



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: September 29, 2009
RE: Safety-Kleen Systems, Inc. / 089-25906-00301
FROM: Matthew Stuckey, Deputy Branch Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Notice of Decision: Approval – Effective Immediately

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

If you wish to challenge this decision, IC 4-21.5-3-7 and IC 13-15-6-1(b) or IC 13-15-6-1(a) require that you file a petition for administrative review. This petition may include a request for stay of effectiveness and must be submitted to the Office of Environmental Adjudication, 100 North Senate Avenue, Government Center North, Suite N 501E, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

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

**Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY**

**Safety-Kleen Systems, Inc. (S-K)
601 Riley Road
East Chicago, Indiana 46312**

(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.: T089-25906-00301	
Issued by:  Chrystal A. Wagner, Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: September 29, 2009 Expiration Date: September 29, 2014

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SECTION A SOURCE SUMMARY

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

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

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary oil re-refinery.

Source Address:	601 Riley Road, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
Mailing Address:	601 Riley Road, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
General Source Phone Number:	219-391-6100
SIC Code:	2992
County Location:	Lake
Source Location Status:	Nonattainment for 8-hour ozone standard Nonattainment for PM _{2.5} standard Attainment for all other criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 Operating Permit Program Minor Source, under Emission Offset Rules Minor Source, under PSD and Nonattainment NSR Rules Minor Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Not 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) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-801, installed in 1981, with a maximum capacity of 36.0 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack SB-801.
- (b) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-820, installed in 1991, with a maximum capacity of 44.5 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack SB-820. Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, this is considered an existing affected facility.
- (c) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-821, installed in 1990, with a maximum capacity of 42.5 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack SB-821. Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, this is considered an existing affected facility.
- (d) One (1) process heater, fueled by a combination of natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil equivalent, and off-gases, identified as H-201, installed in 1990, with a maximum capacity of 27.3 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack H-201.
- (e) One (1) process heater, fueled by a combination of natural gas and No. 2 fuel oil equivalent, identified as H-301, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 20.0 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack H-301.
- (f) One (1) natural gas-fired process heater, identified as H-302, installed in 1992, with a maximum capacity of 15.1 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack H-302.
- (g) One (1) process heater, fueled by a combination of natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil equivalent,

- and off-gases, identified as H-401, installed in 1990, with a maximum capacity of 15.3 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack H-401.
- (h) One (1) process heater, fueled by a combination of natural gas and No. 2 fuel oil equivalent, identified as H-402, installed in 1990, with a maximum capacity of 11.7 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack H-402.
 - (i) One (1) natural gas-fired process heater, identified as H-404, installed in 1994, with a maximum capacity of 9.0 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack H-404.
 - (j) One fractionation tower system, installed in 2002, consisting of:
 - (1) One (1) process heater, fueled by a combination of natural gas and off-gases, identified as H-406, with a maximum capacity of 20.0 MMBtu/hr, equipped with a low NO_x burner, and exhausting through stack H-406;
 - (2) One (1) vacuum tower;
 - (3) Six (6) air coolers;
 - (4) Two (2) air strippers; and
 - (5) Two (2) vacuum pumps and twenty (20) miscellaneous pumps.
 - (k) One (1) storage tank, identified as T-9, installed in 1968, with a maximum capacity of 20,000 gallons.
 - (l) Two (2) storage tanks, identified as T-26 and T-27, installed in 1968, with a maximum capacity of 19,110 gallons each.
 - (m) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-51, installed in 1993, with a maximum capacity of 4,000,000 gallons, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 0.75 psia (5.17 kPa). Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, this is considered an existing affected facility.
 - (n) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-52, installed in 1966, with a maximum capacity of 126,000 gallons.
 - (o) Eleven (11) storage tanks, identified as T-101 through T-108, and T-110 through T-112, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 30,000 gallons each, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).
 - (p) Two (2) storage tanks, identified as T-906 and T-907, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 30,598 gallons each, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).
 - (q) Fourteen (14) storage tanks, identified as T-931, T-932, T-935, T-936, T-941, T-942, T-944, T-945, T-948, T-949, T-951, T-952, T-981 and T-982, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 29,611 gallons each, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).
 - (r) Four (4) storage tanks, identified as T-933, T-934, T-946 and T-947, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 29,617 gallons each, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).

- (s) One (1) storage tank, identified as T-109, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 20,000 gallons, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).
- (t) Two (2) storage tanks, identified as T-120 and T-121, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 15,000 gallons each.
- (u) Four (4) storage tanks, identified as T-651 through T-654, installed in 1992, with a maximum capacity of 30,401 gallons each, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).
- (v) Four (4) storage tanks, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-901 through T-904, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 640,000 gallons each, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 0.75 psia (5.17 kPa). Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, this is considered an existing affected facility.
- (w) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-905, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 120,000 gallons.
- (x) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-908, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 170,000 gallons.
- (y) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-909, installed in 1952, with a maximum capacity of 2,000,000 gallons, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 0.75 psia (5.17 kPa).
- (z) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-911, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 120,000 gallons.
- (aa) Two (2) storage tanks, identified as T-912 and T-913, installed in 1993, with a maximum capacity of 30,000 gallons each, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).
- (bb) Three (3) storage tanks, identified as T-914 through T-916, installed in 1993, with a maximum capacity of 31,028 gallons each, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).
- (cc) Two (2) storage tanks, identified as T-953 and T-954, installed in 1993, with a maximum capacity of 29,611 gallons each, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).
- (dd) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-937, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 300,000 gallons.
- (ee) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-938, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 170,000 gallons.
- (ff) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated

prior to custody transfer, identified as T-939, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 640,000 gallons, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 0.75 psia (5.17 kPa). Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, this is considered an existing affected facility.

- (gg) One (1) storage tank, identified as T-950, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 9,024 gallons.
- (hh) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-955, installed in 1994, with a maximum capacity of 128,520 gallons.
- (ii) Two (2) storage tanks, identified as T-961 and T-962, installed in 1994, with a maximum capacity of 30,000 gallons each, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).
- (jj) One (1) storage tank, identified as T-917, installed in 1995, with a maximum capacity of 31,208 gallons, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).
- (kk) Degreasing operations consisting of the following:
 - (1) One (1) cold cleaner, identified as Maintenance Degreaser;
 - (2) One (1) cold cleaner, identified as Railcar Unloading Area Degreaser;
 - (3) One (1) cold cleaner, identified as Tanker Trailer Unloading Bays 1&2; and
 - (4) One (1) cold cleaner, identified as Tanker Trailer Unloading Bays 3&4.

These four (4) degreasers do not use halogenated solvents.

- (ll) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-150, installed in 2009, with a maximum capacity of 4,000,000 gallons. Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, this is considered an affected facility.
- (mm) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-970, installed in 2009, with a maximum capacity of 2,000,000 gallons. Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, this is considered an affected facility.
- (nn) Five (5) storage tanks, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-971, T-972, T-973, T-974, and T-975, installed in 2009, each with a maximum capacity of 1,000,000 gallons. Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, this is considered an affected facility.

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 twelve (12) months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6.

- (1) One (1) cold cleaner degreasing unit that does not use halogenated solvents, identified as Maintenance Degreaser 2, installed before 1990. [326 IAC 8-3-2] [326 IAC 8-3-5]
- (b) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access. [326 IAC 6-4] [326 IAC 6-8-10]
- (c) Fugitive dust from vehicle traffic. [326 IAC 6-4] [326 IAC 6-8-10]
- (d) Other categories with emissions below insignificant thresholds found in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(A)-(C)
 - (1) One (1) storage tank, identified as T-983, installed in 2005, with a maximum capacity of 30,000 gallons, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa). [326 IAC 8-9-6(a) and (b)]

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, T089-25906-00031, 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] [IC 13-17-12]

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) A "responsible official" is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

- (a) The Permittee shall annually submit a compliance certification report which addresses the status of the source's compliance with the terms and conditions contained in this permit, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices. All certifications shall cover the time period from January 1 to December 31 of the previous year, and shall be submitted no later than April 15 of each year to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
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) If required by specific condition(s) in Section D of this permit, the Permittee shall maintain and implement Preventive Maintenance Plans (PMPs) including the following information on each facility:
- (1) Identification of the individual(s) responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emission control devices;
 - (2) A description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and the inspection schedule for said items or conditions; and
 - (3) Identification and quantification of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.
- (b) A copy of the PMPs shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ upon request and within a reasonable time, and shall be subject to review and approval by IDEM, OAQ. IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to revise its PMPs whenever lack of proper maintenance causes or is the primary contributor to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions or potential to emit. The PMPs do not require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (c) To the extent the Permittee is required by 40 CFR Part 60/63 to have an Operation Maintenance, and Monitoring (OMM) Plan for a unit, such Plan is deemed to satisfy the PMP requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 for that unit.

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

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

Telephone Number: 317-233-0178 (ask for Compliance and Enforcement Branch)
Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865
Northwest Regional Office phone: (219) 757-0265; fax: (219) 757-0267.

- (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 and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
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 T089-25906-00031 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 and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
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(a), shall not be initiated before notice of such intent is provided to the Permittee by IDEM, OAQ at least thirty (30) days in advance of the date this permit is to be reopened, except that IDEM, OAQ may provide a shorter time period in the case of an emergency. [326 IAC 2-7-9(c)]

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

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

Request for renewal shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
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 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
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
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;
 - (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
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
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 the source, where the applicable SIP provides for such emission trades without requiring a permit revision, subject to the constraints of Section (a) of this condition and those in 326 IAC 2-7-20(c).
- (d) Alternative Operating Scenarios [326 IAC 2-7-20(d)]
The Permittee may make changes at the source within the range of alternative operating scenarios that are described in the terms and conditions of this permit in accordance with 326 IAC 2-7-5(9). No prior notification of IDEM, OAQ, or U.S. EPA is required.
- (e) Backup fuel switches specifically addressed in, and limited under, Section D of this permit shall not be considered alternative operating scenarios. Therefore, the notification requirements of part (a) of this condition do not apply.

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

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

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
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
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 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 twenty percent (20%) 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.2 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.

C.3 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.4 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.5 Fugitive Dust Emissions [326 IAC 6.8-10-3]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.8-10-3 (formerly 326 IAC 6-1-11.1) (Lake County Fugitive Particulate Matter Control Requirements), the particulate matter emissions from source wide activities shall meet the following requirements:

- (a) The average instantaneous opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from a paved road shall not exceed ten percent (10%).
- (b) The average instantaneous opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from an unpaved road shall not exceed ten percent (10%).
- (c) The average instantaneous opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from batch transfer shall not exceed ten percent (10%).
- (d) The opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from continuous transfer of material onto and out of storage piles shall not exceed ten percent (10%) on a three (3) minute average.
- (e) The opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from storage piles shall not exceed ten percent (10%) on a six (6) minute average.

- (f) There shall be a zero (0) percent frequency of visible emission observations of a material during the inplant transportation of material by truck or rail at any time.
- (g) The opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from the inplant transportation of material by front end loaders and skip hoists shall not exceed ten percent (10%).
- (h) There shall be a zero (0) percent frequency of visible emission observations from a building enclosing all or part of the material processing equipment, except from a vent in the building.
- (i) The PM₁₀ emissions from building vents shall not exceed twenty-two thousandths (0.022) grains per dry standard cubic foot and ten percent (10%) opacity.
- (j) The opacity of particulate emissions from dust handling equipment shall not exceed ten percent (10%).
- (k) Any facility or operation not specified in 326 IAC 6.8-10-3 shall meet a twenty percent (20%), three (3) minute average opacity standard.

The Permittee shall achieve these limits by controlling fugitive particulate matter emissions according to the Fugitive Dust Control Plan, submitted on August 18, 2002.

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

- (a) Notification requirements apply to each owner or operator. If the combined amount of regulated asbestos containing material (RACM) to be stripped, removed or disturbed is at least 260 linear feet on pipes or 160 square feet on other facility components, or at least thirty-five (35) cubic feet on all facility components, then the notification requirements of 326 IAC 14-10-3 are mandatory. All demolition projects require notification whether or not asbestos is present.
- (b) The Permittee shall ensure that a written notification is sent on a form provided by the Commissioner at least ten (10) working days before asbestos stripping or removal work or before demolition begins, per 326 IAC 14-10-3, and shall update such notice as necessary, including, but not limited to the following:
 - (1) When the amount of affected asbestos containing material increases or decreases by at least twenty percent (20%); or
 - (2) If there is a change in the following:
 - (A) Asbestos removal or demolition start date;
 - (B) Removal or demolition contractor; or
 - (C) Waste disposal site.
- (c) The Permittee shall ensure that the notice is postmarked or delivered according to the guidelines set forth in 326 IAC 14-10-3(2).
- (d) The notice to be submitted shall include the information enumerated in 326 IAC 14-10-3(3).

All required notifications shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
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 Licensed 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 Licensed Asbestos Inspector to thoroughly inspect the affected portion of the facility for the presence of asbestos. The requirement to use an Indiana Licensed Asbestos inspector is not federally enforceable.

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

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

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

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

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
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.8 Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

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

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

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

Unless otherwise specified in this permit, all monitoring and record keeping requirements not already legally required shall be implemented within ninety (90) days of permit issuance or ninety (90) days of initial start-up, whichever is later. 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 and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

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

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

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

C.12 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 maintain the most recently submitted written emergency reduction plans (ERPs) consistent with safe operating procedures.
- (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.13 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.14 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; and/or
 - (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.15 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 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.16 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) In accordance with the compliance schedule specified in 326 IAC 2-6-3(b)(1), the Permittee shall submit by July 1 an emission statement covering the previous calendar year as follows:
 - (1) starting in 2004 and every three (3) years thereafter, and
 - (2) any year not already required under (1) if the source emits volatile organic compounds or oxides of nitrogen into the ambient air at levels equal to or greater than twenty-five (25) tons during the previous calendar year.
- (b) 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
MC 61-50 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

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

- (c) 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.17 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 or ninety (90) days of initial start-up, whichever is later.

C.18 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 and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
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.

Stratospheric Ozone Protection

C.19 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 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

- (a) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-801, installed in 1981, with a maximum capacity of 36.0 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack SB-801.
- (b) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-820, installed in 1991, with a maximum capacity of 44.5 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack SB-820.
- (c) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-821, installed in 1990, with a maximum capacity of 42.5 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack SB-821.
- (d) One (1) process heater, fueled by a combination of natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil equivalent, and off-gases, identified as H-201, installed in 1990, with a maximum capacity of 27.3 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack H-201.
- (e) One (1) process heater, fueled by a combination of natural gas and No. 2 fuel oil equivalent, identified as H-301, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 20.0 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack H-301.
- (f) One (1) natural gas-fired process heater, identified as H-302, installed in 1992, with a maximum capacity of 15.1 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack H-302.
- (g) One (1) process heater, fueled by a combination of natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil equivalent, and off-gases, identified as H-401, installed in 1990, with a maximum capacity of 15.3 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack H-401.
- (h) One (1) process heater, fueled by a combination of natural gas and No. 2 fuel oil equivalent, identified as H-402, installed in 1990, with a maximum capacity of 11.7 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack H-402.
- (i) One (1) natural gas-fired process heater, identified as H-404, installed in 1994, with a maximum capacity of 9.0 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack H-404.
- (j) One fractionation tower system installed in 2002, consisting of:
 - (1) One (1) process heater, fueled by a combination of natural gas and off-gases, identified as H-406, installed in 2002, with a maximum capacity of 20.0 MMBtu/hr, equipped with a low NO_x burner, and exhausting through stack H-406.
 - (2) One (1) vacuum tower.
 - (3) Six (6) air coolers.
 - (4) Two (2) air strippers.
 - (5) Two (2) vacuum pumps and twenty (20) miscellaneous pumps.

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

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

D.1.1 Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) Emission Limitations [326 IAC 7-4.1-16]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-4.1-16(1), Boilers SB-801, SB-820, and SB-821, and Process Heaters H-302 and H-404 shall use natural gas only.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-4.1-16(2), the following requirements shall apply:
- (1) Process Heater H-201, with a capacity (rating) of twenty-seven and three-tenths (27.3) MMBtu per hour, shall use a combination of natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil equivalent, and off-gases;
 - (2) Process Heater H-301, with a capacity of twenty and zero-tenths (20.0) MMBtu per hour, shall use a combination of natural gas and No. 2 fuel oil equivalent; and
 - (3) The combined sulfur dioxide emissions from these two (2) process heaters shall not exceed fourteen (14) pounds per hour and sixty (60) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.
- (c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-4.1-16(3), the following requirements shall apply:
- (1) Process Heater H-401, with a capacity of fifteen and three-tenths (15.3) MMBtu per hour, shall use a combination of natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil equivalent, and off-gases;
 - (2) Process Heater H-402, with a capacity of eleven and seven-tenths (11.7) MMBtu per hour, shall use a combination of natural gas and No. 2 fuel oil equivalent; and
 - (3) The combined sulfur dioxide emissions from these two (2) process heaters shall not exceed ten and eight-tenths (10.8) pounds per hour and forty-seven and three-tenths (47.3) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.
- (d) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-4.1-16(4), Process Heater H-406, with a capacity of twenty (20.0) MMBtu per hour, shall use a combination of natural gas and off-gases. The sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed eight (8) pounds per hour.
- (e) To demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ emission limits in paragraphs (b)(3), (c)(3), and (d) of this condition, the SO₂ emission rates shall be calculated using the following emission factors:

Fuel Type	Emission Factor for Process Heaters
Natural Gas	0.6 pounds per million cubic feet of natural gas
Off-gases	950 pounds per million cubic feet of off-gas times the sulfur content (%)
No. 2 Fuel Oil Equivalent	142 pounds per kilo-gallon of No. 2 fuel oil equivalent times the sulfur content (%)

D.1.2 Particulate [326 IAC 6-2-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating), the particulate emissions from boiler, identified as SB-801, which was existing and in operation after June 8, 1972 and prior to September 21, 1983, shall not exceed 0.49 pounds per MMBtu heat input.

This limitation is based on the following equation:

$$Pt = \frac{0.87}{Q^{0.16}} \quad \text{Where: } Pt = \text{Pounds of particulate matter emitted per million Btu (lb/mmBtu) heat input.}$$

Q = total source maximum operating capacity rating in million Btu per hour (mmBtu/hr) heat input.

D.1.3 Particulate [326 IAC 6-2-4]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Source of Indirect Heating: emission limitations for facilities specifically listed in 326 IAC 6-2-1(d)), particulate emissions from the two (2) boilers (SB-820 and SB-821), installed after September 21, 1983, shall not exceed 0.30 and 0.33 pounds of particulate matter per MMBtu heat input, respectively.

The limitations are based on the following equation:

$$Pt = \frac{1.09}{Q^{0.26}} \quad \text{Where } Pt = \text{pounds of particulate matter emitted per million Btu (lb/mmBtu) heat input.}$$

Q = capacity for facility in question and capacity of those facilities which were previously constructed or received prior permits to construct.

D.1.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 1-6-3] [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan, in accordance with Section C - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit, is required for these facilities.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.5 Sulfur Dioxide Emissions and Sulfur Content [326 IAC 7-4.1-16(5)]

(a) Compliance with Condition D.1.1, shall be determined utilizing 326 IAC 7-4.1-16(5)(A) as follows:

- (1) Monitor sulfur content in the off-gas streams for Process Heaters H-201, H-401, and H-406.
- (2) Prior to sampling the fuel in the fuel tank, mix the contents of the tank to ensure consistent composition of the fuel throughout the tank.
- (3) Perform fuel sampling and analysis for the sulfur content of the fuel in each fuel tank:
 - (A) Prior to the first time the fuel is burned; and
 - (B) Subsequently, prior to burning the fuel whenever additional fuel has been added to the tank since the last sampling event.
- (4) Maintain records sufficient to demonstrate compliance for at least three (3) years.

- (5) Submit an excess emissions report to the department within thirty (30) days after the end of each calendar quarter.
- (b) In order to determine compliance with the hourly and annual SO₂ emission limitations in Condition D.1.1(a)(3), (b)(3), (c)(3), and (d), the Permittee shall utilize the fuel sampling and analysis protocol specified in the 326 IAC 7-4.1-16(5) compliance option that Safety-Kleen Oil Recovery Co. selected in paragraph (a) of this condition. The protocol states:

- (1) For liquid heater fuel:

Sampling

Subsequent to the addition and mixing of liquid heater fuel into a tank, a sample shall be obtained in the following manner:

- (A) The operator shall drain off approximately one (1) gallon from the sample tap before taking the sample;
- (B) The sample shall be labeled (with the tank number, product type, date, time and initials of the sampler); and
- (C) The sample shall be submitted to the on-site laboratory for analysis

Analysis

- (D) The laboratory personnel shall enter the sample into the sample log book;
- (E) The sample will be analyzed using an ELTRA CS-500 Double Dual Range Carbon/Sulfur Determinator. This Sulfur Determinator utilizes method ASTM D1552-03 to determine sulfur content; or as back up, an Inductively Coupled Plasma Analyzer utilizing EPA Test Method 6010 shall be used to determine sulfur content;
- (F) The results of the analysis shall be recorded in the sample log book; and
- (G) The laboratory shall issue a tank release form to the operator, which will indicate the sulfur content of the heater fuel.
- (H) Once the tank release form is issued, the contents of the tank shall be available to fuel the process heaters.
- (I) Anytime that heater fuel is added to the tank, the sampling and analysis process noted in paragraphs (b)(1)(A) through (H) of this condition shall be repeated for the tank.

