 9 observation shows otherwise. Requirements for continuous opacity monitoring system to be probative evidence-proper maintenance, meeting PS 1, and data have not been altered.	Yes.
§ 63.6(h)(8).....	Determining Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards.	Administrator will use all continuous opacity monitoring system, Method 9, and Method 22 results, as well as information about operation and maintenance to determine compliance.	Yes.
§ 63.6(h)(9).....	Adjusted Opacity Standard.	Procedures for Administrator to adjust an opacity standard.	Yes.
§ 63.6(i)(1)-(14).....	Compliance Extension.....	Procedures and criteria for Administrator to grant compliance extension.	Yes.
§ 63.6(j).....	Presidential Compliance Exemption.	President may exempt source category from requirement to comply with rule.	Yes.
§ 63.7(a)(1).....	Performance Test Dates....	Dates for Conducting Initial Performance Testing and Other Compliance Demonstrations.	Yes.
§ 63.7(a)(2).....	Performance Test Dates....	New source with initial startup date before	Yes.

		effective date has 180 days after effective date to demonstrate compliance	
§ 63.7(a)(2)(ii-viii).....	[Reserved]		
§ 63.7(a)(2)(ix).....	Performance Test Dates....	1. New source that commenced construction between proposal and promulgation dates, when promulgated standard is more stringent than proposed standard, has 180 days after effective date or 180 days after startup of source, whichever is later, to demonstrate compliance; and.	Yes.
		2. If source initially demonstrates compliance with less stringent proposed standard, it has 3 years and 180 days after the effective date of the standard or 180 days after startup of source, whichever is later, to demonstrate compliance with promulgated standard.	No.
§ 63.7(a)(3).....	Section 114 Authority.....	Administrator may require a performance test under CAA Section 114 at any time.	Yes.
§ 63.7(b)(1).....	Notification of Performance Test.	Must notify Administrator 60 days before the test.	No.
§ 63.7(b)(2).....	Notification of Rescheduling.	If rescheduling a performance test is necessary, must notify Administrator 5 days before scheduled date of rescheduled date.	Yes.
§ 63.7(c).....	Quality Assurance/Test Plan.	Requirement to submit site-specific test plan 60 days before the test or on date Administrator agrees with: test plan approval procedures; and performance audit requirements; and internal and external QA procedures for testing.	Yes.
§ 63.7(d).....	Testing Facilities.....	Requirements for testing facilities.	Yes.
§ 63.7(e)(1).....	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests.	1. Performance tests must be conducted under	No.

		representative conditions; and	
		2. Cannot conduct performance tests during SSM; and	Yes.
		3. Not a deviation to exceed standard during SSM; and	Yes.
		4. Upon request of Administrator, make available records necessary to determine conditions of performance tests.	Yes.
§ 63.7(e)(2).....	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests.	Must conduct according to rule and EPA test methods unless Administrator approves alternative.	Yes.
§ 63.7(e)(3).....	Test Run Duration.....	Must have three separate test runs; and Compliance is based on arithmetic mean of three runs; and conditions when data from an additional test run can be used.	Yes.
§ 63.7(e)(4).....	Interaction with other sections of the Act.	Nothing in § 63.7(e)(1) through (4) can abrogate the Administrator's authority to require testing under Section 114 of the Act.	Yes.
§ 63.7(f).....	Alternative Test Method...	Procedures by which Administrator can grant approval to use an alternative test method.	Yes.
§ 63.7(g).....	Performance Test Data Analysis.	Must include raw data in performance test report; and must submit performance test data 60 days after end of test with the Notification of Compliance Status; and keep data for 5 years.	Yes.
§ 63.7(h).....	Waiver of Tests.....	Procedures for Administrator to waive performance test.	Yes.
§ 63.8(a)(1).....	Applicability of Monitoring Requirements.	Subject to all monitoring requirements in standard.	Yes.
§ 63.8(a)(2).....	Performance Specifications	Performance Specifications in appendix B of part 60 apply.	Yes.
§ 63.8(a)(3).....	[Reserved]		
§ 63.8(a)(4).....	Monitoring with Flares....	Unless your rule says otherwise, the requirements for flares	No.

		in § 63.11 apply.	
§63.8(b)(1)(i)-(ii).....	Monitoring.....	Must conduct monitoring according to standard unless Administrator approves alternative.	Yes.
§ 63.8(b)(1)(iii).....	Monitoring.....	Flares not subject to this section unless otherwise specified in relevant standard.	No.
§ 63.8(b)(2)-(3).....	Multiple Effluents and Multiple Monitoring Systems.	Specific requirements for installing monitoring systems; and must install on each effluent before it is combined and before it is released to the atmosphere unless Administrator approves otherwise; and if more than one monitoring system on an emission point, must report all monitoring system results, unless one monitoring system is a backup.	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(1).....	Monitoring System Operation and Maintenance.	Maintain monitoring system in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices.	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(1)(i).....	Routine and Predictable SSM.	Maintain and operate CMS according to § 63.6(e)(1).	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(1)(ii).....	SSM not in SSMP.....	Must keep necessary parts available for routine repairs of CMSs.	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(1)(iii).....	Compliance with Operation and Maintenance Requirements.	Must develop and implement an SSMP for CMSs.	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(2)-(3).....	Monitoring System Installation.	Must install to get representative emission and parameter measurements; and must verify operational status before or at performance test.	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(4).....	Continuous Monitoring System (CMS) Requirements.	CMSs must be operating except during breakdown, out-of-control, repair, maintenance, and high-level calibration drifts.	No.
§ 63.8(c)(4)(i).....	Continuous Monitoring System (CMS) Requirements.	Continuous opacity monitoring system must have a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analysis for each	Yes.

		successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.	
§ 63.8(c)(4)(ii).....	Continuous Monitoring System (CMS) Requirements.	Continuous emissions monitoring system must have a minimum of one cycle of operation for each successive 15-minute period.	No.
§ 63.8(c)(5).....	Continuous Opacity Monitoring system (COMS) Requirements.	Must do daily zero and high level calibrations.	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(6).....	Continuous Monitoring System (CMS) Requirements.	Must do daily zero and high level calibrations.	No.
§ 63.8(c)(7)-(8).....	Continuous Monitoring Systems Requirements.	Out-of-control periods, including reporting.	Yes.
§ 63.8(d).....	Continuous Monitoring Systems Quality Control.	Requirements for continuous monitoring systems quality control, including calibration, etc.; and must keep quality control plan on record for the life of the affected source. Keep old versions for 5 years after revisions.	Yes.
§ 63.8(e).....	Continuous monitoring systems Performance Evaluation.	Notification, performance evaluation test plan, reports.	Yes.
§ 63.8(f)(1)-(5).....	Alternative Monitoring Method.	Procedures for Administrator to approve alternative monitoring.	Yes.
§ 63.8(f)(6).....	Alternative to Relative Accuracy Test.	Procedures for Administrator to approve alternative relative accuracy tests for continuous emissions monitoring system.	No.
§ 63.8(g)(1)-(4).....	Data Reduction.....	Continuous opacity monitoring system 6-minute averages calculated over at least 36 evenly spaced data points; and continuous emissions monitoring system 1-hour averages computed over at least 4 equally spaced data points.	Yes.
§ 63.8(g)(5).....	Data Reduction.....	Data that cannot be used in computing averages for continuous emissions monitoring system and	No.