- (2) For off-gas fuel:

Except for monitoring system malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments) the Permittee shall monitor continuously (or collect data at all required intervals) any time a source of emissions is operating.

- (A) Two (2) Antec P6200S Analyzers shall be used for the sulfur analysis of the off-gas fuel streams. With these analyzers, the sample is pyrolyzed

with an excess of oxygen, which converts all of the components in the sample to permanent gases. Sulfur compounds are converted to sulfur dioxide (SO₂).

- (i) One (1) analyzer shall be connected to the supply line from V-410, through which the off-gas flows to the process heaters. The analyzer shall be programmed to automatically sample and analyze this supply line, at a minimum of four (4) times per hour.
 - (ii) One (1) analyzer shall be connected to the supply line from V-307, through which the off-gas flows to the process heaters. The analyzer shall be programmed to automatically sample and analyze this supply line, at a minimum of two (2) times per hour.
- (B) The analyzer shall be connected to the digital control system (DCS) in the Operations Control Room. This DCS shall record and display the concentration in ppm. An alarm is set on the DCS to alert the operator, if concentrations are such that a response is required from the operator.
- (C) Off-gas from process vessel V-423 shall be analyzed annually for sulfur content using methods ASTM D1945/D3588 for major component gas analysis and ASTM D6228 for trace sulfides analysis.

Compliance with the SO₂ emissions limit in Condition D.1.1(d) for Unit H-406 shall be determined by using the following equation:

- (i) Pounds SO₂/hour determination from process off-gas in Vessel, V-423 per Condition D.1.1(e):
$$\text{Lbs SO}_2/\text{hour} = \text{MMCF V-423 off-gas /hr.} \times (950 \%S) \text{ lb} / \text{MMCF off-gas}$$
- (ii) Pounds SO₂/hour determination from process off-gas Vessel, V-307 per Condition D.1.1(e) combusted at Heater H-406:
$$\text{Lbs SO}_2/\text{hour} = \text{MMCF V-307 off-gas /hr.} \times (950 \%S) \text{ lb} / \text{MMCF off-gas}$$
- (iii) Pounds SO₂/hour determination from process off-gas Vessel, V-410 per Condition D.1.1(e) combusted at Heater H-406:
$$\text{Lbs SO}_2/\text{hour} = \text{MMCF V-410 off-gas /hr.} \times (950 \%S) \text{ lb} / \text{MMCF off-gas}$$
- (iv) Pounds SO₂/hour determination from natural gas combustion at H-406 per Condition D.1.1(e) combusted at Heater H-406:
$$\text{Lbs SO}_2/\text{hour} = \text{MMCF N.G. combusted at H-406/hr} \times 0.6 \text{ lb/MMCF of N.G.}$$
- (v) Total Lbs SO₂/hour at H-406 = (i) + (ii) + (iii) + (iv)

Monitoring System Malfunction

Back-up off-gas analyzer procedures are as follows:

- (D) Any interruption in the collection of valid data that lasts more than twelve (12) hours shall be substituted with manual sampling. Manual sampling data shall begin within the first twelve (12) hours after the last sample analyzed by the Antec P6200S Analyzer. Manual sampling shall con-

tinue once every twelve (12) hour period (once per shift) until a valid analysis has been taken.

- (E) Corrective action shall be taken in the event of an unscheduled monitoring system malfunction.
 - (F) IDEM, OAQ shall be notified prior to any scheduled monitoring system malfunction that will last longer than one (1) week.
- (c) In addition, the Permittee shall submit a report to IDEM within thirty (30) days after the end of each calendar quarter. The reports shall contain the following information:
- (1) Daily records of sulfur content that result from the fuel sampling and analysis performed for the following fuels:
 - (A) No. 2 fuel oil equivalent; and
 - (B) Off-gases.
 - (2) Fuel consumption on a daily basis.
- and
- (3) For all monitor system malfunctions, the Permittee shall submit:
 - (A) Beginning and end dates and time of the monitor system malfunction;
 - (B) The corrective actions taken; and
 - (C) The manual sampling data substituted.

D.1.6 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.1.1(d), the Permittee shall perform sulfur content testing of the off-gas from Vessel V-423 to verify the emission factor set forth in Condition D.1.1(e). The test shall be performed in accordance with Condition D.1.5(b)(2)(C) or utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. This test shall be repeated annually from the last valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section C - Performance Testing.

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

D.1.7 Visible Emissions Notations

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- (a) Visible emissions notations of Process Heaters H-201, H-301, H-401 and H-402 stack exhausts shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations while combusting fuel oil equivalents. 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) 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.

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

D.1.8 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document compliance with Condition D.1.1, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (3) below. Records maintained for (1) through (3) shall be taken monthly and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the SO₂ emission limits established in Condition D.1.1. Records necessary to demonstrate compliance shall be available within thirty (30) days of the end of each compliance period.
 - (1) Calendar dates covered in the compliance determination period;
 - (2) Actual fuel (natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil and off-gas) usage since last compliance determination period and equivalent sulfur dioxide emissions;
 - (3) To certify compliance when burning natural gas only, the Permittee shall maintain records of fuel used.
- (b) To document compliance with Conditions D.1.1(b)(3), (c)(3), (d) and (e), the Permittee shall maintain records of daily fuel usage as well as a log of the sulfur content obtained from each fuel sampling and analysis performed in accordance with Condition D.1.5(b).
- (c) To document compliance with Condition D.1.7, the Permittee shall maintain records of visible emission notations of the process heater stack exhausts once per day for the process heaters which are combusting No. 2 fuel oil equivalents.
- (d) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

D.1.9 Reporting Requirements

- (a) A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with the annual (tons per year) limits contained in Conditions D.1.1(b)(3) and (c)(3), and shall be submitted to the addresses 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).
- (b) To document compliance with Condition D.1.1(a), the Permittee shall submit the natural gas certification 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 its equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the six (6) month period being reported. The natural gas certification does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (c) To document compliance with Condition D.1.5(c), the Permittee shall submit a report to IDEM, OAQ within thirty (30) days after the end of each calendar quarter.

SECTION D.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

- (a) Degreasing operations consisting of the following:
- (1) One (1) cold cleaner, identified as Maintenance Degreaser;
 - (2) One (1) cold cleaner, identified as Railcar Unloading Area Degreaser;
 - (3) One (1) cold cleaner, identified as Tanker Trailer Unloading Bays 1&2; and
 - (4) One (1) cold cleaner, identified as Tanker Trailer Unloading Bays 3&4.

These four (4) degreasers do not use halogenated solvents.

Insignificant Activity:

- (b) Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per twelve (12) months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6.
- (1) One (1) cold cleaner degreasing unit that does not use halogenated solvents, identified as Maintenance Degreaser 2, installed before 1990. [326 IAC 8-3-2] [326 IAC 8-3-5]

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

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

D.2.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 2-3]

The VOC emissions from the degreasing operations shall not exceed fifteen (15) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month. Compliance with this limit shall keep the sourcewide VOC emissions below the twenty-five (25) tons per year threshold for Emission Offset.

D.2.2 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-5] [326 IAC 8-3-2]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-5(a) (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control), for cold cleaning operations located in Lake County and existing as of July 1, 1990, the owner or operator of a cold cleaner degreaser facility shall ensure that the following control equipment requirements are met:
- (1) Equip the degreaser with a cover. The cover must be designed so that it can be easily operated with one (1) hand if:
 - (A) The solvent volatility is greater than two (2) kiloPascals (fifteen (15) millimeters of mercury or three-tenths (0.3) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C)(one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F));
 - (B) The solvent is agitated; or
 - (C) The solvent is heated.

- (2) Equip the degreaser with a facility for draining cleaned articles. If the solvent volatility is greater than four and three-tenths (4.3) kiloPascals (thirty-two (32) millimeters of mercury or six-tenths (0.6) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C)(one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F)), then the drainage facility must be internal such that articles are enclosed under the cover while draining. The drainage facility may be external for applications where an internal type cannot fit into the cleaning system.
 - (3) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label which lists the operating requirements outlined in subsection (b).
 - (4) The solvent spray, if used, must be a solid, fluid stream and shall be applied at a pressure which does not cause excessive splashing.
 - (5) Equip the degreaser with one (1) of the following control devices if the solvent volatility is greater than four and three-tenths (4.3) kiloPascals (thirty-two (32) millimeters of mercury or six-tenths (0.6) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C)(one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F)), or if the solvent is heated to a temperature greater than forty-eight and nine-tenths degrees Celsius (48.9°C) (one hundred twenty degrees Fahrenheit (120°F)):
 - (A) A freeboard that attains a freeboard ratio of seventy-five hundredths (0.75) or greater.
 - (B) A water cover when solvent is used is insoluble in, and heavier than, water.
 - (C) Other systems of demonstrated equivalent control such that as a refrigerated chiller or carbon adsorption. Such systems shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA as a SIP revision.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-5(b) (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control), the owner or operator of a cold cleaning facility shall ensure that the following operating requirements are met:
- (1) Close the cover whenever the articles are not being handled in the degreaser.
 - (2) Drain cleaned articles for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases.
 - (3) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and prohibit the disposal or transfer of waste solvent in any manner in which greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent by weight could evaporate.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.2.3 VOC Emissions

Compliance with Condition D.2.1 shall be demonstrated within thirty (30) days of the end of each month. This shall be based on the total volatile organic compound emitted for the previous month, added to the previous eleven (11) months total VOC emitted so as to arrive at VOC emissions for the most recent twelve (12) consecutive month period. The VOC emissions for a month shall be calculated by the following:

$$E = [(S_{\text{clean}} - S_{\text{spent}}) * \delta] / 2000$$

Where: E = VOC emissions in tons

S_{clean} = Clean solvent purchased in gallons;

S_{spent} = Spent solvent manifested and shipped off-site for reclaim in gallons; and

δ = Density of the solvent in lbs/gal

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

D.2.4 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document compliance with Condition D.2.1, the Permittee shall maintain records of all degreasing clean solvent purchases and spent solvent manifests. Records maintained shall be taken monthly and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC emission limit established in Condition D.2.1.
- (b) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

D.2.5 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with the annual (tons per year) limits contained in Conditions D.2.1 shall be submitted to the addresses 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).

SECTION D.3 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

- (a) One (1) storage tank, identified as T-9, installed in 1968, with a maximum capacity of 20,000 gallons.
- (b) Two (2) storage tanks, identified as T-26 and T-27, installed in 1968, with a maximum capacity of 19,110 gallons each.
- (c) Eleven (11) storage tanks, identified as T-101 through T-108, and T-110 through T-112, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 30,000 gallons each, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).
- (d) Two (2) storage tanks, identified as T-906 and T-907, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 30,598 gallons each, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).
- (e) Fourteen (14) storage tanks, identified as T-931, T-932, T-935, T-936, T-941, T-942, T-944, T-945, T-948, T-949, T-951, T-952, T-981 and T-982, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 29,611 gallons each, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).
- (f) Four (4) storage tanks, identified as T-933, T-934, T-946 and T-947, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 29,617 gallons each, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).
- (g) One (1) storage tank, identified as T-109, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 20,000 gallons, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).
- (h) Two (2) storage tanks, identified as T-120 and T-121, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 15,000 gallons each.
- (i) Four (4) storage tanks, identified as T-651 through T-654, installed in 1992, with a maximum capacity of 30,401 gallons each, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).
- (j) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-909, installed in 1952, with a maximum capacity of 2,000,000 gallons, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 0.75 psia (5.17 kPa).
- (k) Two (2) storage tanks, identified as T-912 and T-913, installed in 1993, with a maximum capacity of 30,000 gallons each, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).
- (l) Three (3) storage tanks, identified as T-914 through T-916, installed in 1993, with a maximum capacity of 31,028 gallons each, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).
- (m) Two (2) storage tanks, identified as T-953 and T-954, installed in 1993, with a maximum capacity of 29,611 gallons each, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).

- (n) One (1) storage tank, identified as T-950, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 9,024 gallons.
- (o) Two (2) storage tanks, identified as T-961 and T-962, installed in 1994, with a maximum capacity of 30,000 gallons each, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).
- (p) One (1) storage tank, identified as T-917, installed in 1995, with a maximum capacity of 31,208 gallons, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).

Insignificant Activity:

- (d) Other categories with emissions below insignificant thresholds found in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(A)-(C)
 - (1) One (1) storage tank, identified as T-983, installed in 2005, with a maximum capacity of 30,000 gallons, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa). [326 IAC 8-9-6(a) and (b)]

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

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

D.3.1 Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels [326 IAC 8-9]

- (a) The storage tanks, identified as T-9, T-26, T-27, T-101 through T-112, T-120, T-121, T-651 through T-654, T-906, T-907, T-912 through T-917, T-931 through T-936, T-941, T-942, T-944 through T-954, T-961, T-962, and T-981 through T-983 are required to comply with the following:
 - (1) The Permittee of each vessel subject to this rule shall keep all records required by this section for three (3) years unless specified otherwise.
 - (2) The Permittee of each vessel to which 326 IAC 8-9-1 of this rule applies shall maintain a record and submit to the IDEM, OAQ a report containing the following information for each vessel:
 - (A) The vessel identification number;
 - (B) The vessel dimensions; and
 - (C) The vessel capacity.

These records shall be maintained for the life of the source.

- (b) The storage tank identified as T-909 must comply with the following since each tank stores a liquid that contains volatile organic compounds whose maximum true vapor pressure is no more than 0.75 psia.
 - (1) The Permittee of each vessel subject to this rule shall keep all records required by this section for three (3) years unless specified otherwise.
 - (2) The Permittee of each vessel to which 326 IAC 8-9-1 of this rule applies shall

maintain a record and submit to the IDEM, OAQ a report containing the following information for each vessel:

- (A) The vessel identification number;
- (B) The vessel dimensions; and
- (C) The vessel capacity.

These records shall be maintained for the life of the source.

- (3) The Permittee of each vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to thirty-nine thousand (39,000) gallons storing a VOL with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to five-tenths (0.5) pound per square inch absolute (psia) but less than seventy-five hundredths (0.75) psia shall maintain a record of the maximum true vapor pressure of the VOL stored in each vessel. The record for each vessel shall contain the following information:
 - (A) The type of VOL stored;
 - (B) The dates of the VOL storage; and
 - (C) For each day of VOL storage, the average stored temperature for VOLs stored above or below the ambient temperature or average ambient temperature for VOLs stored at ambient temperature, and the corresponding maximum true vapor pressure.
- (4) The Permittee of each vessel with a design capacity greater than or equal to thirty-nine thousand (39,000) gallons storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than seventy-five hundredths (0.75) psia shall maintain a record and notify the IDEM, OAQ within thirty (30) days when the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid exceeds seventy-five hundredths (0.75) psia.

SECTION E.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

- (a) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-51, installed in 1993, with a maximum capacity of 4,000,000 gallons, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 0.75 psia (5.17 kPa);
- (b) Four (4) storage tanks, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-901 through T-904, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 640,000 gallons each, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 0.75 psia (5.17 kPa);
- (c) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-905, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 120,000 gallons.
- (d) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-939, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 640,000 gallons, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 0.75 psia (5.17 kPa);
- (e) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-150, installed in 2009, with a maximum capacity of 4,000,000 gallons;
- (f) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-970, installed in 2009, with a maximum capacity of 2,000,000 gallons; and
- (g) Five (5) storage tanks, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-971, T-972, T-973, T-974, and T-975, installed in 2009, each with a maximum capacity of 1,000,000 gallons.
- (h) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-908, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 170,000 gallons.
- (i) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-911, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 120,000 gallons.
- (j) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-937, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 300,000 gallons.
- (k) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-938, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 170,000 gallons.
- (l) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-955, installed in 1994, with a maximum capacity of 128,520 gallons.

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

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

The Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1-1.

E.1.2 Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984 NSPS [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb]

The Permittee which utilizes volatile organic liquid storage vessels shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12, as follows. The full text of Subpart Kb may be found in Attachment A to this permit.

- (1) 40 CFR 60.110b;
- (2) 40 CFR 60.111b; and
- (3) 40 CFR 60.116b.

SECTION E.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

- (a) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-820, installed in 1991, with a maximum capacity of 44.5 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack SB-820. Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, this is considered an existing affected facility.
- (b) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-821, installed in 1990, with a maximum capacity of 42.5 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack SB-821. Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, this is considered an existing affected facility.

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

E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to NSPS Dc [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

The Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1-1.

E.2.2 Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units NSPS [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc]

The Permittee, which utilizes natural gas-fired boilers that were constructed after June 9, 1989, and have a maximum design heat input capacity of 29 megawatts (MW) (100 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr)) or less, but greater than or equal to 2.9 MW (10 MMBtu/hr), shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12, as follows. The full text of Subpart Dc may be found in Attachment B to this permit.

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

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
CERTIFICATION**

Source Name: Safety-Kleen Systems, Inc. (S-K)
Source Address: 601 Riley Road, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
Mailing Address: 601 Riley Road, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
Part 70 Permit No.: T089-25906-00031

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

Please check what document is being certified:

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

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

Signature:

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Phone:

Date:

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
Phone: (317) 233-0178
Fax: (317) 233-6865**

**PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT**

Source Name: Safety-Kleen Systems, Inc. (S-K)
Source Address: 601 Riley Road, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
Mailing Address: 601 Riley Road, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
Part 70 Permit No.: T089-25906-00031

This form consists of 2 pages

Page 1 of 2

- This is an emergency as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12)
- The Permittee must notify the Office of Air Quality (OAQ), within four (4) daytime business hours (1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-0178, ask for Compliance Section); and
 - The Permittee must submit notice in writing or by facsimile within two (2) working days (Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865), and follow the other requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-16.

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

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

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

Page 2 of 2

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

Form Completed by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

A certification is not required for this report.

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH**

**PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
SEMI-ANNUAL NATURAL GAS FIRED CERTIFICATION**

Source Name: Safety-Kleen Systems, Inc. (S-K)
Source Address: 601 Riley Road, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
Mailing Address: 601 Riley Road, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
Part 70 Permit No.: T089-25906-00031
Facility: Boilers SB-801, SB-820, and SB-821, and Process Heaters H-302 and H-404

Natural Gas Only
 Alternate Fuel burned
From: _____ To: _____

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

Signature:

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Phone:

Date:

A certification by the responsible official as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34) is required for this report.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH

Part 70 Fuel Usage Report (Submit Report Quarterly)

Source Name: Safety-Kleen Oil Recovery Co.
Source Address: 601 Riley Road, East Chicago, Indiana 46312-1638
Mailing Address: 601 Riley Road, East Chicago, Indiana 46312-1638
Part 70 Permit No.: T 089-7556-00301
Facilities: H-201, H-301, H-401, H-402, and H-406
Parameters: No. 2 Fuel Oil Equivalent or Off-Gas Sulfur Content Obtained from Fuel and Sampling Analysis as well as Fuel Usage
Limits: A maximum of a combined total of 14 pounds of SO₂ per hour for H-201 and H-301; a maximum of a combined total of 10.8 pounds per hour for H-401 and H-402; and a maximum of 8 pounds per hour for H-406.*

Unit(s): _____ Fuel Type: _____ Month: _____ Year: _____

Day	Sulfur Content of Fuel (%)	Fuel Usage gallons or MMCF	Day	Sulfur Content of Fuel (%)	Fuel Usage gallons or MMCF
1			17		
2			18		
3			19		
4			20		
5			21		
6			22		
7			23		
8			24		
9			25		
10			26		
11			27		
12			28		
13			29		
14			30		
15			31		
16					

- 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.

*SO₂ emissions shall be calculated using the emission factors in Condition D.1.1(e).

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH**

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Safety-Kleen Systems, Inc. (S-K)
Source Address: 601 Riley Road, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
Mailing Address: 601 Riley Road, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
Part 70 Permit No.: T089-25906-00031
Facility: H-201 and H-301
Parameter: SO₂*
Limit: A combined total of 60 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period

QUARTER :

YEAR:

Emission Unit	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
H-201			
H-301			
H-201 and H-301 Combined			

*SO₂ emissions shall be calculated using the emission factors in Condition D.1.1(e).

- 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 AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH**

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Safety-Kleen Systems, Inc. (S-K)
 Source Address: 601 Riley Road, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
 Mailing Address: 601 Riley Road, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
 Part 70 Permit No.: T089-25906-00031
 Facility: H-401 and H-402
 Parameter: SO₂*
 Limit: A combined total of 47.3 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period

QUARTER :

YEAR:

Emission Unit	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
H-401			
H-402			
H-401 and H-402 Combined			

*SO₂ emissions shall be calculated using the emission factors in Condition D.1.1(e).

- 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 AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH**

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Safety-Kleen Systems, Inc. (S-K)
Source Address: 601 Riley Road, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
Mailing Address: 601 Riley Road, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
Part 70 Permit No.: T089-25906-00031
Facility: Degreasing operations
Parameter: VOC emissions
Limit: A combined total of fifteen (15) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period

QUARTER :

YEAR:

Emission Unit	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Combined Degreasers			

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

Source Name: Safety-Kleen Systems, Inc. (S-K)
 Source Address: 601 Riley Road, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
 Mailing Address: 601 Riley Road, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
 Part 70 Permit No.: T089-25906-00031

Months: _____ to _____ Year: _____

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

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

Form Completed by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Attachment A for a
Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal

Source Background and Description

Source Name:	Safety Kleen Systems, Inc. (S-K)
Source Location:	601 Riley Road, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
County:	Lake
SIC Code:	2992
Permit Renewal No.:	T089-25906-00301
Permit Reviewer:	Stephanie Wilkerson

Subpart Kb—Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984

Source: 52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.110b Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the affected facility to which this subpart applies is each storage vessel with a capacity greater than or equal to 75 cubic meters (m^3) that is used to store volatile organic liquids (VOL) for which construction, reconstruction, or modification is commenced after July 23, 1984.

(b) This subpart does not apply to storage vessels with a capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure less than 3.5 kilopascals (kPa) or with a capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 but less than 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure less than 15.0 kPa.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) This subpart does not apply to the following:

(1) Vessels at coke oven by-product plants.

(2) Pressure vessels designed to operate in excess of 204.9 kPa and without emissions to the atmosphere.

(3) Vessels permanently attached to mobile vehicles such as trucks, railcars, barges, or ships.

(4) Vessels with a design capacity less than or equal to 1,589.874 m^3 used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer.

(5) Vessels located at bulk gasoline plants.

(6) Storage vessels located at gasoline service stations.

(7) Vessels used to store beverage alcohol.

(8) Vessels subject to subpart GGGG of 40 CFR part 63.

(e) *Alternative means of compliance* —(1) *Option to comply with part 65.* Owners or operators may choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, to satisfy the requirements of §§60.112b through 60.117b for storage vessels that are subject to this subpart that meet the specifications in paragraphs (e)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section. When choosing to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, the monitoring requirements of §60.116b(c), (e), (f)(1), and (g) still apply. Other provisions applying to owners or operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65 are provided in 40 CFR 65.1.

(i) A storage vessel with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m³ containing a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 5.2 kPa; or

(ii) A storage vessel with a design capacity greater than 75 m³ but less than 151 m³ containing a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 27.6 kPa.

(2) *Part 60, subpart A.* Owners or operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, must also comply with §§60.1, 60.2, 60.5, 60.6, 60.7(a)(1) and (4), 60.14, 60.15, and 60.16 for those storage vessels. All sections and paragraphs of subpart A of this part that are not mentioned in this paragraph (e)(2) do not apply to owners or operators of storage vessels complying with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, except that provisions required to be met prior to implementing 40 CFR part 65 still apply. Owners and operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, must comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart A.

(3) *Internal floating roof report.* If an owner or operator installs an internal floating roof and, at initial startup, chooses to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, a report shall be furnished to the Administrator stating that the control equipment meets the specifications of 40 CFR 65.43. This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by 40 CFR 65.5(b).

(4) *External floating roof report.* If an owner or operator installs an external floating roof and, at initial startup, chooses to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, a report shall be furnished to the Administrator stating that the control equipment meets the specifications of 40 CFR 65.44. This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by 40 CFR 65.5(b).

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 32973, Aug. 11, 1989; 65 FR 78275, Dec. 14, 2000; 68 FR 59332, Oct. 15, 2003]

§ 60.111b Definitions.

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Act, in subpart A of this part, or in this subpart as follows:

Bulk gasoline plant means any gasoline distribution facility that has a gasoline throughput less than or equal to 75,700 liters per day. Gasoline throughput shall be the maximum calculated design throughput as may be limited by compliance with an enforceable condition under Federal requirement or Federal, State or local law, and discoverable by the Administrator and any other person.

Condensate means hydrocarbon liquid separated from natural gas that condenses due to changes in the temperature or pressure, or both, and remains liquid at standard conditions.

Custody transfer means the transfer of produced petroleum and/or condensate, after processing and/or treatment in the producing operations, from storage vessels or automatic transfer facilities to pipelines or any other forms of transportation.

Fill means the introduction of VOL into a storage vessel but not necessarily to complete capacity.

Gasoline service station means any site where gasoline is dispensed to motor vehicle fuel tanks from stationary storage tanks.

Maximum true vapor pressure means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by the volatile organic compounds (as defined in 40 CFR 51.100) in the stored VOL at the temperature equal to the highest calendar-month average of the VOL storage temperature for VOL's stored above or below the ambient temperature or at the local maximum monthly average temperature as reported by the National Weather Service for VOL's stored at the ambient temperature, as determined:

- (1) In accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, Evaporation Loss From External Floating Roof Tanks, (incorporated by reference—see §60.17); or
- (2) As obtained from standard reference texts; or
- (3) As determined by ASTM D2879–83, 96, or 97 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17);
- (4) Any other method approved by the Administrator.

Petroleum means the crude oil removed from the earth and the oils derived from tar sands, shale, and coal.

Petroleum liquids means petroleum, condensate, and any finished or intermediate products manufactured in a petroleum refinery.

Process tank means a tank that is used within a process (including a solvent or raw material recovery process) to collect material discharged from a feedstock storage vessel or equipment within the process before the material is transferred to other equipment within the process, to a product or by-product storage vessel, or to a vessel used to store recovered solvent or raw material. In many process tanks, unit operations such as reactions and blending are conducted. Other process tanks, such as surge control vessels and bottoms receivers, however, may not involve unit operations.

Reid vapor pressure means the absolute vapor pressure of volatile crude oil and volatile nonviscous petroleum liquids except liquified petroleum gases, as determined by ASTM D323–82 or 94 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17).

Storage vessel means each tank, reservoir, or container used for the storage of volatile organic liquids but does not include:

- (1) Frames, housing, auxiliary supports, or other components that are not directly involved in the containment of liquids or vapors;
- (2) Subsurface caverns or porous rock reservoirs; or
- (3) Process tanks.

Volatile organic liquid (VOL) means any organic liquid which can emit volatile organic compounds (as defined in 40 CFR 51.100) into the atmosphere.

Waste means any liquid resulting from industrial, commercial, mining or agricultural operations, or from community activities that is discarded or is being accumulated, stored, or physically, chemically, or biologically treated prior to being discarded or recycled.

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 32973, Aug. 11, 1989; 65 FR 61756, Oct. 17, 2000; 68 FR 59333, Oct. 15, 2003]

§ 60.112b Standard for volatile organic compounds (VOC).

(a) The owner or operator of each storage vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m³ containing a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 5.2 kPa but less than 76.6 kPa or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m³ but less than 151 m³ containing a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 27.6 kPa but less than 76.6 kPa, shall equip each storage vessel with one of the following:

(1) A fixed roof in combination with an internal floating roof meeting the following specifications:

(i) The internal floating roof shall rest or float on the liquid surface (but not necessarily in complete contact with it) inside a storage vessel that has a fixed roof. The internal floating roof shall be floating on the liquid surface at all times, except during initial fill and during those intervals when the storage vessel is completely emptied or subsequently emptied and refilled. When the roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of filling, emptying, or refilling shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

(ii) Each internal floating roof shall be equipped with one of the following closure devices between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the internal floating roof:

(A) A foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid (liquid-mounted seal). A liquid-mounted seal means a foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid between the wall of the storage vessel and the floating roof continuously around the circumference of the tank.

(B) Two seals mounted one above the other so that each forms a continuous closure that completely covers the space between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the internal floating roof. The lower seal may be vapor-mounted, but both must be continuous.

(C) A mechanical shoe seal. A mechanical shoe seal is a metal sheet held vertically against the wall of the storage vessel by springs or weighted levers and is connected by braces to the floating roof. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.

(iii) Each opening in a noncontact internal floating roof except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and the rim space vents is to provide a projection below the liquid surface.

(iv) Each opening in the internal floating roof except for leg sleeves, automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, column wells, ladder wells, sample wells, and stub drains is to be equipped with a cover or lid which is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap) except when the device is in actual use. The cover or lid shall be equipped with a gasket. Covers on each access hatch and automatic gauge float well shall be bolted except when they are in use.

(v) Automatic bleeder vents shall be equipped with a gasket and are to be closed at all times when the roof is floating except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the roof leg supports.

(vi) Rim space vents shall be equipped with a gasket and are to be set to open only when the internal floating roof is not floating or at the manufacturer's recommended setting.

(vii) Each penetration of the internal floating roof for the purpose of sampling shall be a sample well. The sample well shall have a slit fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the opening.

(viii) Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a column supporting the fixed roof shall have a flexible fabric sleeve seal or a gasketed sliding cover.

(ix) Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a ladder shall have a gasketed sliding cover.

(2) An external floating roof. An external floating roof means a pontoon-type or double-deck type cover that rests on the liquid surface in a vessel with no fixed roof. Each external floating roof must meet the following specifications:

(i) Each external floating roof shall be equipped with a closure device between the wall of the storage vessel and the roof edge. The closure device is to consist of two seals, one above the other. The lower seal is referred to as the primary seal, and the upper seal is referred to as the secondary seal.

(A) The primary seal shall be either a mechanical shoe seal or a liquid-mounted seal. Except as provided in §60.113b(b)(4), the seal shall completely cover the annular space between the edge of the floating roof and tank wall.

(B) The secondary seal shall completely cover the annular space between the external floating roof and the wall of the storage vessel in a continuous fashion except as allowed in §60.113b(b)(4).

(ii) Except for automatic bleeder vents and rim space vents, each opening in a noncontact external floating roof shall provide a projection below the liquid surface. Except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, roof drains, and leg sleeves, each opening in the roof is to be equipped with a gasketed cover, seal, or lid that is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap) except when the device is in actual use. Automatic bleeder vents are to be closed at all times when the roof is floating except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the roof leg supports. Rim vents are to be set to open when the roof is being floated off the roof legs supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting. Automatic bleeder vents and rim space vents are to be gasketed. Each emergency roof drain is to be provided with a slotted membrane fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.

(iii) The roof shall be floating on the liquid at all times (i.e., off the roof leg supports) except during initial fill until the roof is lifted off leg supports and when the tank is completely emptied and subsequently refilled. The process of filling, emptying, or refilling when the roof is resting on the leg supports shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

(3) A closed vent system and control device meeting the following specifications:

(i) The closed vent system shall be designed to collect all VOC vapors and gases discharged from the storage vessel and operated with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background and visual inspections, as determined in part 60, subpart VV, §60.485(b).

(ii) The control device shall be designed and operated to reduce inlet VOC emissions by 95 percent or greater. If a flare is used as the control device, it shall meet the specifications described in the general control device requirements (§60.18) of the General Provisions.

(4) A system equivalent to those described in paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) of this section as provided in §60.114b of this subpart.

(b) The owner or operator of each storage vessel with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m³ which contains a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 76.6 kPa shall equip each storage vessel with one of the following:

(1) A closed vent system and control device as specified in §60.112b(a)(3).

(2) A system equivalent to that described in paragraph (b)(1) as provided in §60.114b of this subpart.

(c) *Site-specific standard for Merck & Co., Inc.'s Stonewall Plant in Elkton, Virginia.* This paragraph applies only to the pharmaceutical manufacturing facility, commonly referred to as the Stonewall Plant, located at Route 340 South, in Elkton, Virginia ("site").

(1) For any storage vessel that otherwise would be subject to the control technology requirements of paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section, the site shall have the option of either complying directly with the requirements of this subpart, or reducing the site-wide total criteria pollutant emissions cap (total emissions cap) in accordance with the procedures set forth in a permit issued pursuant to 40 CFR 52.2454. If the site chooses the option of reducing the total emissions cap in accordance with the procedures set forth in such permit, the requirements of such permit shall apply in lieu of the otherwise applicable requirements of this subpart for such storage vessel.

(2) For any storage vessel at the site not subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.112b (a) or (b), the requirements of 40 CFR 60.116b (b) and (c) and the General Provisions (subpart A of this part) shall not apply.

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 62 FR 52641, Oct. 8, 1997]

§ 60.113b Testing and procedures.

The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in §60.112b(a) shall meet the requirements of paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section. The applicable paragraph for a particular storage vessel depends on the control equipment installed to meet the requirements of §60.112b.

(a) After installing the control equipment required to meet §60.112b(a)(1) (permanently affixed roof and internal floating roof), each owner or operator shall:

(1) Visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, and the secondary seal (if one is in service), prior to filling the storage vessel with VOL. If there are holes, tears, or other openings in the primary seal, the secondary seal, or the seal fabric or defects in the internal floating roof, or both, the owner or operator shall repair the items before filling the storage vessel.

(2) For Vessels equipped with a liquid-mounted or mechanical shoe primary seal, visually inspect the internal floating roof and the primary seal or the secondary seal (if one is in service) through manholes and roof hatches on the fixed roof at least once every 12 months after initial fill. If the internal floating roof is not resting on the surface of the VOL inside the storage vessel, or there is liquid accumulated on the roof, or the seal is detached, or there are holes or tears in the seal fabric, the owner or operator shall repair the items or empty and remove the storage vessel from

service within 45 days. If a failure that is detected during inspections required in this paragraph cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, a 30-day extension may be requested from the Administrator in the inspection report required in §60.115b(a)(3). Such a request for an extension must document that alternate storage capacity is unavailable and specify a schedule of actions the company will take that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible.

(3) For vessels equipped with a double-seal system as specified in §60.112b(a)(1)(ii)(B):

(i) Visually inspect the vessel as specified in paragraph (a)(4) of this section at least every 5 years; or

(ii) Visually inspect the vessel as specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(4) Visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, the secondary seal (if one is in service), gaskets, slotted membranes and sleeve seals (if any) each time the storage vessel is emptied and degassed. If the internal floating roof has defects, the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the gaskets no longer close off the liquid surfaces from the atmosphere, or the slotted membrane has more than 10 percent open area, the owner or operator shall repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions specified in this paragraph exist before refilling the storage vessel with VOL. In no event shall inspections conducted in accordance with this provision occur at intervals greater than 10 years in the case of vessels conducting the annual visual inspection as specified in paragraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3)(ii) of this section and at intervals no greater than 5 years in the case of vessels specified in paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section.

(5) Notify the Administrator in writing at least 30 days prior to the filling or refilling of each storage vessel for which an inspection is required by paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(4) of this section to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present. If the inspection required by paragraph (a)(4) of this section is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance or refilling the tank, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling of the storage vessel. Notification shall be made by telephone immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned. Alternatively, this notification including the written documentation may be made in writing and sent by express mail so that it is received by the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling.

(b) After installing the control equipment required to meet §60.112b(a)(2) (external floating roof), the owner or operator shall:

(1) Determine the gap areas and maximum gap widths, between the primary seal and the wall of the storage vessel and between the secondary seal and the wall of the storage vessel according to the following frequency.

(i) Measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the primary seal (seal gaps) shall be performed during the hydrostatic testing of the vessel or within 60 days of the initial fill with VOL and at least once every 5 years thereafter.

(ii) Measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal shall be performed within 60 days of the initial fill with VOL and at least once per year thereafter.

(iii) If any source ceases to store VOL for a period of 1 year or more, subsequent introduction of VOL into the vessel shall be considered an initial fill for the purposes of paragraphs (b)(1)(i) and (b)(1)(ii) of this section.

(2) Determine gap widths and areas in the primary and secondary seals individually by the following procedures:

(i) Measure seal gaps, if any, at one or more floating roof levels when the roof is floating off the roof leg supports.

(ii) Measure seal gaps around the entire circumference of the tank in each place where a 0.32-cm diameter uniform probe passes freely (without forcing or binding against seal) between the seal and the wall of the storage vessel and measure the circumferential distance of each such location.

(iii) The total surface area of each gap described in paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of this section shall be determined by using probes of various widths to measure accurately the actual distance from the tank wall to the seal and multiplying each such width by its respective circumferential distance.

(3) Add the gap surface area of each gap location for the primary seal and the secondary seal individually and divide the sum for each seal by the nominal diameter of the tank and compare each ratio to the respective standards in paragraph (b)(4) of this section.

(4) Make necessary repairs or empty the storage vessel within 45 days of identification in any inspection for seals not meeting the requirements listed in (b)(4) (i) and (ii) of this section:

(i) The accumulated area of gaps between the tank wall and the mechanical shoe or liquid-mounted primary seal shall not exceed 212 Cm^2 per meter of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of any gap shall not exceed 3.81 cm.

(A) One end of the mechanical shoe is to extend into the stored liquid, and the other end is to extend a minimum vertical distance of 61 cm above the stored liquid surface.

(B) There are to be no holes, tears, or other openings in the shoe, seal fabric, or seal envelope.

(ii) The secondary seal is to meet the following requirements:

(A) The secondary seal is to be installed above the primary seal so that it completely covers the space between the roof edge and the tank wall except as provided in paragraph (b)(2)(iii) of this section.

(B) The accumulated area of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal shall not exceed 21.2 cm^2 per meter of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of any gap shall not exceed 1.27 cm.

(C) There are to be no holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or seal fabric.

(iii) If a failure that is detected during inspections required in paragraph (b)(1) of §60.113b(b) cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, a 30-day extension may be requested from the Administrator in the inspection report required in §60.115b(b)(4). Such extension request must include a demonstration of unavailability of alternate storage capacity and a specification of a schedule that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible.

(5) Notify the Administrator 30 days in advance of any gap measurements required by paragraph (b)(1) of this section to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present.

(6) Visually inspect the external floating roof, the primary seal, secondary seal, and fittings each time the vessel is emptied and degassed.

(i) If the external floating roof has defects, the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, the owner or operator shall repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions specified in this paragraph exist before filling or refilling the storage vessel with VOL.

(ii) For all the inspections required by paragraph (b)(6) of this section, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator in writing at least 30 days prior to the filling or refilling of each storage vessel to afford the Administrator the opportunity to inspect the storage vessel prior to refilling. If the inspection required by paragraph (b)(6) of this section is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance of refilling the tank, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling of the storage vessel. Notification shall be made by telephone immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned. Alternatively, this notification including the written documentation may be made in writing and sent by express mail so that it is received by the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling.

(c) The owner or operator of each source that is equipped with a closed vent system and control device as required in §60.112b (a)(3) or (b)(2) (other than a flare) is exempt from §60.8 of the General Provisions and shall meet the following requirements.

(1) Submit for approval by the Administrator as an attachment to the notification required by §60.7(a)(1) or, if the facility is exempt from §60.7(a)(1), as an attachment to the notification required by §60.7(a)(2), an operating plan containing the information listed below.

(i) Documentation demonstrating that the control device will achieve the required control efficiency during maximum loading conditions. This documentation is to include a description of the gas stream which enters the control device, including flow and VOC content under varying liquid level conditions (dynamic and static) and manufacturer's design specifications for the control device. If the control device or the closed vent capture system receives vapors, gases, or liquids other than fuels from sources that are not designated sources under this subpart, the efficiency demonstration is to include consideration of all vapors, gases, and liquids received by the closed vent capture system and control device. If an enclosed combustion device with a minimum residence time of 0.75 seconds and a minimum temperature of 816 °C is used to meet the 95 percent requirement, documentation that those conditions will exist is sufficient to meet the requirements of this paragraph.

(ii) A description of the parameter or parameters to be monitored to ensure that the control device will be operated in conformance with its design and an explanation of the criteria used for selection of that parameter (or parameters).

(2) Operate the closed vent system and control device and monitor the parameters of the closed vent system and control device in accordance with the operating plan submitted to the Administrator in accordance with paragraph (c)(1) of this section, unless the plan was modified by the Administrator during the review process. In this case, the modified plan applies.

(d) The owner or operator of each source that is equipped with a closed vent system and a flare to meet the requirements in §60.112b (a)(3) or (b)(2) shall meet the requirements as specified in the general control device requirements, §60.18 (e) and (f).

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 32973, Aug. 11, 1989]

§ 60.114b Alternative means of emission limitation.

(a) If, in the Administrator's judgment, an alternative means of emission limitation will achieve a reduction in emissions at least equivalent to the reduction in emissions achieved by any requirement in §60.112b, the Administrator will publish in the Federal Register a notice permitting the use of the alternative means for purposes of compliance with that requirement.