		continuous opacity monitoring system.	
§ 63.9(a).....	Notification Requirements.	Applicability and State Delegation.	Yes.
§ 63.9(b)(1)-(5).....	Initial Notifications.....	Submit notification 120 days after effective date; and Notification of intent to construct/ reconstruct; and Notification of commencement of construct/ reconstruct; Notification of startup; and Contents of each.	Yes.
§ 63.9(c).....	Request for Compliance Extension.	Can request if cannot comply by date or if installed BACT/LAER.	Yes.
§ 63.9(d).....	Notification of Special Compliance Requirements for New Source.	For sources that commence construction between proposal and promulgation and want to comply 3 years after effective date.	Yes.
§ 63.9(e).....	Notification of Performance Test.	Notify Administrator 60 days prior.	No.
§ 63.9(f).....	Notification of VE/Opacity Test.	Notify Administrator 30 days prior.	No.
§ 63.9(g).....	Additional Notifications When Using Continuous Monitoring Systems.	Notification of performance evaluation; and notification using continuous opacity monitoring system data; and notification that exceeded criterion for relative accuracy.	Yes.
§ 63.9(h)(1)-(6).....	Notification of Compliance Status.	Contents; and due 60 days after end of performance test or other compliance demonstration, and when to submit to Federal vs. State authority.	Yes.
§ 63.9(i).....	Adjustment of Submittal Deadlines.	Procedures for Administrator to approve change in when notifications must be submitted.	Yes.
§ 63.9(j).....	Change in Previous Information.	Must submit within 15 days after the change.	Yes.
§ 63.10(a).....	Recordkeeping/Reporting...	Applies to all, unless compliance extension; and when to submit to Federal vs. State authority; and procedures for owners of more than 1 source.	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(1).....	Recordkeeping/Reporting...	General Requirements; and	Yes.

		keep all records readily available and keep for 5 years.	
§ 63.10(b)(2)(i)-(v).....	Records related to Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction.	Occurrence of each of operation (process, equipment); and occurrence of each malfunction of air pollution equipment; and maintenance of air pollution control equipment; and actions during startup, shutdown, and malfunction.	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(vi) and (x-xi)..	Continuous monitoring systems Records.	Malfunctions, inoperative, out-of-control; and calibration checks; and adjustments, maintenance.	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(vii)-(ix).....	Records.....	Measurements to demonstrate compliance with emission limitations; and performance test, performance evaluation, and visible emission observation results; and measurements to determine conditions of performance tests and performance evaluations.	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xii).....	Records.....	Records when under waiver.	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiii).....	Records.....	Records when using alternative to relative accuracy test.	No.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiv).....	Records.....	All documentation supporting Initial Notification and Notification of Compliance Status.	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(3).....	Records.....	Applicability Determinations.	Yes.
§ 63.10(c)(1),(5)-(8),(10)-(15).	Records.....	Additional Records for continuous monitoring systems.	Yes.
§ 63.10(c)(7)-(8).....	Records.....	Records of excess emissions and parameter monitoring exceedances for continuous monitoring systems.	No.
§ 63.10(d)(1).....	General Reporting Requirements.	Requirement to report.....	Yes.
§ 63.10(d)(2).....	Report of Performance Test Results.	When to submit to Federal or State authority.	Yes.
§ 63.10(d)(3).....	Reporting Opacity or VE Observations.	What to report and when...	Yes.

§ 63.10(d)(4).....	Progress Reports.....	Must submit progress reports on schedule if under compliance extension.	Yes.
§ 63.10(d)(5).....	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Reports.	Contents and submission...	Yes.
§ 63.10(e)(1)(2).....	Additional continuous monitoring systems Reports.	Must report results for each CEM on a unit; and written copy of performance evaluation; and 3 copies of continuous opacity monitoring system performance evaluation.	Yes.
§ 63.10(e)(3).....	Reports.....	Excess Emission Reports...	No.
§ 63.10(e)(3)(i-iii).....	Reports.....	Schedule for reporting excess emissions and parameter monitor exceedance (now defined as deviations).	No.
§ 63.10(e)(3)(iv-v).....	Excess Emissions Reports..	Requirement to revert to quarterly submission if there is an excess emissions and parameter monitor exceedance (now defined as deviations); and provision to request semiannual reporting after compliance for one year; and submit report by 30th day following end of quarter or calendar half; and if there has not been an exceedance or excess emission (now defined as deviations), report contents is a statement that there have been no deviations.	No.
§ 63.10(e)(3)(iv-v).....	Excess Emissions Reports..	Must submit report containing all of the information in § 63.10(c)(5-13), § 63.8(c)(7-8).	No.
§ 63.10(e)(3)(vi-viii).....	Excess Emissions Report and Summary Report.	Requirements for reporting excess emissions for continuous monitoring systems (now called deviations); Requires all of the information in § 63.10(c)(5-13), § 63.8(c)(7-8).	No.
§ 63.10(e)(4).....	Reporting continuous opacity monitoring system data.	Must submit continuous opacity monitoring system data with performance	Yes.