(b) Any notice under paragraph (a) of this section will be published only after notice and an opportunity for a hearing.

(c) Any person seeking permission under this section shall submit to the Administrator a written application including:

(1) An actual emissions test that uses a full-sized or scale-model storage vessel that accurately collects and measures all VOC emissions from a given control device and that accurately simulates wind and accounts for other emission variables such as temperature and barometric pressure.

(2) An engineering evaluation that the Administrator determines is an accurate method of determining equivalence.

(d) The Administrator may condition the permission on requirements that may be necessary to ensure operation and maintenance to achieve the same emissions reduction as specified in §60.112b.

§ 60.115b Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in §60.112b(a) shall keep records and furnish reports as required by paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) of this section depending upon the control equipment installed to meet the requirements of §60.112b. The owner or operator shall keep copies of all reports and records required by this section, except for the record required by (c)(1), for at least 2 years. The record required by (c)(1) will be kept for the life of the control equipment.

(a) After installing control equipment in accordance with §60.112b(a)(1) (fixed roof and internal floating roof), the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements.

(1) Furnish the Administrator with a report that describes the control equipment and certifies that the control equipment meets the specifications of §60.112b(a)(1) and §60.113b(a)(1). This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by §60.7(a)(3).

(2) Keep a record of each inspection performed as required by §60.113b (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(4). Each record shall identify the storage vessel on which the inspection was performed and shall contain the date the vessel was inspected and the observed condition of each component of the control equipment (seals, internal floating roof, and fittings).

(3) If any of the conditions described in §60.113b(a)(2) are detected during the annual visual inspection required by §60.113b(a)(2), a report shall be furnished to the Administrator within 30 days of the inspection. Each report shall identify the storage vessel, the nature of the defects, and the date the storage vessel was emptied or the nature of and date the repair was made.

(4) After each inspection required by §60.113b(a)(3) that finds holes or tears in the seal or seal fabric, or defects in the internal floating roof, or other control equipment defects listed in §60.113b(a)(3)(ii), a report shall be furnished to the Administrator within 30 days of the inspection. The report shall identify the storage vessel and the reason it did not meet the specifications of §61.112b(a)(1) or §60.113b(a)(3) and list each repair made.

(b) After installing control equipment in accordance with §61.112b(a)(2) (external floating roof), the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements.

(1) Furnish the Administrator with a report that describes the control equipment and certifies that the control equipment meets the specifications of §60.112b(a)(2) and §60.113b(b)(2), (b)(3), and (b)(4). This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by §60.7(a)(3).

(2) Within 60 days of performing the seal gap measurements required by §60.113b(b)(1), furnish the Administrator with a report that contains:

(i) The date of measurement.

(ii) The raw data obtained in the measurement.

(iii) The calculations described in §60.113b (b)(2) and (b)(3).

(3) Keep a record of each gap measurement performed as required by §60.113b(b). Each record shall identify the storage vessel in which the measurement was performed and shall contain:

(i) The date of measurement.

(ii) The raw data obtained in the measurement.

(iii) The calculations described in §60.113b (b)(2) and (b)(3).

(4) After each seal gap measurement that detects gaps exceeding the limitations specified by §60.113b(b)(4), submit a report to the Administrator within 30 days of the inspection. The report will identify the vessel and contain the information specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section and the date the vessel was emptied or the repairs made and date of repair.

(c) After installing control equipment in accordance with §60.112b (a)(3) or (b)(1) (closed vent system and control device other than a flare), the owner or operator shall keep the following records.

(1) A copy of the operating plan.

(2) A record of the measured values of the parameters monitored in accordance with §60.113b(c)(2).

(d) After installing a closed vent system and flare to comply with §60.112b, the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements.

(1) A report containing the measurements required by §60.18(f) (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) shall be furnished to the Administrator as required by §60.8 of the General Provisions. This report shall be submitted within 6 months of the initial start-up date.

(2) Records shall be kept of all periods of operation during which the flare pilot flame is absent.

(3) Semiannual reports of all periods recorded under §60.115b(d)(2) in which the pilot flame was absent shall be furnished to the Administrator.

§ 60.116b Monitoring of operations.

(a) The owner or operator shall keep copies of all records required by this section, except for the record required by paragraph (b) of this section, for at least 2 years. The record required by paragraph (b) of this section will be kept for the life of the source.

(b) The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in §60.110b(a) shall keep readily accessible records showing the dimension of the storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel.

(c) Except as provided in paragraphs (f) and (g) of this section, the owner or operator of each storage vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m³ storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 3.5 kPa or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m³ but less than 151 m³ storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 15.0 kPa shall maintain a record of the VOL stored, the period of storage, and the maximum true vapor pressure of that VOL during the respective storage period.

(d) Except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section, the owner or operator of each storage vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m³ storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than 5.2 kPa or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m³ but less than 151 m³ storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than 27.6 kPa shall notify the Administrator within 30 days when the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid exceeds the respective maximum true vapor pressure values for each volume range.

(e) Available data on the storage temperature may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure as determined below.

(1) For vessels operated above or below ambient temperatures, the maximum true vapor pressure is calculated based upon the highest expected calendar-month average of the storage temperature. For vessels operated at ambient temperatures, the maximum true vapor pressure is calculated based upon the maximum local monthly average ambient temperature as reported by the National Weather Service.

(2) For crude oil or refined petroleum products the vapor pressure may be obtained by the following:

(i) Available data on the Reid vapor pressure and the maximum expected storage temperature based on the highest expected calendar-month average temperature of the stored product may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure from nomographs contained in API Bulletin 2517 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17), unless the Administrator specifically requests that the liquid be sampled, the actual storage temperature determined, and the Reid vapor pressure determined from the sample(s).

(ii) The true vapor pressure of each type of crude oil with a Reid vapor pressure less than 13.8 kPa or with physical properties that preclude determination by the recommended method is to be determined from available data and recorded if the estimated maximum true vapor pressure is greater than 3.5 kPa.

(3) For other liquids, the vapor pressure:

- (i) May be obtained from standard reference texts, or
 - (ii) Determined by ASTM D2879–83, 96, or 97 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17); or
 - (iii) Measured by an appropriate method approved by the Administrator; or
 - (iv) Calculated by an appropriate method approved by the Administrator.
- (f) The owner or operator of each vessel storing a waste mixture of indeterminate or variable composition shall be subject to the following requirements.
- (1) Prior to the initial filling of the vessel, the highest maximum true vapor pressure for the range of anticipated liquid compositions to be stored will be determined using the methods described in paragraph (e) of this section.
 - (2) For vessels in which the vapor pressure of the anticipated liquid composition is above the cutoff for monitoring but below the cutoff for controls as defined in §60.112b(a), an initial physical test of the vapor pressure is required; and a physical test at least once every 6 months thereafter is required as determined by the following methods:
 - (i) ASTM D2879–83, 96, or 97 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17); or
 - (ii) ASTM D323–82 or 94 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17); or
 - (iii) As measured by an appropriate method as approved by the Administrator.
 - (g) The owner or operator of each vessel equipped with a closed vent system and control device meeting the specification of §60.112b or with emissions reductions equipment as specified in 40 CFR 65.42(b)(4), (b)(5), (b)(6), or (c) is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 65 FR 61756, Oct. 17, 2000; 65 FR 78276, Dec. 14, 2000; 68 FR 59333, Oct. 15, 2003]

§ 60.117b Delegation of authority.

- (a) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Act, the authorities contained in paragraph (b) of this section shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.
- (b) Authorities which will not be delegated to States: §§60.111b(f)(4), 60.114b, 60.116b(e)(3)(iii), 60.116b(e)(3)(iv), and 60.116b(f)(2)(iii).

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 52 FR 22780, June 16, 1987]

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Attachment B for a
Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal

Source Background and Description

Source Name:	Safety Kleen Systems, Inc. (S-K)
Source Location:	601 Riley Road, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
County:	Lake
SIC Code:	2992
Permit Renewal No.:	T089-25906-00301
Permit Reviewer:	Stephanie Wilkerson

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

Source: 72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.40c Applicability and delegation of authority.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (d), (e), (f), and (g) 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 British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr)) or less, but greater than or equal to 2.9 MW (10 MMBtu/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 that meet the applicability requirements in paragraph (a) of this section are not subject to the sulfur dioxide (SO₂) or particulate matter (PM) emission limits, performance testing requirements, or monitoring requirements under this subpart (§§60.42c, 60.43c, 60.44c, 60.45c, 60.46c, or 60.47c) during periods of combustion research, as defined in §60.41c.

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

(e) Heat recovery steam generators that are associated with combined cycle gas turbines and meet the applicability requirements of subpart KKKK of this part are not subject to this subpart. This subpart will continue to apply to all other heat recovery steam generators that are capable of combusting more than or equal to 2.9 MW (10 MMBtu/hr) heat input of fossil fuel but less than or equal to 29 MW (100 MMBtu/hr) heat input of fossil fuel. If the heat recovery steam generator is subject to this subpart, only emissions resulting from combustion of fuels in the steam generating unit are subject to this subpart. (The gas turbine emissions are subject to subpart GG or KKKK, as applicable, of this part).

(f) Any facility covered by subpart AAAA of this part is not subject by this subpart.

(g) Any facility covered by an EPA approved State or Federal section 111(d)/129 plan implementing subpart BBBB of this part is not subject by this subpart.

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5090, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 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 (incorporated by reference, 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 not meeting the definition of natural gas, 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 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17) or diesel fuel oil numbers 1 or 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D975 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).

Dry flue gas desulfurization technology means a SO₂ control system that is located between the steam generating unit and the exhaust vent or stack, and that removes sulfur oxides from the combustion gases of the steam generating unit by contacting the combustion gases with an alkaline reagent and water, whether introduced separately or as a premixed slurry or solution and forming a dry powder material. This definition includes devices where the dry powder material is

subsequently converted to another form. Alkaline reagents used in dry flue gas desulfurization systems include, but are not limited to, lime and sodium compounds.

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

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

Federally enforceable means all limitations and conditions that are enforceable by the Administrator, including the requirements of 40 CFR parts 60 and 61, requirements within any applicable State implementation plan, and any permit requirements established under 40 CFR 52.21 or under 40 CFR 51.18 and 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 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17); or
- (3) A mixture of hydrocarbons that maintains a gaseous state at ISO conditions. Additionally, natural gas must either be composed of at least 70 percent methane by volume or have a gross calorific value between 34 and 43 megajoules (MJ) per dry standard cubic meter (910 and 1,150 Btu per dry standard cubic foot).

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

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

Potential sulfur dioxide emission rate means the theoretical SO₂ emissions (nanograms per joule (ng/J) or lb/MMBtu 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 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).

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

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

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

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

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

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5090, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 60.42c Standard for sulfur dioxide (SO₂).

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (e) of this section, on and after the date on which the performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, the owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts only coal shall neither: cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 10 percent (0.10) of the potential SO₂ emission rate (90 percent reduction), nor cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/MMBtu) heat input. If coal is combusted with other fuels, the affected facility shall neither: cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 10 percent (0.10) of the potential SO₂ emission rate (90 percent reduction), nor cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of the emission limit is determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(b) Except as provided in paragraphs (c) and (e) of this section, on and after the date on which the performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, the owner or operator of an affected facility that:

(1) Combusts only coal refuse alone in a fluidized bed combustion steam generating unit shall neither:

(i) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 20 percent (0.20) of the potential SO₂ emission rate (80 percent reduction); nor

(ii) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/MMBtu) heat input. If coal is fired with coal refuse, the affected facility subject to paragraph (a) of this section. If oil or any other fuel (except coal) is fired with coal refuse, the affected facility is subject to the 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input SO₂ emissions limit or the 90 percent SO₂ reduction requirement specified in paragraph (a) of this section and the emission limit is determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(2) Combusts only coal and that uses an emerging technology for the control of SO₂ emissions shall neither:

(i) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 50 percent (0.50) of the potential SO₂ emission rate (50 percent reduction); nor

(ii) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 260 ng/J (0.60 lb/MMBtu) heat input. If coal is combusted with other fuels, the affected facility is subject to the 50 percent SO₂ reduction requirement specified in this paragraph and the emission limit determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(c) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal, alone or in combination with any other fuel, and is listed in paragraphs (c)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of the emission limit determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section. Percent reduction requirements are not applicable to affected facilities under paragraphs (c)(1), (2), (3), or (4).

(1) Affected facilities that have a heat input capacity of 22 MW (75 MMBtu/hr) or less.

(2) Affected facilities that have an annual capacity for coal of 55 percent (0.55) or less and are subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor for coal of 55 percent (0.55) or less.

(3) Affected facilities located in a noncontinental area.

(4) Affected facilities that combust coal in a duct burner as part of a combined cycle system where 30 percent (0.30) or less of the heat entering the steam generating unit is from combustion of coal in the duct burner and 70 percent (0.70) or more of the heat entering the steam generating unit is from exhaust gases entering the duct burner.

(d) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts oil shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 215 ng/J (0.50 lb/MMBtu) heat input; or, as an alternative, no

owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts oil shall combust oil in the affected facility that contains greater than 0.5 weight percent sulfur. The percent reduction requirements are not applicable to affected facilities under this paragraph.

(e) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal, oil, or coal and oil with any other fuel shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of the following:

(1) The percent of potential SO₂ emission rate or numerical SO₂ emission rate required under paragraph (a) or (b)(2) of this section, as applicable, for any affected facility that

(i) Combusts coal in combination with any other fuel;

(ii) Has a heat input capacity greater than 22 MW (75 MMBtu/hr); and

(iii) Has an annual capacity factor for coal greater than 55 percent (0.55); and

(2) The emission limit determined according to the following formula for any affected facility that combusts coal, oil, or coal and oil with any other fuel:

$$E_s = \frac{(K_a H_a + K_b H_b + K_c H_c)}{(H_a + H_b + H_c)}$$

Where:

E_s= SO₂ emission limit, expressed in ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input;

K_a= 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/MMBtu);

K_b= 260 ng/J (0.60 lb/MMBtu);

K_c= 215 ng/J (0.50 lb/MMBtu);

H_a= Heat input from the combustion of coal, except coal combusted in an affected facility subject to paragraph (b)(2) of this section, in Joules (J) [MMBtu];

H_b= Heat input from the combustion of coal in an affected facility subject to paragraph (b)(2) of this section, in J (MMBtu); and

H_c= Heat input from the combustion of oil, in J (MMBtu).

(f) Reduction in the potential SO₂ emission rate through fuel pretreatment is not credited toward the percent reduction requirement under paragraph (b)(2) of this section unless:

(1) Fuel pretreatment results in a 50 percent (0.50) or greater reduction in the potential SO₂ emission rate; and

(2) Emissions from the pretreated fuel (without either combustion or post-combustion SO₂ control) are equal to or less than the emission limits specified under paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(g) Except as provided in paragraph (h) of this section, compliance with the percent reduction requirements, fuel oil sulfur limits, and emission limits of this section shall be determined on a 30-day rolling average basis.

(h) For affected facilities listed under paragraphs (h)(1), (2), or (3) of this section, compliance with the emission limits or fuel oil sulfur limits under this section may be determined based on a certification from the fuel supplier, as described under §60.48c(f), as applicable.

(1) Distillate oil-fired affected facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 29 MW (10 and 100 MMBtu/hr).

(2) Residual oil-fired affected facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 8.7 MW (10 and 30 MMBtu/hr).

(3) Coal-fired facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 8.7 MW (10 and 30 MMBtu/hr).

(i) The SO₂ emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, and percent reduction requirements under this section apply at all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(j) For affected facilities located in noncontinental areas and affected facilities complying with the percent reduction standard, only the heat input supplied to the affected facility from the combustion of coal and oil is counted under this section. No credit is provided for the heat input to the affected facility from wood or other fuels or for heat derived from exhaust gases from other sources, such as stationary gas turbines, internal combustion engines, and kilns.

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5090, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 60.43c Standard for particulate matter (PM).

(a) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before February 28, 2005, that combusts coal or combusts mixtures of coal with other fuels and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/hr) or greater, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of the following emission limits:

(1) 22 ng/J (0.051 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility combusts only coal, or combusts coal with other fuels and has an annual capacity factor for the other fuels of 10 percent (0.10) or less.

(2) 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility combusts coal with other fuels, has an annual capacity factor for the other fuels greater than 10 percent (0.10), and is subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor greater than 10 percent (0.10) for fuels other than coal.

(b) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before February 28, 2005, that combusts wood or combusts mixtures of wood with other fuels (except coal) and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/hr) or greater, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of the following emissions limits:

- (1) 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility has an annual capacity factor for wood greater than 30 percent (0.30); or
- (2) 130 ng/J (0.30 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility has an annual capacity factor for wood of 30 percent (0.30) or less and is subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor for wood of 30 percent (0.30) or less.
- (c) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that can combust coal, wood, or oil and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/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. Owners and operators of an affected facility that elect to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) for measuring PM emissions according to the requirements of this subpart and are subject to a federally enforceable PM limit of 0.030 lb/MMBtu or less are exempt from the opacity standard specified in this paragraph.
- (d) The PM and opacity standards under this section apply at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.
- (e)(1) On and 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, 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/hr) or greater shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of 13 ng/J (0.030 lb/MMBtu) heat input, except as provided in paragraphs (e)(2), (e)(3), and (e)(4) 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 initial performance test is completed or 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 shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of both:
- (i) 22 ng/J (0.051 lb/MMBtu) heat input derived from the combustion of coal, oil, 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, wood, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels.
- (3) On and 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/hr) or greater shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input.
- (4) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, an owner or operator of an affected facility that commences construction, reconstruction, or modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts only oil that contains no more than 0.50 weight percent sulfur or a mixture of 0.50

weight percent sulfur oil with other fuels not subject to a PM standard under §60.43c and not using a post-combustion technology (except a wet scrubber) to reduce PM or SO₂ emissions is not subject to the PM limit in this section.

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5091, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 60.44c Compliance and performance test methods and procedures for sulfur dioxide.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (g) and (h) of this section and §60.8(b), performance tests required under §60.8 shall be conducted following the procedures specified in paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) of this section, as applicable. Section 60.8(f) does not apply to this section. The 30-day notice required in §60.8(d) applies only to the initial performance test unless otherwise specified by the Administrator.

(b) The initial performance test required under §60.8 shall be conducted over 30 consecutive operating days of the steam generating unit. Compliance with the percent reduction requirements and SO₂ emission limits under §60.42c shall be determined using a 30-day average. The first operating day included in the initial performance test shall be scheduled within 30 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after the initial startup of the facility. The steam generating unit load during the 30-day period does not have to be the maximum design heat input capacity, but must be representative of future operating conditions.

(c) After the initial performance test required under paragraph (b) of this section and §60.8, compliance with the percent reduction requirements and SO₂ emission limits under §60.42c is based on the average percent reduction and the average SO₂ emission rates for 30 consecutive steam generating unit operating days. A separate performance test is completed at the end of each steam generating unit operating day, and a new 30-day average percent reduction and SO₂ emission rate are calculated to show compliance with the standard.

(d) If only coal, only oil, or a mixture of coal and oil is combusted in an affected facility, the procedures in Method 19 of appendix A of this part are used to determine the hourly SO₂ emission rate (E_{ho}) and the 30-day average SO₂ emission rate (E_{ao}). The hourly averages used to compute the 30-day averages are obtained from the CEMS. Method 19 of appendix A of this part shall be used to calculate E_{ao} when using daily fuel sampling or Method 6B of appendix A of this part.

(e) If coal, oil, or coal and oil are combusted with other fuels:

(1) An adjusted E_{ho} (E_{ho0}) is used in Equation 19–19 of Method 19 of appendix A of this part to compute the adjusted E_{ao} (E_{ao0}). The E_{ho0} is computed using the following formula:

$$E_{ho0} = \frac{E_{ho} - E_w(1 - X_1)}{X_1}$$

Where:

E_{ho0} = Adjusted E_{ho}, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_{ho} = Hourly SO₂ emission rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_w = SO₂ concentration in fuels other than coal and oil combusted in the affected facility, as determined by fuel sampling and analysis procedures in Method 9 of appendix A of this part, ng/J (lb/MMBtu). The value E_w for each fuel lot is used for each hourly average during the time that the

lot is being combusted. The owner or operator does not have to measure E_w if the owner or operator elects to assume $E_w = 0$.

X_k = Fraction of the total heat input from fuel combustion derived from coal and oil, as determined by applicable procedures in Method 19 of appendix A of this part.

(2) The owner or operator of an affected facility that qualifies under the provisions of §60.42c(c) or (d) (where percent reduction is not required) does not have to measure the parameters E_w or X_k if the owner or operator of the affected facility elects to measure emission rates of the coal or oil using the fuel sampling and analysis procedures under Method 19 of appendix A of this part.

(f) Affected facilities subject to the percent reduction requirements under §60.42c(a) or (b) shall determine compliance with the SO_2 emission limits under §60.42c pursuant to paragraphs (d) or (e) of this section, and shall determine compliance with the percent reduction requirements using the following procedures:

(1) If only coal is combusted, the percent of potential SO_2 emission rate is computed using the following formula:

$$\%P_s = 100 \left(1 - \frac{\%R_g}{100} \right) \left(1 - \frac{\%R_f}{100} \right)$$

Where:

$\%P_s$ = Potential SO_2 emission rate, in percent;

$\%R_g$ = SO_2 removal efficiency of the control device as determined by Method 19 of appendix A of this part, in percent; and

$\%R_f$ = SO_2 removal efficiency of fuel pretreatment as determined by Method 19 of appendix A of this part, in percent.

(2) If coal, oil, or coal and oil are combusted with other fuels, the same procedures required in paragraph (f)(1) of this section are used, except as provided for in the following:

(i) To compute the $\%P_s$, an adjusted $\%R_g$ ($\%R_{g0}$) is computed from E_{ao0} from paragraph (e)(1) of this section and an adjusted average SO_2 inlet rate (E_{ai0}) using the following formula:

$$\%R_{g0} = 100 \left(1 - \frac{E_{ao0}}{E_{ai0}} \right)$$

Where:

$\%R_{g0}$ = Adjusted $\%R_g$, in percent;

E_{ao0} = Adjusted E_{ao} , ng/J (lb/MMBtu); and

E_{ai0} = Adjusted average SO_2 inlet rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu).

(ii) To compute E_{ai0} , an adjusted hourly SO_2 inlet rate (E_{hi0}) is used. The E_{hi0} is computed using the following formula:

$$E_{hi0} = \frac{E_{hi} - E_w(1 - X_k)}{X_k}$$

Where:

E_{hi0} = Adjusted E_{hi} , ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_{hi} = Hourly SO_2 inlet rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_w = SO_2 concentration in fuels other than coal and oil combusted in the affected facility, as determined by fuel sampling and analysis procedures in Method 19 of appendix A of this part, ng/J (lb/MMBtu). The value E_w for each fuel lot is used for each hourly average during the time that the lot is being combusted. The owner or operator does not have to measure E_w if the owner or operator elects to assume $E_w = 0$; and

X_k = Fraction of the total heat input from fuel combustion derived from coal and oil, as determined by applicable procedures in Method 19 of appendix A of this part.

(g) For oil-fired affected facilities where the owner or operator seeks to demonstrate compliance with the fuel oil sulfur limits under §60.42c based on shipment fuel sampling, the initial performance test shall consist of sampling and analyzing the oil in the initial tank of oil to be fired in the steam generating unit to demonstrate that the oil contains 0.5 weight percent sulfur or less. Thereafter, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall sample the oil in the fuel tank after each new shipment of oil is received, as described under §60.46c(d)(2).

(h) For affected facilities subject to §60.42c(h)(1), (2), or (3) where the owner or operator seeks to demonstrate compliance with the SO_2 standards based on fuel supplier certification, the performance test shall consist of the certification from the fuel supplier, as described in §60.48c(f), as applicable.

(i) The owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to demonstrate compliance with the SO_2 standards under §60.42c(c)(2) shall demonstrate the maximum design heat input capacity of the steam generating unit by operating the steam generating unit at this capacity for 24 hours. This demonstration shall be made during the initial performance test, and a subsequent demonstration may be requested at any other time. If the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate for the affected facility is less than the maximum design heat input capacity stated by the manufacturer of the affected facility, the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate shall be used to determine the annual capacity factor for the affected facility; otherwise, the maximum design heat input capacity provided by the manufacturer shall be used.

(j) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall use all valid SO_2 emissions data in calculating $\%P_s$ and E_{ho} under paragraphs (d), (e), or (f) of this section, as applicable, whether or not the minimum emissions data requirements under §60.46c(f) are achieved. All valid emissions data, including valid data collected during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, shall be used in calculating $\%P_s$ or E_{ho} pursuant to paragraphs (d), (e), or (f) of this section, as applicable.

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5091, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 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) of this section.

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

(2) Method 3A or 3B of appendix A-2 of this part shall be used for gas analysis when applying Method 5 or 5B of appendix A-3 of this part or 17 of appendix A-6 of this part.

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

(i) Method 5 of appendix A of this part may be used only at affected facilities without wet scrubber systems.

(ii) Method 17 of appendix A of this part 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 of appendix A of this part may be used in Method 17 of appendix A of this part only if Method 17 of appendix A of this part is used in conjunction with a wet scrubber system. Method 17 of appendix A of this part shall not be used in conjunction with a wet scrubber system if the effluent is saturated or laden with water droplets.

(iii) Method 5B of appendix A of this part 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 5B of appendix A of this part, 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 (O₂) or carbon dioxide (CO₂) measurement shall be obtained simultaneously with each run of Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part by traversing the duct at the same sampling location.

(7) For each run using Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part, the emission rates expressed in ng/J (lb/MMBtu) heat input shall be determined using:

(i) The O₂ or CO₂ 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 of appendix A of this part.

(8) Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part shall be used for determining the opacity of stack emissions.

(b) The owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to demonstrate compliance with the PM standards under §60.43c(b)(2) shall demonstrate the maximum design heat input capacity of the steam generating unit by operating the steam generating unit at this capacity for 24 hours. This demonstration shall be made during the initial performance test, and a subsequent demonstration

may be requested at any other time. If the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate for the affected facility is less than the maximum design heat input capacity stated by the manufacturer of the affected facility, the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate shall be used to determine the annual capacity factor for the affected facility; otherwise, the maximum design heat input capacity provided by the manufacturer shall be used.

(c) In place of PM testing with Method 5 or 5B of appendix A–3 of this part or Method 17 of appendix A–6 of this part, an owner or operator may elect to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for monitoring PM emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system. The owner or operator of an affected facility who elects to continuously monitor PM emissions instead of conducting performance testing using Method 5 or 5B of appendix A–3 of this part or Method 17 of appendix A–6 of this part shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS and shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(14) of this section.

(1) Notify the Administrator 1 month before starting use of the system.

(2) Notify the Administrator 1 month before stopping use of the system.

(3) The monitor shall be installed, evaluated, and operated in accordance with §60.13 of subpart A of this part.

(4) The initial performance evaluation shall be completed no later than 180 days after the date of initial startup of the affected facility, as specified under §60.8 of subpart A of this part or within 180 days of notification to the Administrator of use of CEMS if the owner or operator was previously determining compliance by Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part performance tests, whichever is later.

(5) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test for PM emissions as required under §60.8 of subpart A of this part. Compliance with the PM emission limit shall be determined by using the CEMS specified in paragraph (d) of this section to measure PM and calculating a 24-hour block arithmetic average emission concentration using EPA Reference Method 19 of appendix A of this part, section 4.1.

(6) Compliance with the PM emission limit shall be determined based on the 24-hour daily (block) average of the hourly arithmetic average emission concentrations using CEMS outlet data.

(7) At a minimum, valid CEMS hourly averages shall be obtained as specified in paragraph (c)(7)(i) of this section for 75 percent of the total operating hours per 30-day rolling average.

(i) At least two data points per hour shall be used to calculate each 1-hour arithmetic average.

(ii) [Reserved]

(8) The 1-hour arithmetic averages required under paragraph (c)(7) of this section shall be expressed in ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input and shall be used to calculate the boiler operating day daily arithmetic average emission concentrations. The 1-hour arithmetic averages shall be calculated using the data points required under §60.13(e)(2) of subpart A of this part.

(9) All valid CEMS data shall be used in calculating average emission concentrations even if the minimum CEMS data requirements of paragraph (c)(7) of this section are not met.

(10) The CEMS shall be operated according to Performance Specification 11 in appendix B of this part.

(11) During the correlation testing runs of the CEMS required by Performance Specification 11 in appendix B of this part, PM and O₂(or CO₂) data shall be collected concurrently (or within a 30- to 60-minute period) by both the continuous emission monitors and performance tests conducted using the following test methods.

(i) For PM, Method 5 or 5B of appendix A–3 of this part or Method 17 of appendix A–6 of this part shall be used; and

(ii) After July 1, 2010 or after Method 202 of appendix M of part 51 has been revised to minimize artifact measurement and notice of that change has been published in the Federal Register, whichever is later, for condensable PM emissions, Method 202 of appendix M of part 51 shall be used; and

(iii) For O₂ (or CO₂), Method 3A or 3B of appendix A–2 of this part, as applicable shall be used.

(12) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests shall be performed in accordance with procedure 2 in appendix F of this part. Relative Response Audit's must be performed annually and Response Correlation Audits must be performed every 3 years.

(13) When PM emissions data are not obtained because of CEMS breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments, emissions data shall be obtained by using other monitoring systems as approved by the Administrator or EPA Reference Method 19 of appendix A of this part to provide, as necessary, valid emissions data for a minimum of 75 percent of total operating hours on a 30-day rolling average.

(14) After July 1, 2011, within 90 days after the date of completing each performance evaluation required by paragraph (c)(11) of this section, the owner or operator of the affected facility must either submit the test data to EPA by successfully entering the data electronically into EPA's WebFIRE data base available at <http://cfpub.epa.gov/oarweb/index.cfm?action=fire.main> or mail a copy to: United States Environmental Protection Agency; Energy Strategies Group; 109 TW Alexander DR; Mail Code: D243–01; RTP, NC 27711.

(d) The owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to demonstrate compliance under §60.43c(e)(4) shall follow the applicable procedures under §60.48c(f). For residual oil-fired affected facilities, fuel supplier certifications are only allowed for facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 8.7 MW (10 to 30 MMBtu/hr).

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5091, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 60.46c Emission monitoring for sulfur dioxide.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the SO₂emission limits under §60.42c shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for measuring SO₂concentrations and either O₂or CO₂concentrations at the outlet of the SO₂control device (or the outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO₂control device is used), and shall record the output of the system. The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the percent reduction requirements under §60.42c shall measure SO₂concentrations and either O₂or CO₂concentrations at both the inlet and outlet of the SO₂control device.

(b) The 1-hour average SO₂emission rates measured by a CEMS shall be expressed in ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input and shall be used to calculate the average emission rates under §60.42c. Each 1-hour average SO₂emission rate must be based on at least 30 minutes of operation, and shall be calculated using the data points required under §60.13(h)(2). Hourly SO₂emission rates

are not calculated if the affected facility is operated less than 30 minutes in a 1-hour period and are not counted toward determination of a steam generating unit operating day.

(c) The procedures under §60.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the CEMS.

(1) All CEMS shall be operated in accordance with the applicable procedures under Performance Specifications 1, 2, and 3 of appendix B of this part.

(2) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests shall be performed in accordance with Procedure 1 of appendix F of this part.

(3) For affected facilities subject to the percent reduction requirements under §60.42c, the span value of the SO₂CEMS at the inlet to the SO₂control device shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO₂emission rate of the fuel combusted, and the span value of the SO₂CEMS at the outlet from the SO₂control device shall be 50 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO₂emission rate of the fuel combusted.

(4) For affected facilities that are not subject to the percent reduction requirements of §60.42c, the span value of the SO₂CEMS at the outlet from the SO₂control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO₂control device is used) shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO₂emission rate of the fuel combusted.

(d) As an alternative to operating a CEMS at the inlet to the SO₂control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO₂control device is used) as required under paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to determine the average SO₂emission rate by sampling the fuel prior to combustion. As an alternative to operating a CEMS at the outlet from the SO₂control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO₂control device is used) as required under paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to determine the average SO₂emission rate by using Method 6B of appendix A of this part. Fuel sampling shall be conducted pursuant to either paragraph (d)(1) or (d)(2) of this section. Method 6B of appendix A of this part shall be conducted pursuant to paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

(1) For affected facilities combusting coal or oil, coal or oil samples shall be collected daily in an as-fired condition at the inlet to the steam generating unit and analyzed for sulfur content and heat content according the Method 19 of appendix A of this part. Method 19 of appendix A of this part provides procedures for converting these measurements into the format to be used in calculating the average SO₂input rate.

(2) As an alternative fuel sampling procedure for affected facilities combusting oil, oil samples may be collected from the fuel tank for each steam generating unit immediately after the fuel tank is filled and before any oil is combusted. The owner or operator of the affected facility shall analyze the oil sample to determine the sulfur content of the oil. If a partially empty fuel tank is refilled, a new sample and analysis of the fuel in the tank would be required upon filling. Results of the fuel analysis taken after each new shipment of oil is received shall be used as the daily value when calculating the 30-day rolling average until the next shipment is received. If the fuel analysis shows that the sulfur content in the fuel tank is greater than 0.5 weight percent sulfur, the owner or operator shall ensure that the sulfur content of subsequent oil shipments is low enough to cause the 30-day rolling average sulfur content to be 0.5 weight percent sulfur or less.

(3) Method 6B of appendix A of this part may be used in lieu of CEMS to measure SO₂at the inlet or outlet of the SO₂control system. An initial stratification test is required to verify the adequacy of the Method 6B of appendix A of this part sampling location. The stratification test shall consist of three paired runs of a suitable SO₂and CO₂measurement train operated at the candidate location and a second similar train operated according to the procedures in §3.2 and the applicable

procedures in section 7 of Performance Specification 2 of appendix B of this part. Method 6B of appendix A of this part, Method 6A of appendix A of this part, or a combination of Methods 6 and 3 of appendix A of this part or Methods 6C and 3A of appendix A of this part are suitable measurement techniques. If Method 6B of appendix A of this part is used for the second train, sampling time and timer operation may be adjusted for the stratification test as long as an adequate sample volume is collected; however, both sampling trains are to be operated similarly. For the location to be adequate for Method 6B of appendix A of this part 24-hour tests, the mean of the absolute difference between the three paired runs must be less than 10 percent (0.10).

(e) The monitoring requirements of paragraphs (a) and (d) of this section shall not apply to affected facilities subject to §60.42c(h) (1), (2), or (3) where the owner or operator of the affected facility seeks to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ standards based on fuel supplier certification, as described under §60.48c(f), as applicable.

(f) The owner or operator of an affected facility operating a CEMS pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, or conducting as-fired fuel sampling pursuant to paragraph (d)(1) of this section, shall obtain emission data for at least 75 percent of the operating hours in at least 22 out of 30 successive steam generating unit operating days. If this minimum data requirement is not met with a single monitoring system, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall supplement the emission data with data collected with other monitoring systems as approved by the Administrator.

§ 60.47c Emission monitoring for particulate matter.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility combusting coal, oil, or wood that is subject to the opacity standards under §60.43c shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) for measuring the opacity of the emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system. The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to an opacity standard in §60.43c(c) and that is not required to install a COMS shall conduct a performance test using Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part and the procedures in §60.11 to demonstrate compliance with the applicable limit in §60.43c and shall comply with either paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) of this section. If during the initial 60 minutes of observation all 6-minute averages are less than 10 percent and all individual 15-second observations are less than or equal to 20 percent, the observation period may be reduced from 3 hours to 60 minutes.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) and (a)(3) of this section, the owner or operator shall conduct subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance tests using the procedures in paragraph (a) of this section according to the applicable schedule in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (a)(1)(iv) of this section, as determined by the most recent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test results.

(i) If no visible emissions are observed, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test must be completed within 12 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted;

(ii) If visible emissions are observed but the maximum 6-minute average opacity is less than or equal to 5 percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test must be completed within 6 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted;

(iii) If the maximum 6-minute average opacity is greater than 5 percent but less than or equal to 10 percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test must be

completed within 3 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted; or

(iv) If the maximum 6-minute average opacity is greater than 10 percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test must be completed within 30 calendar days from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted.

(2) If the maximum 6-minute opacity is less than 10 percent during the most recent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test, the owner or operator may, as an alternative to performing subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance tests, elect to perform subsequent monitoring using Method 22 of appendix A-7 of this part according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator shall conduct 10 minute observations (during normal operation) each operating day the affected facility fires fuel for which an opacity standard is applicable using Method 22 of appendix A-7 of this part and demonstrate that the sum of the occurrences of any visible emissions is not in excess of 5 percent of the observation period (*i.e.* , 30 seconds per 10 minute period). If the sum of the occurrence of any visible emissions is greater than 30 seconds during the initial 10 minute observation, immediately conduct a 30 minute observation. If the sum of the occurrence of visible emissions is greater than 5 percent of the observation period (*i.e.* , 90 seconds per 30 minute period) the owner or operator shall either document and adjust the operation of the facility and demonstrate within 24 hours that the sum of the occurrence of visible emissions is equal to or less than 5 percent during a 30 minute observation (*i.e.* , 90 seconds) or conduct a new Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test using the procedures in paragraph (a) of this section within 30 calendar days according to the requirements in §60.45c(a)(8).

(ii) If no visible emissions are observed for 30 operating days during which an opacity standard is applicable, observations can be reduced to once every 7 operating days during which an opacity standard is applicable. If any visible emissions are observed, daily observations shall be resumed.

(3) If the maximum 6-minute opacity is less than 10 percent during the most recent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test, the owner or operator may, as an alternative to performing subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 performance tests, elect to perform subsequent monitoring using a digital opacity compliance system according to a site-specific monitoring plan approved by the Administrator. The observations shall be similar, but not necessarily identical, to the requirements in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. For reference purposes in preparing the monitoring plan, see OAQPS "Determination of Visible Emission Opacity from Stationary Sources Using Computer-Based Photographic Analysis Systems." This document is available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA); Office of Air Quality and Planning Standards; Sector Policies and Programs Division; Measurement Policy Group (D243-02), Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. This document is also available on the Technology Transfer Network (TTN) under Emission Measurement Center Preliminary Methods.

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

(c) Owners and operators of an affected facilities that burn only distillate oil that contains no more than 0.5 weight percent sulfur and/or liquid or gaseous fuels with potential sulfur dioxide emission rates of 26 ng/J (0.060 lb/MMBtu) heat input or less and that do not use a post-combustion technology to reduce SO₂ or PM emissions and that are subject to an opacity standard in §60.43c(c) are not required to operate a COMS if they follow the applicable procedures in §60.48c(f).

(d) Owners or operators complying with the PM emission limit by using a PM CEMS must calibrate, maintain, operate, and record the output of the system for PM emissions discharged to the atmosphere as specified in §60.45c(c). The CEMS specified in paragraph §60.45c(c) shall be operated and data recorded during all periods of operation of the affected facility except for CEMS breakdowns and repairs. Data is recorded during calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments.

(e) Owners and operators of an affected facility that is subject to an opacity standard in §60.43c(c) and that does not use post-combustion technology (except a wet scrubber) for reducing PM, SO₂, or carbon monoxide (CO) emissions, burns only gaseous fuels or fuel oils that contain less than or equal to 0.5 weight percent sulfur, and is operated such that emissions of CO discharged to the atmosphere from the affected facility are maintained at levels less than or equal to 0.15 lb/MMBtu on a boiler operating day average basis is not required to operate a COMS. Owners and operators of affected facilities electing to comply with this paragraph must demonstrate compliance according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (4) of this section; or

(1) You must monitor CO emissions using a CEMS according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (e)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) The CO CEMS must be installed, certified, maintained, and operated according to the provisions in §60.58b(i)(3) of subpart Eb of this part.

(ii) Each 1-hour CO emissions average is calculated using the data points generated by the CO CEMS expressed in parts per million by volume corrected to 3 percent oxygen (dry basis).

(iii) At a minimum, valid 1-hour CO emissions averages must be obtained for at least 90 percent of the operating hours on a 30-day rolling average basis. The 1-hour averages are calculated using the data points required in §60.13(h)(2).

(iv) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests for the CO CEMS must be performed in accordance with procedure 1 in appendix F of this part.

(2) You must calculate the 1-hour average CO emissions levels for each steam generating unit operating day by multiplying the average hourly CO output concentration measured by the CO CEMS times the corresponding average hourly flue gas flow rate and divided by the corresponding average hourly heat input to the affected source. The 24-hour average CO emission level is determined by calculating the arithmetic average of the hourly CO emission levels computed for each steam generating unit operating day.

(3) You must evaluate the preceding 24-hour average CO emission level each steam generating unit operating day excluding periods of affected source startup, shutdown, or malfunction. If the 24-hour average CO emission level is greater than 0.15 lb/MMBtu, you must initiate investigation of the relevant equipment and control systems within 24 hours of the first discovery of the high emission incident and, take the appropriate corrective action as soon as practicable to adjust control settings or repair equipment to reduce the 24-hour average CO emission level to 0.15 lb/MMBtu or less.

(4) You must record the CO measurements and calculations performed according to paragraph (e) of this section and any corrective actions taken. The record of corrective action taken must include the date and time during which the 24-hour average CO emission level was greater than 0.15 lb/MMBtu, and the date, time, and description of the corrective action.