		test data.	
§ 63.10(f).....	Waiver for Recordkeeping/ Reporting.	Procedures for Administrator to waive.	Yes.
§ 63.11.....	Flares.....	Requirements for flares...	No.
§ 63.12.....	Delegation.....	State authority to enforce standards.	Yes.
§ 63.13.....	Addresses.....	Addresses where reports, notifications, and requests are sent.	Yes.
§ 63.14.....	Incorporation by Reference	Test methods incorporated by reference.	Yes.
§ 63.15.....	Availability of Information.	Public and confidential Information.	Yes.

D.2.14 One Time Deadlines Relating to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters [40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD]

Requirement	Rule Cite	Affected Facility	Deadline
Compliance Date	**40 CFR 63.7510(g)**	**Boilers P17B and P17C**	**Within 180 days after initial startup.**
Initial Notification	**63.7575(b) and 40 CFR 63.9(b)(2)**	**Boilers P17, P18, and P18A**	**March 12, 2005**
Initial Notification	**40 CFR 63.7545(c) and 40 CFR 63.9(b)**	**Boilers P17B and P17C**	**Within 15 days after the actual date of startup.**
Initial Performance Test	**40 CFR 7520 and 40 CFR 63.7**	**Boilers P17B and P17C**	**Within 360 days after initial startup.**
Notification of Compliance Status	**40 CFR 63.7545(e) and 40 CFR 63.9(h)(2)(ii)**	**Boilers P17B and P17C**	**Within 60 days following completion of the performance test.**

Conclusion

The construction of this proposed modification shall be subject to the conditions of the attached proposed Part 70 Significant Source Modification No.129-22782-00035 and Significant Permit Modification No.129-22848-00035. The staff recommend to the Commissioner that this Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification be approved.

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Criteria Pollutants
From Two (2) 57.3 MMBtu/hr Wood/Tire Fired Boilers (P17B and P17C)

Company Name: Consolidated Grain & Barge Co.
Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, IN 47620
SSM: 129-22782-00035
Reviewer: ERG/YC
Date: May 11, 2006

The proposed boilers will use 80 - 85% of wood and 15-20% of shredded tire as fuel. 100% Wood combustion is the worst case scenario for criteria pollutants.

Heat Input Capacity
MMBtu/hr

114.6 (2 units total)

	Pollutant					
	PM*	PM10*	SO_2*	NO_x*	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lbs/MMBtu	0.025	0.025	0.059	0.081	0.017	0.42
PTE after Control (lbs/hr)	**2.87**	**2.87**	**6.76**	**9.28**	**1.95**	**48.1**
PTE after Control (tons/yr)	**12.5**	**12.5**	**29.6**	**40.7**	**8.53**	**211**
Control Efficiency* (%)	**91.67%**	**91.67%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
PTE before Control (tons/yr)	**151**	**151**	**29.6**	**40.7**	**8.53**	**211**

* The PM/PM10 emissions from these boilers are controlled by an ESP and the emission rates and the control efficiency were provided by the manufacturer.
** The emission factors for SO_2 and NOx were provided by the source based on the stack test results from a similar source, which uses 85% wood and 15% tire in the boilers.
*** The emission factors for VOC and CO were provided by the source based on the stack test results for a wood/tire boiler, which uses 96.5% wood and 3.5% tire. The emission factors used in this calculation should be greater than the actual emission factors from the proposed boilers.