(f) Owners and operators of an affected facility that is subject to an opacity standard in §60.43c(c) and that uses a bag leak detection system to monitor the performance of a fabric filter (baghouse) according to the most recent requirements in section §60.48Da of this part is not required to operate a COMS.

(g) Owners and operators of an affected facility that is subject to an opacity standard in §60.43c(c) and that burns only gaseous fuels or fuel oils that contain less than or equal to 0.5 weight percent sulfur and operates according to a written site-specific monitoring plan approved by the permitting authority is not required to operate a COMS. This monitoring plan must include procedures and criteria for establishing and monitoring specific parameters for the affected facility indicative of compliance with the opacity standard.

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5091, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 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 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.

(2) If applicable, a copy of any federally enforceable requirement that limits the annual capacity factor for any fuel or mixture of fuels under §60.42c, or §60.43c.

(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.

(4) Notification if an emerging technology will be used for controlling SO₂ emissions. The Administrator will examine the description of the control device and will determine whether the technology qualifies as an emerging technology. In making this determination, the Administrator may require the owner or operator of the affected facility to submit additional information concerning the control device. The affected facility is subject to the provisions of §60.42c(a) or (b)(1), unless and until this determination is made by the Administrator.

(b) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO₂ emission limits of §60.42c, or the PM or opacity limits of §60.43c, shall submit to the Administrator the performance test data from the initial and any subsequent performance tests and, if applicable, the performance evaluation of the CEMS and/or COMS using the applicable performance specifications in appendix B of this part.

(c) In addition to the applicable requirements in §60.7, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the opacity limits in §60.43c(c) shall submit excess emission reports for any excess emissions from the affected facility that occur during the reporting period and maintain records according to the requirements specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section, as applicable to the visible emissions monitoring method used.

(1) For each performance test conducted using Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part, the owner or operator shall keep the records including the information specified in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Dates and time intervals of all opacity observation periods;

(ii) Name, affiliation, and copy of current visible emission reading certification for each visible emission observer participating in the performance test; and

(iii) Copies of all visible emission observer opacity field data sheets;

(2) For each performance test conducted using Method 22 of appendix A-4 of this part, the owner or operator shall keep the records including the information specified in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) Dates and time intervals of all visible emissions observation periods;

(ii) Name and affiliation for each visible emission observer participating in the performance test;

(iii) Copies of all visible emission observer opacity field data sheets; and

(iv) Documentation of any adjustments made and the time the adjustments were completed to the affected facility operation by the owner or operator to demonstrate compliance with the applicable monitoring requirements.

(3) For each digital opacity compliance system, the owner or operator shall maintain records and submit reports according to the requirements specified in the site-specific monitoring plan approved by the Administrator

(d) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO₂emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, or percent reduction requirements under §60.42c shall submit reports to the Administrator.

(e) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO₂emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, or percent reduction requirements under §60.42c shall keep records and submit reports as required under paragraph (d) of this section, including the following information, as applicable.

(1) Calendar dates covered in the reporting period.

(2) Each 30-day average SO₂emission rate (ng/J or lb/MMBtu), or 30-day average sulfur content (weight percent), calculated during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period; reasons for any noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of corrective actions taken.

(3) Each 30-day average percent of potential SO₂emission rate calculated during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period; reasons for any noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of the corrective actions taken.

(4) Identification of any steam generating unit operating days for which SO₂or diluent (O₂or CO₂) data have not been obtained by an approved method for at least 75 percent of the operating hours; justification for not obtaining sufficient data; and a description of corrective actions taken.

(5) Identification of any times when emissions data have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates; justification for excluding data; and a description of corrective actions taken if data have been excluded for periods other than those during which coal or oil were not combusted in the steam generating unit.

(6) Identification of the F factor used in calculations, method of determination, and type of fuel combusted.

(7) Identification of whether averages have been obtained based on CEMS rather than manual sampling methods.

(8) If a CEMS is used, identification of any times when the pollutant concentration exceeded the full span of the CEMS.

(9) If a CEMS is used, description of any modifications to the CEMS that could affect the ability of the CEMS to comply with Performance Specifications 2 or 3 of appendix B of this part.

(10) If a CEMS is used, results of daily CEMS drift tests and quarterly accuracy assessments as required under appendix F, Procedure 1 of this part.

(11) If fuel supplier certification is used to demonstrate compliance, records of fuel supplier certification as described under paragraph (f)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section, as applicable. In addition to records of fuel supplier certifications, the report shall include a certified statement signed by the owner or operator of the affected facility that the records of fuel supplier certifications submitted represent all of the fuel combusted during the reporting period.

(f) Fuel supplier certification shall include the following information:

(1) For distillate oil:

(i) The name of the oil supplier;

(ii) A statement from the oil supplier that the oil complies with the specifications under the definition of distillate oil in §60.41c; and

(iii) The sulfur content or maximum sulfur content of the oil.

(2) For residual oil:

(i) The name of the oil supplier;

(ii) The location of the oil when the sample was drawn for analysis to determine the sulfur content of the oil, specifically including whether the oil was sampled as delivered to the affected facility, or whether the sample was drawn from oil in storage at the oil supplier's or oil refiner's facility, or other location;

(iii) The sulfur content of the oil from which the shipment came (or of the shipment itself); and

(iv) The method used to determine the sulfur content of the oil.

(3) For coal:

(i) The name of the coal supplier;

(ii) The location of the coal when the sample was collected for analysis to determine the properties of the coal, specifically including whether the coal was sampled as delivered to the affected facility or whether the sample was collected from coal in storage at the mine, at a coal preparation plant, at a coal supplier's facility, or at another location. The certification shall include the name of the coal mine (and coal seam), coal storage facility, or coal preparation plant (where the sample was collected);

(iii) The results of the analysis of the coal from which the shipment came (or of the shipment itself) including the sulfur content, moisture content, ash content, and heat content; and

(iv) The methods used to determine the properties of the coal.

(4) For other fuels:

(i) The name of the supplier of the fuel;

(ii) The potential sulfur emissions rate or maximum potential sulfur emissions rate of the fuel in ng/J heat input; and

(iii) The method used to determine the potential sulfur emissions rate of the fuel.

(g)(1) Except as provided under paragraphs (g)(2) and (g)(3) of this section, the owner or operator of each affected facility shall record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted during each operating day.

(2) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of paragraph (g)(1) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts only natural gas, wood, fuels using fuel certification in §60.48c(f) to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ standard, fuels not subject to an emissions standard (excluding opacity), or a mixture of these fuels may elect to record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted during each calendar month.

(3) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of paragraph (g)(1) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility or multiple affected facilities located on a contiguous property unit where the only fuels combusted in any steam generating unit (including steam generating units not subject to this subpart) at that property are natural gas, wood, distillate oil meeting the most current requirements in §60.42C to use fuel certification to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ standard, and/or fuels, excluding coal and residual oil, not subject to an emissions standard (excluding opacity) may elect to record and maintain records of the total amount of each steam generating unit fuel delivered to that property during each calendar month.

(h) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting the annual capacity factor for any fuel or mixture of fuels under §60.42c or §60.43c shall calculate the annual capacity factor individually for each fuel combusted. The annual capacity factor is determined on a 12-month rolling average basis with a new annual capacity factor calculated at the end of the 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.

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5091, Jan. 28, 2009]

Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality

Addendum to the Technical Support Document for a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal

Source Name:	Safety Kleen Systems, Inc. (S-K)
Source Location:	601 Riley Road, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
County:	Lake
SIC Code:	2992
Permit Renewal No.:	T089-25906-00301
Permit Reviewer:	Stephanie Wilkerson

On June 18, 2009, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) had a notice published in the Gary Post Tribune in Merrillville, Indiana, and The Times in Munster, Indiana, stating that Safety Kleen Systems, Inc. (S-K) had applied for a Part 70 Operating Permit renewal for a stationary oil refinery. The notice also stated that OAQ proposed to issue a permit renewal for this operation and provided information on how the public could review the proposed permit renewal and other documentation. Finally, the notice informed interested parties that there was a period of thirty (30) days to provide comments on whether or not this permit renewal should be issued as proposed.

Comments from Mr. Denny Zawodni on behalf of Safety Kleen Systems, Inc. (S-K) were received regarding the issuance of this permit renewal. The summary of the comments and corresponding responses is as follows (**bold** language has been added, ~~struck~~ language has been deleted, and the Table of Contents has been updated as appropriate):

Technical Support Document (TSD)

Comment 1:

There is a discrepancy in the annual emissions for NO_x shown in the table found on page 9 of 26 in the TSD and the table on page 1 of 6 of Appendix A to the TSD (116 tons/yr versus 92.457 tons/yr). When only considering the worst-case scenario for the off-gas at Heater H-406, the 92.457 tons NO_x/yr is correct. This revision would also have the effect of changing the source status in Section A.1 of the draft permit to Minor under the Emission Offset rules.

Response 1:

IDEM prefers not to change the TSD after the public notice period, instead using this Addendum to document any changes thereto.

The Emissions Summary table in the calculations has the correct total for the potential emissions of NO_x for the source. Therefore, the Unrestricted Potential Emissions table has been corrected as follows:

Pollutant	tons/year
PM	7.125
PM ₁₀	14.63
PM _{2.5}	8.732
SO ₂	172.7
VOC	53.19
CO	88.82
NO _x	92.457

Additionally, the table in the TSD titled "Potential to Emit After Issuance" is also corrected as follows:

Process/ Emission Unit	Potential to Emit (tons/year)						
	PM	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	VOC	CO	NO _x
Natural gas-fired boilers and process heaters SB-801, SB-820, SB-821, H-302, and H-404	1.22	4.90	4.90	0.39	3.54	54.12	32.22
Process Heater H-201*	1.71	2.82	1.11	60.00	0.66	10.04	17.62
Process Heater H-301*	1.25	2.06	0.81		0.48	7.36	12.51
Process Heater H-401*	0.96	1.58	0.62	47.30	0.37	5.63	9.88
Process Heater H-402*	0.73	1.21	0.48		0.28	4.31	7.32
Process Heater H-406*	1.25	2.06	0.81	35.00	0.48	7.36	36.79
Degreasing Operations	-	-	-	-	<15	-	-
Storage Tanks	-	-	-	-	1.21	-	-
Total	7.12	14.64	8.74	142.73	<25	88.82	92.46
PSD/EO Major Source Threshold	250	250	100	250	25	250	100

* - represents emissions from worst-case fuels

In regards to the source status for 326 IAC 2-3 (Emission Offset): Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-3-1(aa), a major source under Emission Offset is a source that "emits or has the potential to emit one hundred (100) tons per year or more of any regulated NSR pollutant." Upon review of the emission statements from Safety Kleen Systems, Inc., it was noted that the source has emitted over 100 tons per year of NO_x, and would, therefore, be a major source under Emission Offset. However, Safety Kleen Systems, Inc., has discovered an error in its calculations and resubmitted annual emission statements for reporting years 2006 through 2009. The corrected reports, using a more appropriate Source Classification Code (SCC) for the emissions units on site, state the actual NO_x emissions for the source are under the threshold of 100 tons per year.

Based on this corrected information, the following change has been made to the permit:

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

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary oil re-refinery.

Source Address:	601 Riley Road, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
Mailing Address:	601 Riley Road, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
General Source Phone Number:	219-391-6100
SIC Code:	2992
County Location:	Lake
Source Location Status:	Nonattainment for 8-hour ozone standard Nonattainment for PM _{2.5} standard Attainment for all other criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 Operating Permit Program Major Minor Source, under Emission Offset Rules Minor Source, under PSD and Nonattainment NSR Rules Minor Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Not 1 of 28 Source Categories

...

Permit Section C

Comment 2:

Condition C.5 (k), (l), and (m) are newly added to the permit and are not relevant to the operations at this plant. No slag operations or material transfer as defined occur at this source.

Response 2:

The condition was updated to include all parts of 326 IAC 6.8-10-3. However, as the source does not perform slag, kish, or material processing operations, the permit has been changed as follows:

...
C.5 Fugitive Dust Emissions [326 IAC 6.8-10-3]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.8-10-3 (formerly 326 IAC 6-1-11.1) (Lake County Fugitive Particulate Matter Control Requirements), the particulate matter emissions from source wide activities shall meet the following requirements:

...

- ~~(k) The PM₁₀ emissions from each material processing stack shall not exceed twenty-two thousandths (0.022) grains per dry standard cubic foot and ten percent (10%) opacity.~~
- ~~(l) Fugitive particulate matter from the material processing facilities shall not exceed ten percent (10%) opacity.~~
- ~~(m) Slag and kish handling activities at integrated iron and steel plants shall comply with the following particulate emissions limits:
 - ~~(1) The opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from transfer from pots and trucks into pits shall not exceed twenty percent (20%) on a six (6) minute average.~~
 - ~~(2) The opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from transfer from pits into front end loaders and from transfer from front end loaders into trucks shall comply with the fugitive particulate emission limits in 326 IAC 6.8-10-3(9).~~~~

- (~~h~~ **k**) Any facility or operation not specified in 326 IAC 6.8-10-3 shall meet a twenty percent (20%), three (3) minute average opacity standard.

...

Comment 3:

Condition C.11 appears to be irrelevant to the source since there are no control devices used to reduce emissions.

Response 3:

The permit has been changed as follows:

...

~~C.11 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 instrument specification will adequately ensure compliance with permit conditions requiring the measurement of the parameters.~~

...

Permit Section D.1

Comment 4:

Condition D.1.4 is irrelevant since there are no control devices used at this source.

Response 4:

As stated in the condition, a Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for the emissions units themselves, as well as any control devices, as is required by 326 IAC 1-6-3. However, as there are no control devices associated with the emissions units in Section D.1, the permit has been changed as follows:

...

~~D.1.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 1-6-3] [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]~~

~~A Preventive Maintenance Plan, in accordance with Section C - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit, is required for these facilities and their control devices.~~

...

Comment 5:

Condition D.1.5(b)(2)(C) incorrectly references Condition D.1.1(f) in several places. This should reference Condition D.1.1(e), as there is no Condition D.1.1(f).

Response 5:

The permit has been changed as follows:

...
D.1.5 Sulfur Dioxide Emissions and Sulfur Content [326 IAC 7-4.1-16(5)]
...

(b) In order to determine compliance with the hourly and annual SO₂ emission limitations in Condition D.1.1(a)(3), (b)(3), (c)(3), and (d), the Permittee shall utilize the fuel sampling and analysis protocol specified in the 326 IAC 7-4.1-16(5) compliance option that Safety-Kleen Oil Recovery Co. selected in paragraph (a) of this condition. The protocol states:

...
(2) For off-gas fuel:
...

(C) Off-gas from process vessel V-423 shall be analyzed annually for sulfur content using methods ASTM D1945/D3588 for major component gas analysis and ASTM D6228 for trace sulfides analysis.

Compliance with the SO₂ emissions limit in Condition D.1.1(d) for Unit H-406 shall be determined by using the following equation:

(i) Pounds SO₂/hour determination from process off-gas in Vessel, V-423 per Condition D.1.1-~~(f)~~ **(e)**:

$$\text{Lbs SO}_2/\text{hour} = \text{MMCF V-423 off-gas /hr.} \times (950 (\%S) \text{ lb} / \text{MMCF off-gas})$$

(ii) Pounds SO₂/hour determination from process off-gas Vessel, V-307 per Condition D.1.1-~~(f)~~ **(e)** combusted at Heater H-406:

$$\text{Lbs SO}_2/\text{hour} = \text{MMCF V-307 off-gas /hr.} \times (950 (\%S) \text{ lb} / \text{MMCF off-gas})$$

(iii) Pounds SO₂/hour determination from process off-gas Vessel, V-410 per Condition D.1.1-~~(f)~~ **(e)** combusted at Heater H-406:

$$\text{Lbs SO}_2/\text{hour} = \text{MMCF V-410 off-gas /hr.} \times (950 (\%S) \text{ lb} / \text{MMCF off-gas})$$

(iv) Pounds SO₂/hour determination from natural gas combustion at H-406 per Condition D.1.1-~~(f)~~ **(e)** combusted at Heater H-406:

$$\text{Lbs SO}_2/\text{hour} = \text{MMCF N.G. combusted at H-406/hr} \times 0.6 \text{ lb/MMCF of N.G.}$$

(v) Total Lbs SO₂/hour at H-406 = (i) + (ii) + (iii) + (iv)
...

Comment 6:

Safety Kleen requests a rewording of Condition D.1.6 to more closely match the wording in Condition D.1.7 of Significant Source Modification No. 089-21726-00301, issued on June 16, 2008, to avoid confusion.

Response 6:

Condition D.1.6 has been reworded as follows:

...

D.1.6 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.1.1(d), the Permittee shall perform **SO₂ sulfur content** testing ~~on the Process Heater H-406 when combusting the "worst case" SO₂-emitting off-gas~~ **of the off-gas from Vessel V-423 to verify the emission factor set forth in Condition D.1.1(e)**. The test shall be performed in accordance with ~~the fuel sampling and analysis protocol contained in the permit~~ **Condition D.1.5(b)(2)(C)** or utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. This test shall be repeated annually from the last valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section C - Performance Testing.

...

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

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

Source Background and Description

Source Name:	Safety Kleen Systems, Inc. (S-K)
Source Location:	601 Riley Road, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
County:	Lake
SIC Code:	2992
Permit Renewal No.:	T089-25906-00301
Permit Reviewer:	Stephanie Wilkerson

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed the operating permit renewal application from Safety Kleen Systems, Inc. (S-K) relating to the operation of a stationary oil re-refinery.

History

On January 16, 2008, Safety Kleen Systems, Inc. (S-K) submitted an application to the OAQ requesting to renew its operating permit. Safety Kleen Systems, Inc. (S-K) was issued Part 70 Operating Permit T089-7556-00301 on October 16, 2003.

Permitted Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment

- (a) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-801, installed in 1981, with a maximum capacity of 36.0 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack SB-801.
- (b) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-820, installed in 1991, with a maximum capacity of 44.5 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack SB-820. Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, this is considered an existing affected facility.
- (c) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-821, installed in 1990, with a maximum capacity of 42.5 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack SB-821. Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, this is considered an existing affected facility.
- (d) One (1) process heater, fueled by a combination of natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil equivalent, and off-gases, identified as H-201, installed in 1990, with a maximum capacity of 27.3 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack H-201.
- (e) One (1) process heater, fueled by a combination of natural gas and No. 2 fuel oil equivalent, identified as H-301, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 20.0 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack H-301.
- (f) One (1) natural gas-fired process heater, identified as H-302, installed in 1992, with a maximum capacity of 15.1 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack H-302.
- (g) One (1) process heater, fueled by a combination of natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil equivalent, and off-gases, identified as H-401, installed in 1990, with a maximum capacity of 15.3 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack H-401.
- (h) One (1) process heater, fueled by a combination of natural gas and No. 2 fuel oil equivalent, identified as H-402, installed in 1990, with a maximum capacity of 11.7 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack H-402.

- (i) One (1) natural gas-fired process heater, identified as H-404, installed in 1994, with a maximum capacity of 9.0 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting through stack H-404.
- (j) One fractionation tower system, installed in 2002, consisting of:
 - (1) One (1) process heater, fueled by a combination of natural gas and off-gases, identified as H-406, with a maximum capacity of 20.0 MMBtu/hr, equipped with a low NO_x burner, and exhausting through stack H-406;
 - (2) One (1) vacuum tower;
 - (3) Six (6) air coolers;
 - (4) Two (2) air strippers; and
 - (5) Two (2) vacuum pumps and twenty (20) miscellaneous pumps.
- (k) One (1) storage tank, identified as T-9, installed in 1968, with a maximum capacity of 20,000 gallons.
- (l) Two (2) storage tanks, identified as T-26 and T-27, installed in 1968, with a maximum capacity of 19,110 gallons each.
- (m) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-51, installed in 1993, with a maximum capacity of 4,000,000 gallons, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 0.75 psia (5.17 kPa). Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, this is considered an existing affected facility.
- (n) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-52, installed in 1966, with a maximum capacity of 126,000 gallons.
- (o) Eleven (11) storage tanks, identified as T-101 through T-108, and T-110 through T-112, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 30,000 gallons each, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).
- (p) Two (2) storage tanks, identified as T-906 and T-907, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 30,598 gallons each, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).
- (q) Fourteen (14) storage tanks, identified as T-931, T-932, T-935, T-936, T-941, T-942, T-944, T-945, T-948, T-949, T-951, T-952, T-981 and T-982, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 29,611 gallons each, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).
- (r) Four (4) storage tanks, identified as T-933, T-934, T-946 and T-947, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 29,617 gallons each, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).
- (s) One (1) storage tank, identified as T-109, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 20,000 gallons, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).
- (t) Two (2) storage tanks, identified as T-120 and T-121, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 15,000 gallons each.