Methodology

PTE after Control (lbs/hr) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x Emission Factor (lbs/MMBtu)
PTE after Control (tons/yr) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x Emission Factor (lbs/MMBtu) x 8760 hr/yr x 1 ton/2000 lbs
PTE before Control (tons/yr) = PTE after Control (tons/yr) / (1-Control Efficiency)

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
HAP Emissions
From Two (2) 57.3 MMBtu/hr Wood/Tire Fired Boilers (P17B and P17C)

Company Name: Consolidated Grain & Barge Co.
Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, IN 47620
SSM: 129-22782-00035
Reviewer: ERG/YC
Date: May 11, 2006

Heat Input Capacity
MMBtu/hr

114.6 (2 units total)

	Pollutant					
	Acrolein	Benzene	Formaldehyde	HCl	Styrene	
Emission Factor in lbs/MMBtu	4.00E-03	4.20E-03	4.40E-03	1.90E-02	1.90E-03	Total
Potential to Emit in tons/yr	**2.01**	**2.11**	**2.21**	**9.54**	**0.95**	**16.8**

Note: Emission factors are from AP-42, Table 1.6-3 for Wood Residue Combustion (09/03).

Methodology

Potential to Emit (tons/yr) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x Emission Factor (lbs/MMBtu) x 8760 hr/yr x 1 ton/2000 lbs

Appendix B: Emission Calculations
Criteria Pollutants
From Two (2) 57.3 MMBtu/hr Wood/Tire Fired Boilers (P17B and P17C) without Throughput Limit

Company Name: Consolidated Grain & Barge Co.
Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, IN 47620
SSM: 129-22782-00035
Reviewer: ERG/YC
Date: September 6, 2006

NOTE: The proposed boilers will use 80 - 85% wood and 15-20% shredded tire as fuel.

Heat Input Capacity
MMBtu/hr

114.6 (2 units total)

	Pollutant						
	PM*	Filterable PM10*	Condensible PM10***	SO_2**	NO_x**	VOC	CO***
Emission Factor in lbs/MMBtu	0.025	0.025	0.017	0.115	0.162	0.017	0.60
PTE after Control (lbs/hr)	**2.87**	**2.87**	**1.95**	**13.2**	**18.6**	**1.95**	**68.8**
PTE after Control (tons/yr)	**12.5**	**12.5**	**8.53**	**57.7**	**81.3**	**8.53**	**301**
Control Efficiency* (%)	**91.67%**	**91.67%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
PTE before Control (tons/yr)	**151**	**151**	**8.53**	**57.7**	**81.3**	**8.53**	**301**

* The PM/PM10 emissions from these boilers are controlled by an ESP and the emission rates and the control efficiency were provided by the manufacturer.
** The emission factors for SO_2 and NOx were provided by the source which were estimated using the stack test results from similar sources. Using 20% tire is the worst case scenario for SO_2 emissions. Using 100% wood is the worst case scenario for NOx emissions. The Permittee is required to perform stack tests to demonstrate compliance with these emission factors.
*** The emission factors for condensible PM10, CO, and VOC are from AP-42, Tables 1.6-2 and 1.6-3 (09/03) for dry wood combustion (09/03). Using 100% wood is the worst case scenario for these pollutants.

Methodology

PTE after Control (lbs/hr) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x Emission Factor (lbs/MMBtu)
PTE after Control (tons/yr) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x Emission Factor (lbs/MMBtu) x 8760 hr/yr x 1 ton/2000 lbs
PTE before Control (tons/yr) = PTE after Control (tons/yr) / (1-Control Efficiency)

Appendix B: Emission Calculations
Criteria Pollutants
From Two (2) 57.3 MMBtu/hr Wood/Tire Fired Boilers (P17B and P17C) with Throughput Limits

Company Name: Consolidated Grain & Barge Co.
Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, IN 47620
SSM: 129-22782-00035
Reviewer: ERG/YC
Date: September 21, 2006

NOTE: For NOx and CO emissions, using 100% wood is the worst case scenario.

Heat Input Capacity MMBtu/hr		Equivalent Wood Usage Limit (total for all boilers) tons/yr
114.6	(2 units total)	51,875

	Pollutant	
	NO_x*	CO*
Emission Factor in lbs/MMBtu	0.162	0.60
Limited PTE (tons/yr)	**67.2**	**249**

* These are the emission limits included in the permit and will be verified by stack testing.

Methodology

Limited PTE of CO (tons/yr) = Equivalent Wood Usage Limit (tons/yr) x 16 MMBtu/ton x Emission Factor (lbs/MMBtu) x 1 ton/2000 lbs

Appendix B: Emission Calculations
Natural Gas Combustion
(MMBtu/hr < 100)
From Three (3) 33.7 MMBtu/hr Boilers (P17, P18, and P18A)

Company Name: Consolidated Grain & Barge Co.
Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, IN 47620
SSM: 129-22782-00035
Reviewer: ERG/YC
Date: September 21, 2006

Heat Input Capacity MMBtu/hr		Potential Throughput MMCF/yr
101	(3 units total)	885.6

	Pollutant					
	PM*	PM10*	SO_2	**NO_x	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lbs/MMCF	7.6	7.6	0.6	100	5.5	84.0
Potential to Emit in tons/yr	**3.37**	**3.37**	**0.27**	**44.3**	**2.44**	**37.2**

*PM and PM10 emission factors are condensable and filterable PM10 combined.
**Emission factors for NO_x: Uncontrolled = 100.
Emission factors are from AP-42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, and 1.4-3, SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03 (AP-42 Supplement D 3/98)

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/yr) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 MMCF/1,000 MMBtu
Potential to Emit (tons/yr) = Potential Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lbs/MMCF) x 1 ton/2000 lbs

Appendix B: Emission Calculations
Fugitive Emissions
From Unpaved Roads

Company Name: Consolidated Grain & Barge Co.
Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, IN 47620
SSM: 129-22782-00035
Reviewer: ERG/YC
Date: September 21, 2006

1. Emission Factors:

According to AP42, Chapter 13.2.2 - Unpaved Roads (09/98), the PM/PM10 emission factors for unpaved roads can be estimated from the following equation:

$$E = \frac{k \times (s/12)^a \times (w/3)^b}{(M_{dry}/0.2)^c}$$

where:

E =	emission factor (lb/vehicle mile traveled)		
s =	surface material silt content (%) =	6.4	% (AP-42, Table 13.2.2-1)
w =	mean vehicle weight (tons) =	28.0	tons (see the calculations below)
M_{dry} =	surface material moisture content (%) =	0.2	% (AP-42, Chapter 13.2.2)
k =	empirical constant =	10 for PM and 2.6 for PM10	
a =	empirical constant =	0.8	
b =	empirical constant =	0.5 for PM and 0.4 for PM10	
c =	empirical constant =	0.4 for PM and 0.3 for PM10	

PM Emission Factor = $\frac{10 \times (6.0/12)^{0.8} \times (28/3)^{0.5}}{(0.2/0.2)^{0.4}}$ = **18.5 lbs/mile**

PM10 Emission Factor = $\frac{2.6 \times (6.0/12)^{0.8} \times (28/3)^{0.4}}{(0.2/0.2)^{0.3}}$ = **3.84 lbs/mile**

2. Potential to Emit (PTE) of PM/PM10 Before Control from Unpaved Roads:

Vehicle Type	Ave. Vehicle Weight* (tons)	Total Trip Number* (trips/yr)	Round Trip Distance* (mile/trip)	Vehicle Mile Traveled (VMT) (miles/yr)	*Traffic Component (%)	Component Vehicle Weight (tons)	PTE of PM (tons/yr)	PTE of PM10 (tons/yr)
Wood Truck	28	2,313	0.06	139	90.1%	25.2	1.28	0.27
Tire Truck	28	254	0.06	15.2	9.89%	2.77	0.14	0.03
Total				**154**	**100%**	**28.0**	**1.42**	**0.30**

* This information is provided by the source.