- (u) Four (4) storage tanks, identified as T-651 through T-654, installed in 1992, with a maximum capacity of 30,401 gallons each, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).
- (v) Four (4) storage tanks, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-901 through T-904, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 640,000 gallons each, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 0.75 psia (5.17 kPa). Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, this is considered an existing affected facility.
- (w) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-905, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 120,000 gallons.
- (x) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-908, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 170,000 gallons.
- (y) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-909, installed in 1952, with a maximum capacity of 2,000,000 gallons, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 0.75 psia (5.17 kPa).
- (z) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-911, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 120,000 gallons.
- (aa) Two (2) storage tanks, identified as T-912 and T-913, installed in 1993, with a maximum capacity of 30,000 gallons each, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).
- (bb) Three (3) storage tanks, identified as T-914 through T-916, installed in 1993, with a maximum capacity of 31,028 gallons each, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).
- (cc) Two (2) storage tanks, identified as T-953 and T-954, installed in 1993, with a maximum capacity of 29,611 gallons each, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).
- (dd) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-937, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 300,000 gallons.
- (ee) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-938, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 170,000 gallons.
- (ff) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-939, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 640,000 gallons, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 0.75 psia (5.17 kPa). Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, this is considered an existing affected facility.
- (gg) One (1) storage tank, identified as T-950, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 9,024 gallons.

- (hh) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-955, installed in 1994, with a maximum capacity of 128,520 gallons.
- (ii) Two (2) storage tanks, identified as T-961 and T-962, installed in 1994, with a maximum capacity of 30,000 gallons each, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).
- (jj) One (1) storage tank, identified as T-917, installed in 1995, with a maximum capacity of 31,208 gallons, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa).
- (kk) Degreasing operations consisting of the following:
 - (1) One (1) cold cleaner, identified as Maintenance Degreaser;
 - (2) One (1) cold cleaner, identified as Railcar Unloading Area Degreaser;
 - (3) One (1) cold cleaner, identified as Tanker Trailer Unloading Bays 1&2; and
 - (4) One (1) cold cleaner, identified as Tanker Trailer Unloading Bays 3&4.These four (4) degreasers do not use halogenated solvents.
- (ll) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-150, installed in 2009, with a maximum capacity of 4,000,000 gallons. Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, this is considered an affected facility.
- (mm) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-970, installed in 2009, with a maximum capacity of 2,000,000 gallons. Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, this is considered an affected facility.
- (nn) Five (5) storage tanks, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-971, T-972, T-973, T-974, and T-975, installed in 2009, each with a maximum capacity of 1,000,000 gallons. Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, this is considered an affected facility.

Insignificant Activities

- (a) Space heaters, process heaters, or boilers using the following fuels:
 - (1) Natural gas-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than ten million (10,000,000) British thermal units per hour.
- (b) Equipment powered by internal combustion engines of capacity equal to or less than 500,000 British thermal units per hour, except where total capacity of equipment operated by one stationary source exceeds 2,000,000 British thermal units per hour.
- (c) Combustion source flame safety purging on startup.
- (d) A gasoline fuel transfer and dispensing operation handling less than or equal to 1,300 gallons per day, such as filling of tanks, locomotives, automobiles, having a storage capacity less than or equal to 575 gallons.

- (e) A petroleum fuel, other than gasoline, dispensing facility, having a storage capacity of less than or equal to 10,500 gallons, and dispensing less than or equal to 230,000 gallons per month.
- (f) The following VOC and HAP storage containers:
 - (1) Storage tanks with capacity less than or equal to 1,000 gallons and annual throughputs less than 12,000 gallons.
 - (2) Vessels storing lubricating oils, hydraulic oils, machining oils, and machining fluids.
- (g) Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per twelve (12) months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6.
 - (1) One (1) cold cleaner degreasing unit that does not use halogenated solvents, identified as Maintenance Degreaser 2, installed before 1990. [326 IAC 8-3-2] [326 IAC 8-3-5]
- (h) Cleaners and solvents characterized as follows:
 - (1) Having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 2 kPa; 15 mm Hg; or 0.3 psi measured at 38 degrees C (100 degrees F) or;
 - (2) Having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 0.7 kPa; 5 mm Hg; or 0.1 psi measured at 20 degrees C (68 degrees F); the use of which for all cleaners and solvents combined does not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months.
- (i) Closed loop heating and cooling systems.
- (j) Non-contact cooling tower systems with either of the following:
 - (1) Natural draft cooling towers not regulated under a NESHAP;
 - (2) Forced and induced draft cooling tower system not regulated under a NESHAP.
- (k) Heat exchanger cleaning and repair
- (l) Process vessel degreasing and cleaning to prepare for internal repairs.
- (m) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access. [326 IAC 6-4] [326 IAC 6-8-10]
- (n) Equipment used to collect any material that might be released during a malfunction, process upset, or spill cleanup, including catch tanks, temporary liquid separators, tanks, and fluid handling equipment.
- (o) Blowdown for any of the following: sight glass; boiler; compressors; pumps; and cooling tower.
- (p) Other emergency equipment as follows:
 - (1) Stationary fire pumps
- (q) Purge double block and bleed valves.

- (r) Filter or coalescer media changeout.
- (s) A laboratory as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(D).
- (t) HAP emissions from insignificant VOC emission units at this facility are at levels qualifying as trivial HAP emissions (<1 pound per day).
- (u) Fugitive dust from vehicle traffic. [326 IAC 6-4] [326 IAC 6-8-10]
- (v) Other categories with emissions below insignificant thresholds found in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(A)-(C):
 - (1) Truck and railcar loading and unloading of used oil, hydraulic oil, lube oil, spindle oil, asphalt, glycols, spent caustic, and heavy fuel oil; barge lube oil loading.
 - (2) One (1) truck loading bay, distillate fuel, identified as L-2, installed in 1991, with a maximum capacity of 400 gallons per minute, and exhausting through stack L-2.
 - (3) V-409 Air stripper; dehydration process; distillation process; hydrotreatment process.
 - (4) One (1) intermittent use flare, used during maintenance and upset conditions on the hydrotreater and for the distillation off-gas system, identified as FL-801, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 2,400 cubic feet per minute, and exhausting through stack FL-801.
 - (5) One (1) water treatment plant, identified as WTP, installed in 1992, equipped with a scrubber, with a maximum capacity of 150 gallons per minute, and exhausting through stack/vent S/V WTP. Included as part of the WTP are the following tanks:
 - (A) One (1) tank, identified as T-600, with a maximum capacity of 20,000 gallons;
 - (B) One (1) tank, identified as T-601, with a maximum capacity of 225,251 gallons;
 - (C) One (1) tank, identified as T-602, with a maximum capacity of 740,417; and
 - (D) Two (2) tanks, identified as T-603 and T-604, with a maximum capacity of 507,715 gallons each.
 - (6) One (1) storage tank, identified as T-983, installed in 2005, with a maximum capacity of 30,000 gallons, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 2.18 psia (15.0 kPa). [326 IAC 8-9-6(a) and (b)]
- (x) The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emissions of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment.

Existing Approvals

Since the issuance of the Part 70 Operating Permit 089-7556-00301 on October 16, 2003, the source has constructed or has been operating under the following approvals as well:

- (a) Administrative Amendment No. 089-20127-00301, issued July 15, 2005;

- (b) Significant Source Modification No. 089-21726-00301, issued June 16, 2008; and
- (c) Significant Permit Modification No. 089-21542-00301, issued August 4, 2008.

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

Enforcement Issue

There are no enforcement actions pending.

Emission Calculations

See Appendix A of this document for detailed emission calculations.

County Attainment Status

The source is located in Lake County.

Pollutant	Designation
SO ₂	Better than national standards.
CO	Attainment effective February 18, 2000, for the part of the city of East Chicago bounded by Columbus Drive on the north; the Indiana Harbor Canal on the west; 148 th Street, if extended, on the south; and Euclid Avenue on the east. Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990, for the remainder of East Chicago and Lake County.
O ₃	Nonattainment Subpart 2 Moderate effective June 15, 2004, for the 8-hour ozone standard. ¹
PM ₁₀	Attainment effective March 11, 2003, for the cities of East Chicago, Hammond, Whiting, and Gary. Unclassifiable effective November 15, 1990, for the remainder of Lake County.
NO ₂	Cannot be classified or better than national standards.
Pb	Not designated.

¹Nonattainment Severe 17 effective November 15, 1990, for the Chicago-Gary-Lake County area for the 1-hour ozone standard which was revoked effective June 15, 2005.
Basic nonattainment designation effective federally April 5, 2005, for PM_{2.5}.

(a) Ozone Standards

- (1) On October 25, 2006, the Indiana Air Pollution Control Board finalized a rule revision to 326 IAC 1-4-1 revoking the one-hour ozone standard in Indiana.
- (2) On September 6, 2007, the Indiana Air Pollution Control Board finalized a temporary emergency rule to re-designate Allen, Clark, Elkhart, Floyd, LaPorte, and St. Joseph Counties as attainment for the 8-hour ozone standard.
- (3) On November 9, 2007, the Indiana Air Pollution Control Board finalized a temporary emergency rule to re-designate Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, and Shelby Counties as attainment for the 8-hour ozone standard.
- (4) Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) are regulated under the Clean Air Act (CAA) for the purposes of attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone.

- (i) 1-hour ozone standard

On December 22, 2006, the United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia issued a decision which served to partially vacate and remand the U.S. EPA's final rule for implementation of the eight-hour National Ambient Air quality Standard for ozone. *South Coast Air Quality Mgmt. Dist. v. EPA*, 472 F.3d 882 (D.C. Cir., December 22, 2006), *rehearing denied* 2007 U.S. App. LEXIS 13748 (D.C. Cir., June 8, 2007). The U.S. EPA has instructed IDEM to issue permits in accordance with its interpretation of the *South Coast* decision as follows: Gary-Lake-Porter County was previously designated as a severe non-attainment area prior to revocation of the one-hour ozone standard, therefore, pursuant to the anti-backsliding provisions of the Clean Air Act, any new or existing source must be subject to the major source applicability cut-offs and offset ratios under the area's previous one-hour standard designation. This means that a source must achieve the Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER) if it exceeds 25 tons per year of VOC emissions and must offset any increase in VOC emissions by a decrease of 1.3 times that amount.

On January 26, 1996, in 40 CFR 52.777(i), the U.S. EPA granted a waiver of the requirements of Section 182(f) of the CAA for Lake and Porter Counties, including the lower NO_x threshold for nonattainment new source review. Therefore, VOC emissions alone are considered when evaluating the rule applicability relating to the 1-hour ozone standards. Therefore, VOC emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Emission Offset, 326 IAC 2-3. See the State Rule Applicability for the source section.

(ii) 8-hour ozone standard

VOC and NO_x emissions are considered when evaluating the rule applicability relating to the 8-hour ozone standard. Lake County has been designated as nonattainment for the 8-hour ozone standard. Therefore, VOC and NO_x emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Emission Offset, 326 IAC 2-3. See the State Rule Applicability section.

(b) PM_{2.5}

The U.S. EPA, in the Federal Register Notice 70 FR 943 dated January 5, 2005, has designated Lake County as nonattainment for PM_{2.5}. On March 7, 2005, the Indiana Attorney General's Office, on behalf of IDEM, filed a lawsuit with the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit challenging U.S. EPA's designation of nonattainment areas without sufficient data. However, in order to ensure that sources are not potentially liable for a violation of the Clean Air Act, the OAQ is following the U.S. EPA's New Source Review Rule for PM_{2.5} promulgated on May 8, 2008, and effective on July 15, 2008. Therefore, direct PM_{2.5} and SO₂ emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements of Nonattainment New Source Review, 326 IAC 2-1.1-5. See the State Rule Applicability – Entire Source section.

(c) Other Criteria Pollutants

Lake 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**
 Since this type of operation is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories under 326 IAC 2-2 or 326 IAC 2-3, fugitive emissions are not counted toward the determination of PSD and Emission Offset applicability.

Unrestricted Potential Emissions

This table reflects the unrestricted potential emissions of the source.

Pollutant	tons/year
PM	7.125
PM ₁₀	14.63
PM _{2.5}	8.732
SO ₂	172.7
VOC	53.19
CO	88.82
NO _x	116.3

HAPs	tons/year
Hexane	1.998
Total	2.692

- (a) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of NO_x and SO₂ is greater than 100 tons per year. Therefore, the source is subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7.
- (b) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of all other criteria pollutants is less than 100 tons per year.
- (c) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of any single HAP is less than ten (10) tons per year and the potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of a combination of HAPs is less than twenty-five (25) tons per year.
- (d) Since this type of operation is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories under 326 IAC 2-7, fugitive emissions are not counted toward the determination of Part 70 applicability.

Actual Emissions

The following table shows the actual emissions from the source. This information reflects the 2006 OAQ emission data.

Pollutant	Actual Emissions (tons/year)
PM	Not Reported
PM ₁₀	6
SO ₂	59
VOC	6
CO	37
NO _x	102
HAP	Not Reported

Part 70 Permit Conditions

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

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

Potential to Emit After Issuance

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 permit renewal, and only to the extent that the effect of the control equipment is made practically enforceable in the permit.

Process/ Emission Unit	Potential to Emit (tons/year)						
	PM	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	VOC	CO	NO _x
Natural gas-fired boilers and process heaters SB-801, SB-820, SB-821, H-302, and H-404	1.22	4.90	4.90	0.39	3.54	54.12	32.22
Process Heater H-201*	1.71	2.82	1.11	60.00	0.66	10.04	17.62
Process Heater H-301*	1.25	2.06	0.81		0.48	7.36	12.51
Process Heater H-401*	0.96	1.58	0.62	47.30	0.37	5.63	9.88
Process Heater H-402*	0.73	1.21	0.48		0.28	4.31	7.32
Process Heater H-406*	1.25	2.06	0.81	35.00	0.48	7.36	36.79
Degreasing Operations	-	-	-	-	<15	-	-
Storage Tanks	-	-	-	-	1.21	-	-
Total	7.12	14.64	8.74	142.73	<25	88.82	116.34
PSD/EO Major Source Threshold	250	250	100	250	25	250	100

* - represents emissions from worst-case fuels

- (a) This existing stationary source is major for Emission Offset because emissions of NO_x, a nonattainment precursor for ozone (O₃), are greater than one hundred (100) tons per year.

- (b) This existing stationary source is not major for PSD because the emissions of each criteria pollutant are less than two hundred fifty (250) tons per year, and it is not one (1) of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories.

Federal Rule Applicability

- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) is applicable to each existing pollutant-specific emission unit that meets the following criteria:
 - (1) has a potential to emit before controls equal to or greater than the major source threshold for the pollutant involved;
 - (2) is subject to an emission limitation or standard for that pollutant; and
 - (3) uses a control device, as defined in 40 CFR 64.1, to comply with that emission limitation or standard.

Based on this evaluation, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64 (CAM) are not applicable to any of the existing units as part of this Part 70 permit renewal, as none of the units uses a control device to comply with an emission limitation or standard.

- (b) The one (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-801, is not subject to the New Source Performance Standard for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units (40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc). This boiler was constructed prior to the June 9, 1989 applicability date. Therefore, these requirements will not be included in the permit.
- (c) The two (2) natural gas-fired boilers, identified as SB-820 and SB-821, are subject to the New Source Performance Standard for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units (40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc), which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12. These boilers were constructed after June 9, 1989, and have a maximum design heat input capacity of 29 megawatts (MW) (100 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr)) or less, but greater than or equal to 2.9 MW (10 MMBtu/hr).

Boilers SB-820 and SB821 are subject to the following portions of Subpart Dc:

- (1) 40 CFR 60.40c;
 - (2) 40 CFR 60.41c; and
 - (3) 40 CFR 60.48c (a), (g).
- (d) The source is not subject to the New Source Performance Standard for Petroleum Refineries (40 CFR 60, Subpart J). The source is a re-refinery, and does not meet the definition of petroleum refinery, pursuant to 40 CFR 60.101(a). Therefore, these requirements will not be included in the permit.
 - (e) The New Source Performance Standard for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978 (40 CFR 60, Subpart K) is not included in this permit. The storage tanks identified as T-9, T-26, T-27, T-52, and T-909 were constructed prior to the applicability date of June 11, 1973, and the remaining storage tanks at the source were constructed after the applicability date of May 19, 1973.
 - (f) The New Source Performance Standard for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984 (40 CFR 60, Subpart Ka) is not included in this permit. No

storage tank at the source was constructed in the applicability time frame of May 18, 1978 to July 23, 1984.

- (g) The New Source Performance Standard for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984 (40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb) applies to the source as follows:
- (1) The requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, do not apply to the three (3) storage tanks identified as T-950, T-120, and T-121, because these tanks have a storage capacity of less than 75 m³ (19,813 gallons).
 - (2) The requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, do not apply to storage tanks with storage capacities between 75 and 152 m³ (19,813 - 39,890 gallons) which store volatile organic liquids with maximum true vapor pressures less than 15 kPa. Therefore, these requirements do not apply to the following storage tanks:
 - (i) T-101 through T-108;
 - (ii) T-110 through T-112;
 - (iii) T-906 and T-907;
 - (iv) T-931, T-932, T-935, T-936, T-941, T-942, T-944, T-945, T-948, T-949, T-951, T-952, T-981 and T-982;
 - (v) T-933, T-934, T-946, and T-947;
 - (vi) T-109;
 - (vii) T-651 through T-654;
 - (viii) T-912 and T-913;
 - (ix) T-914 through T-916;
 - (x) T-953 and T-954;
 - (xi) T-961 and T-962;
 - (xii) T-917; and
 - (xiii) T-983.
 - (3) The requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, apply to the following storage tanks:
 - (i) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-51, installed in 1993, with a maximum capacity of 4,000,000 gallons, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 0.75 psia (5.17 kPa);
 - (ii) Four (4) storage tanks, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-901 through T-904, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 640,000 gallons each, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 0.75 psia (5.17 kPa);
 - (iii) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-905, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 120,000 gallons.
 - (iv) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-939, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 640,000 gallons, storing liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure that is less than 0.75 psia (5.17 kPa);

- (v) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-150, installed in 2009, with a maximum capacity of 4,000,000 gallons;
- (vi) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-970, installed in 2009, with a maximum capacity of 2,000,000 gallons; and
- (vii) Five (5) storage tanks, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-971, T-972, T-973, T-974, and T-975, installed in 2009, each with a maximum capacity of 1,000,000 gallons.
- (viii) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-908, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 170,000 gallons.
- (ix) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-911, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 120,000 gallons.
- (x) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-937, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 300,000 gallons.
- (xi) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-938, installed in 1989, with a maximum capacity of 170,000 gallons.
- (xii) One (1) storage tank, used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer, identified as T-955, installed in 1994, with a maximum capacity of 128,520 gallons.

The storage tanks above are subject to the following portions of Subpart Kb:

- (i) 40 CFR 60.110b;
 - (ii) 40 CFR 60.111b; and
 - (iii) 40 CFR 60.116b.
- (h) The source is not subject to the New Source Performance Standard for Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After January 4, 1983, and on or Before November 7, 2006 (40 CFR 60, Subpart GGG). The source is a re-refinery, and does not meet the definition of petroleum refinery, pursuant to 40 CFR 60.591. Therefore, these requirements will not be included in the permit.
- (i) There are no National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) (326 IAC 14, 326 IAC 20 and 40 CFR Part 63) included in this permit renewal.
- (1) The requirements of the NESHAP for Halogenated Solvent Cleaning (40 CFR 63, Subpart T) are not included in the permit. The source is not a major source of HAPs and does not halogenated solvents in the degreasing operations. Therefore, these requirements do not apply to this source.

- (2) The requirements of the NESHAP for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Petroleum Refineries (40 CFR 63, Subpart CC) are not included in the permit. The source is not a major source of HAPs. Therefore, these requirements do not apply to this source.
- (3) The requirements of the NESHAP for Petroleum Refineries: Catalytic Cracking Units, Catalytic Reforming Units, and Sulfur Recovery Units (40 CFR 63, Subpart UUU) are not included in the permit. The source is not a major source of HAPs. Therefore, these requirements do not apply to this source.

State Rule Applicability

326 IAC 1-6-3 (Preventive Maintenance Plan)
The source is subject to 326 IAC 1-6-3.

326 IAC 1-5-2 (Emergency Reduction Plans)
The source is subject to 326 IAC 1-5-2.

326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD))
The source is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD). The potential to emit of all regulated pollutants are less than 250 tons per year. The source is not one (1) of twenty-eight (28) source categories.

326 IAC 2-3 (Emission Offset)
The source is considered a major source under the requirements of 326 IAC 2-3 (Emission Offset) because the emissions of the nonattainment pollutant, NO_x, as a component of ozone (O₃), are greater than one hundred (100) tons per year.

- (a) The VOC emissions from the degreasing operations shall not exceed fifteen (15) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month. Compliance with this limit shall keep the source-wide VOC emissions below the twenty-five (25) tons per year threshold for Emission Offset.