Methodology

Component Vehicle Weight = Ave. Vehicle Weight (tons) x Traffic Component (%)
(Note that the summation of the component vehicle weight equals the Mean Vehicle Weight.)
VMT(miles/yr) = Round Trip Distance (mile/trip) x Total Trip Numbers (trips/yr)
PTE of PM/PM10 (tons/yr) = VMT (miles/yr) x Emission Factors (lbs/mile) x 1 tons/ 2000 lbs
PTE of PM/PM10 (tons/yr) = VMT (miles/yr) x Emission Factors (lbs/mile) x 1 tons/ 2000 lbs

Appendix B: Emission Calculations
Fugitive Emissions From Paved Roads

Company Name: Consolidated Grain & Barge Co.
Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, IN 47620
SSM: 129-22782-00035
Reviewer: ERG/YC
Date: September 21, 2006

1. Emission Factors: AP-42

According to AP-42, Chapter 13.2.1 - Paved Roads (12/03), the PM/PM10 emission factors for paved roads can be estimated from the following equation:

$$E = (k \times (sL/2)^a \times (w/3)^b - C) \times (1 - p/(4 \times 365))$$

where:

E =	emission factor (lb/vehicle mile traveled)		
sL =	road surface silt loading (g/m^2) =	0.6	(g/m^2) (AP-42, Table 13.2.1-3)
w =	mean vehicle weight (tons) =	28.0	tons
k =	empirical constant =	0.082 for PM and 0.016 for PM10	
a =	empirical constant =	0.65	
b =	empirical constant =	1.5	
C =	emission factor for exhaust, brake and tire wear	0.00047 for PM and PM10	
p =	number of days per year with 0.01 inches precipitation	120	

PM Emission Factor = $(0.082 \times (7.4/2)^{0.65} \times (28/3)^{1.5} - 0.00047) \times (1 - 120/1460)$ = **0.98** lbs/mile

PM10 Emission Factor = $(0.016 \times (7.4/2)^{0.65} \times (28/3)^{1.5} - 0.00047) \times (1 - 120/1460)$ = **0.19** lbs/mile

2. Potential to Emit (PTE) of PM/PM10 Before Control from Paved Roads:

Vehicle Type	Ave. Weight of Vehicles* (tons)	Total Trip Number* (trips/yr)	Round Trip Distance* (mile/trip)	Vehicle Mile Traveled (VMT) (miles/yr)	Traffic Component (%)	Component Vehicle Weight (tons)	PTE of PM before Control (tons/yr)	PTE of PM10 before Control (tons/yr)
Wood Truck	28	2,313	0.74	1,712	97.7%	27.4	0.84	0.16
Tire Truck	28	22.5	0.74	16.7	0.95%	0.27	8.16E-03	1.59E-03
Ash Truck	28	46	0.50	23.0	1.31%	0.37	1.13E-02	2.20E-03
Total				**1,751**	**100%**	**28.0**	**0.86**	**0.17**

* This information is provided by the source.

Methodology

Vehicle Mile Traveled (miles/yr) = Total Trip Number (trips/yr) x Round Trip Distance (mile/trip)
Traffic Component (%) = VMT / Total VMT
Component Vehicle Weight = Ave. Weight of Vehicles (ton) x Traffic Component (%)
PTE of PM/PM10 before Control (tons/yr) = VMT (miles/yr) x PM/PM10 Emission Factors x 1 ton/2000 lbs