326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Source of Hazardous Air Pollutants)
This source is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants). The source does not have the potential to emit greater than ten (10) tons of a single HAP and twenty-five (25) tons of a combination of HAPs and, thus, is not a major source of HAPs.

326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting)
This source is subject to 326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting) because it is required to have an operating permit under 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70), is located in Lake County, and has NO_x and VOC emissions greater than 25 tons per year. Pursuant to this rule, the Permittee shall submit an emission statement certified pursuant to the requirements of 326 IAC 2-6. In accordance with the compliance schedule specified in 326 IAC 2-6-3(a)(1), an emission statement must be submitted annually by July 1. Therefore, the next emission statement for this source must be submitted by July 1, 2009. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4.

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

- (a) Opacity shall not exceed an average of twenty percent (20%) 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 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating)

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-1(b), the one (1) boiler identified as SB-801, which was existing and in operation in Lake County prior to September 21, 1983, shall comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 6-2-2.

- (1) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-2, particulate emissions from boiler SB-801 shall not exceed 0.49 pounds per MMBtu heat input. This limitation is based on the following equation:

$$Pt = \frac{0.87}{Q^{0.16}}$$

where: Pt = Pounds of particulate matter emitted per MMBtu heat input; and
Q = Total source maximum operating capacity rating in MMBtu heat input.

Based on calculations made for this boiler, the source is able to comply with this limit.

- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-1(d), the two (2) boilers identified as SB-820 and SB-821, which were installed after September 21, 1983, shall comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 6-2-4.

- (1) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4, particulate emissions from boiler SB-820 shall not exceed 0.30 pounds per MMBtu heat input.
- (2) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4, particulate emissions from boiler SB-821 shall not exceed 0.33 pounds per MMBtu heat input.

These limitations are based on the following equation:

$$Pt = \frac{1.09}{Q^{0.26}}$$

where: Pt = Pounds of particulate matter emitted per MMBtu heat input; and
Q = Capacity for facility in question and capacity of those facilities which were previously constructed or received prior permits to construct.

326 IAC 6.8 (Particulate Matter Limitations for Lake County)

The source is located in Lake County.

- (a) 326 IAC 6.8-2 (Lake County: PM₁₀ Emission Requirements)
The source is not specifically listed in 326 IAC 6.8-2 and does not have the potential to emit greater than 100 tons or actual emissions greater than ten (10) tons of particulate matter. Therefore, the source is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6.8-2.
- (b) 326 IAC 6.8-4 (Lake County: Opacity Limits; Test Methods)
The source is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6.8-2, 326 IAC 6.8-4, 326 IAC 6.8-5, or 326 IAC 6.8-8. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 6.8-4 are not applicable.

- (c) 326 IAC 6.8-8 (Lake County: Continuous Compliance Plan)
The source is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6.8-8, as it is not specifically listed in the rule, and the boilers at the source operate on natural gas only.
- (d) 326 IAC 6.8-9 (Lake County: PM10 Coke Battery Emission Requirements)
The source does not operate a coke battery. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 6.8-9 are not applicable.
- (e) 326 IAC 6.8-10 (Lake County: Fugitive Particulate Matter)
The source is located in Lake County, has the potential to emit greater than five (50 tons per year of fugitive particulate matter, and is specifically listed in 326 IAC 6.8-10-1(a)(2). Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.8-10-3 (formerly 326 IAC 6-1-11.1) (Lake County Fugitive Particulate Matter Control Requirements), the particulate matter emissions from source-wide activities shall meet the following requirements:
- (1) The average instantaneous opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from a paved road shall not exceed ten percent (10%).
 - (2) The average instantaneous opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from an unpaved road shall not exceed ten percent (10%).
 - (3) The average instantaneous opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from batch transfer shall not exceed ten percent (10%).
 - (4) The opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from continuous transfer of material onto and out of storage piles shall not exceed ten percent (10%) on a three (3) minute average.
 - (5) The opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from storage piles shall not exceed ten percent (10%) on a six (6) minute average.
 - (6) There shall be a zero (0) percent frequency of visible emission observations of a material during the inplant transportation of material by truck or rail at any time.
 - (7) The opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from the inplant transportation of material by front end loaders and skip hoists shall not exceed ten percent (10%).
 - (8) There shall be a zero (0) percent frequency of visible emission observations from a building enclosing all or part of the material processing equipment, except from a vent in the building.
 - (9) The PM₁₀ emissions from building vents shall not exceed twenty-two thousandths (0.022) grains per dry standard cubic foot and ten percent (10%) opacity.
 - (10) The opacity of particulate emissions from dust handling equipment shall not exceed ten percent (10%).
 - (11) Any facility or operation not specified in 326 IAC 6-1-11.1(d) shall meet a twenty percent (20%), three (3) minute average opacity standard.

The Permittee shall achieve these limits by controlling fugitive particulate matter emissions according to the Fugitive Dust Control Plan, submitted on August 18, 2002.

326 IAC 7-4.1-16 (Safety-Kleen Oil Recovery Company Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) Emission Limitations) Effective July 1, 2005, Safety-Kleen Oil Recovery Company, Source ID 089-00301, shall comply with the sulfur dioxide emission limits in pounds per hour and other requirements as follows:

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-4.1-16(1), Boilers SB-801, SB-820, SB-821, and SB-823, Process Heaters H-302 and H-404 shall use natural gas only.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-4.1-16(2), the following requirements shall apply:
 - (1) Process Heater H-201, with a capacity of twenty-seven and three-tenths (27.3) MMBtu per hour, shall use a combination of natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil equivalent, and off-gases;
 - (2) Process Heater H-301, with a capacity of twenty and zero-tenths (20.0) MMBtu per hour, shall use a combination of natural gas and No. 2 fuel oil equivalent; and
 - (3) The combined sulfur dioxide emissions from these two (2) process heaters shall not exceed fourteen (14) pounds per hour and sixty (60) tons per year.

Compliance with these requirements shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-3 (Emission Offset) not applicable to H-201 and H-301.

- (c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-4.1-16(3), the following requirements shall apply:
 - (1) Process Heater H-401, with a capacity of fifteen and three-tenths (15.3) MMBtu per hour, shall use a combination of natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil equivalent, and off-gases;
 - (2) Process Heater H-402, with a capacity of eleven and seven-tenths (11.7) MMBtu per hour, shall use a combination of natural gas and No. 2 fuel oil equivalent; and
 - (3) The combined sulfur dioxide emissions from these two (2) process heaters shall not exceed ten and eight-tenths (10.8) pounds per hour and forty-seven and three-tenths (47.3) tons per year.

Compliance with these requirements shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-3 (Emission Offset) not applicable to Process Heaters H-401 and H-402.

- (d) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-4.1-16(4), Process Heater H-406, with a capacity of twenty (20.0) MMBtu per hour, shall use a combination of natural gas and off-gases. The sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed eight (8) pounds per hour.

Note: Since the limitation of eight (8) pounds of SO₂ per hour (which is equivalent to potential SO₂ emissions of 35.0 tons per year) applies to Process Heater H-406, compliance with that limit will ensure that SO₂ emissions from Process Heater H-406 will not exceed the Emission Offset significant level of forty (40) tons of SO₂ per year that is specified in 326 IAC 2-3-1(qq). In order to demonstrate compliance with this pound per hour limitation, the sulfur content of the off-gas used at Process Heater H-406 shall be limited to no more than 0.42% sulfur.

Compliance with these limits renders the requirements of 326 IAC 2-3 (Emission Offset) not applicable.

- (e) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-4.1-16(5), within thirty (30) days of July 1, 2005 (the effective date of 326 IAC 7-4.1-16), Safety-Kleen Oil Recovery Co. was required to submit the following for IDEM, OAQ approval:
 - (1) A letter to IDEM, OAQ selecting one (1) of three (3) compliance options listed in paragraphs (A) through (C) of 326 IAC 7-4.1-16(5); and

- (2) A fuel sampling and analysis protocol for the selected compliance option.

The intent of this source's July 29, 2005, permit modification application was primarily to satisfy the requirements 326 IAC 7-4.1-16(5). Based on the content of the July 29, 2005, application, IDEM, OAQ has determined that the above mentioned requirements have been satisfied.

- (3) In accordance with 326 IAC 7-4.1-16(5)(A), Safety-Kleen Oil Recovery Co. has selected the following compliance option:

Safety-Kleen Oil Recovery Co. shall determine compliance through monitoring as follows:

- (A) Monitor sulfur content in the off-gas streams for Process Heaters H-201, H-401, and H-406.
- (B) Prior to sampling the fuel in the fuel tank, mix the contents of the tank to ensure consistent composition of the fuel throughout the tank.
- (C) Perform fuel sampling and analysis for the sulfur content of the fuel in each fuel tank:
 - (i) Prior to the first time the fuel is burned; and
 - (ii) Subsequently, prior to burning the fuel whenever additional fuel has been added to the tank since the last sampling event.
- (D) Maintain records sufficient to demonstrate compliance for at least three (3) years.
- (E) Submit an excess emissions report to the department within thirty (30) days after the end of each calendar quarter.

- (4) The fuel sampling and analysis protocol that Safety-Kleen Oil Recovery Co. submitted on July 29, 2005, for the selected compliance option in paragraph (e)(3) is as follows:

- (A) For liquid heater fuel:

Sampling

Subsequent to the addition and mixing of liquid heater fuel into a tank, a sample shall be obtained in the following manner:

- (i) The operator shall drain off approximately one (1) gallon from the sample tap before taking the sample;
- (ii) The sample shall be labeled (with the tank number, product type, date, time and initials of the sampler); and
- (iii) The sample shall be submitted to the on-site laboratory for analysis

Analysis

- (iv) The laboratory personnel will enter the sample into the sample log book;
- (v) The sample will be analyzed using an ELTRA CS-500 Double Dual Range Carbon/Sulfur Determinator. This Sulfur Determinator utilizes method ASTM D1552-03 to determine sulfur content; or as back up, an Inductively Coupled Plasma Analyzer utilizing EPA Test Method 6010 will be used to determine sulfur content;
- (vi) The results of the analysis will be recorded in the sample log book; and
- (vii) The laboratory will issue a tank release form to the operator, which will indicate the sulfur content of the heater fuel.
- (viii) Once the tank release form is issued, the contents of the tank will be available to fuel the process heaters.
- (ix) Anytime that heater fuel is added to the tank, the sampling and analysis process noted in paragraphs (e)(4)(A)(i) through (viii) will be repeated for the tank.

(B) For off-gas fuel:

Except for monitoring system malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments) the Permittee shall monitor continuously (or collect data at all required intervals) any time a source of emissions is operating.

- (i) Two (2) Antec P6200S Analyzers shall be used for the sulfur analysis of the off-gas fuel streams. With these analyzers, the sample is pyrolyzed with an excess of oxygen, which converts all of the components in the sample to permanent gases. Sulfur compounds are converted to sulfur dioxide (SO₂). A copy of the Operation Summary for the P6200 Process Analyzer as provided by the manufacturer is attached to SPM 089-21542-00301.
 - (a) One (1) analyzer shall be connected to the supply line from V-410, through which the off-gas flows to the process heaters. The analyzer shall be programmed to automatically sample and analyze this supply line, at a minimum of four (4) times per hour.
 - (b) One (1) analyzer shall be connected to the supply line from V-307, through which the off-gas flows to the process heaters. The analyzer shall be programmed to automatically sample and analyze this supply line, at a minimum of two (2) times per hour.
- (ii) The analyzer shall be connected to the digital control system (DCS) in the Operations Control Room. This DCS shall record and display the concentration in ppm. An alarm is set on the

DCS to alert the operator, if concentrations are such that a response is required from the operator.

Monitoring System Malfunction

Back-up off-gas analyzer procedures are as follows:

- (iii) Any interruption in the collection of valid data that lasts more than twelve (12) hours shall be substituted with manual sampling. Manual sampling data shall begin within the first twelve (12) hours after the last sample analyzed by the Antec P6200S Analyzer. Manual sampling shall continue once every twelve (12) hour period (once per shift) until a valid analysis has been taken.
- (iv) Corrective action shall be taken in the event of an unscheduled monitoring system malfunction.
- (v) IDEM, OAQ shall be notified prior to any scheduled monitoring system malfunction that will last longer than one (1) week.
- (vi) For all monitor system malfunctions, the Permittee shall submit quarterly reports that contain the following:
 - (a) Beginning and end dates and time of the monitor system malfunction;
 - (b) The corrective actions taken; and
 - (c) The manual sampling data substituted.

326 IAC 8-1-6 (VOC BACT)

No facility at the source has the potential to emit greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year of VOC. Therefore, the source is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 (VOC BACT).

326 IAC 8-3 (Organic Solvent Degreasing Operations)

The source operates cold cleaning facilities in Lake County that were existing or new as of July 1, 1990. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold Cleaner Operation) and 326 IAC 8-3-5 (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control) apply.

(a) 326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold Cleaner Operation)

The owner or operator of a cold cleaning facility shall:

- (1) equip the cleaner with a cover;
- (2) equip the cleaner with a facility for draining cleaned parts;
- (3) close the degreaser cover whenever parts are not being handled in the cleaner;
- (4) drain cleaned parts for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases;
- (5) provide a permanent, conspicuous label summarizing the operating requirements; and

- (6) store waste solvent only in covered containers and not dispose of waste solvent or transfer it to another party, in such a manner that greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent (by weight) can evaporate into the atmosphere.

(b) 326 IAC 8-3-5 (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control)

The owner or operator of a cold cleaner degreaser facility shall ensure that the following control equipment requirements are met:

- (1) Equip the degreaser with a cover. The cover must be designed so that it can be easily operated with one (1) hand if:
 - (A) the solvent volatility is greater than two (2) kiloPascals (fifteen (15) millimeters of mercury or three-tenths (0.3) pounds per square inch measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F));
 - (B) the solvent is agitated; or
 - (C) the solvent is heated.
- (2) Equip the degreaser with a facility for draining cleaned articles. If the solvent volatility is greater than four and three-tenths (4.3) kiloPascals (thirty-two (32) millimeters of mercury or six-tenths (0.6) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F)), then the drainage facility must be internal such that articles are enclosed under the cover while draining. The drainage facility may be external for applications where an internal type cannot fit into the cleaning system.
- (3) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label which lists the operating requirements outlined below.
- (4) The solvent spray, if used, must be a solid, fluid stream and shall be applied at a pressure which does not cause excessive splashing.
- (5) Equip the degreaser with one (1) of the following control devices if the solvent volatility is greater than four and three-tenths (4.3) kiloPascals (thirty-two (32) millimeters of mercury or six-tenths (0.6) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F)), or if the solvent is heated to a temperature greater than forty-eight and nine-tenths degrees Celsius (48.9°C) (one hundred twenty degrees Fahrenheit (120°F)):
 - (A) A freeboard that attains a freeboard ratio of seventy-five hundredths (0.75) or greater.
 - (B) A water cover when solvent used is insoluble in, and heavier than, water.
 - (C) Other systems of demonstrated equivalent control such as a refrigerated chiller or carbon adsorption. Such systems shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA as a SIP revision.

The owner or operator of a cold cleaning facility shall ensure that the following operating requirements are met:

- (1) Close the cover whenever articles are not being handled in the degreaser.

- (2) Drain cleaned articles for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases.
- (3) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and prohibit the disposal or transfer of waste solvent in any manner in which greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent by weight could evaporate.

Compliance with the requirements of 326 IAC 8-3-5 (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control) ensures compliance with the requirements of 326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold Cleaner Operation).

326 IAC 8-4 (Petroleum Sources)

This source is located in Lake County.

- (a) 326 IAC 8-4-2 (Petroleum Refineries)
The source is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-4-2 (Petroleum Refineries) as the source is not a petroleum refinery.
- (b) 326 IAC 8-4-3 (Petroleum Liquid Storage Facilities)
The requirements of 326 IAC 8-4-3 (Petroleum Liquid Storage Facilities) apply to all petroleum liquid storage vessels with capacities greater than 150,000 liters (39,000 gallons) containing volatile organic compounds whose true vapor pressure is greater than 10.5 kPa (1.52 psi). None of the storage tanks with capacities greater than 39,000 gallons at the source store volatile organic compounds with true vapor pressures greater than 1.52 psi. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-4-3 (Petroleum Liquid Storage Facilities) do not apply to the storage tanks at the source.
- (c) 326 IAC 8-4-4 (Bulk Gasoline Terminals)
The requirements of 326 IAC 8-4-4 (Bulk Gasoline Terminals) do not apply to the one (1) insignificant gasoline fuel transfer and dispensing operation, as this operation does not meet the definition of "bulk gasoline terminal". "Bulk gasoline terminal" is defined in 326 IAC 1-2-8 as "a gasoline storage facility which receives gasoline from refineries primarily by pipeline, ship, barge or rail, and delivers gasoline to bulk gasoline plants or to commercial or retail accounts primarily by transport."
- (d) 326 IAC 8-4-5 (Bulk Gasoline Plants)
The requirements of 326 IAC 8-4-5 (Bulk Gasoline Plants) do not apply to the source, as the source does not operate as a bulk gasoline plant. Pursuant to 326 IAC 1-2-7, a "bulk gasoline plant" is defined as "a gasoline storage and distribution facility which receives gasoline from bulk terminals by transport, stores it in tanks, and subsequently dispenses it via account trucks to local farms, businesses, and service stations."
- (e) 326 IAC 8-4-6 (Gasoline Dispensing Facilities)
 - (1) The requirements of 326 IAC 8-4-6 (Gasoline Dispensing Facilities) do not apply to the one (1) insignificant gasoline fuel transfer and dispensing operation as the storage tank used is less than 525 gallons in capacity.
 - (2) The requirements of 326 IAC 8-4-6 (Gasoline Dispensing Facilities) do not apply to the one (1) insignificant petroleum fuel, other than gasoline, dispensing facility, as diesel and kerosene are not considered motor vehicle fuels under this section.
- (f) 326 IAC 8-4-7 (Gasoline Transports)
The requirements of 326 IAC 8-4-7 (Gasoline Transports) are not applicable to the source. The source does not own nor operate a gasoline transport. Pursuant to 326 IAC 1-2-84, a transport is defined as "a tractor semi-trailer capable of hauling a maximum load permissible by law of liquid petroleum products with various sized compartment and typically a total capacity of approximately eight thousand (8,000) gallons."

- (g) 326 IAC 8-4-8 (Leaks from Petroleum Refineries; Monitoring; Reports)
The requirements of 326 IAC 8-4-8 (Leaks for Petroleum Refineries; Monitoring, Reports) are not applicable to the source as it is not a petroleum refinery.
- (h) 326 IAC 8-4-9 (Leaks from Transports and Vapor Collection Systems; Records)
The requirements of 326 IAC 8-4-9 (Leaks from Transports and Vapor Collection Systems; Records) are not applicable to the source. The source neither owns nor operates transports and does not operate vapor collection systems onsite.

326 IAC 8-6 (Organic Solvent Emission Limitations)

The source was existing as of January 1, 1980 and is located in Lake County. However, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-6 (Organic Solvent Emission Limitations) do not apply, as the source does not have the potential to emit greater than 100 tons of VOC per year.

326 IAC 8-7 (Specific VOC Reduction Requirements for Lake/Porter/Clark/Floyd Counties)

This source is subject to 326 IAC 8-7 (Specific VOC Reduction Requirements for Lake/Porter/Clark/Floyd Counties) because the potential VOC emissions are greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year. However, there are no set requirements for this source.

326 IAC 8-9 (Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels)

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-9-1(b), stationary vessels used to store volatile organic liquids (VOL) located in Lake County with a capacity less than thirty-nine thousand (39,000) gallons are subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 8-9-6(a) and (b) and are exempt from all other provisions 326 IAC 8-9 (Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels).

Therefore, based on the requirements 326 IAC 8-9-1(b), the storage tanks, identified as T-9, T-26, T-27, T-101 through T-112, T-120, T-121, T-651 through T-654, T-906, T-907, T-912 through T-917, T-931 through T-936, T-941, T-942, T-944 through T-954, T-961, T-962, and T-981 through T-983 are required to comply with the following:

- (1) The Permittee of each vessel subject to this rule shall keep all records required by this section for three (3) years unless specified otherwise.
- (2) The Permittee of each vessel to which 326 IAC 8-9-1 of this rule applies shall maintain a record and submit to the IDEM, OAQ a report containing the following information for each vessel:
 - (A) The vessel identification number;
 - (B) The vessel dimensions; and
 - (C) The vessel capacity.

These records shall be maintained for the life of the source.

- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-9-1(c), stationary vessels, located in Lake County with a capacity equal to or greater than thirty-nine thousand (39,000) gallons that store a VOL with a maximum true vapor pressure equal to or greater than five-tenths (0.5) pound per square inch absolute (psia) but less than seventy-five hundredths (0.75) psia are subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 8-9-6(a), (b), (g), and (h) and are exempt from all other provisions 326 IAC 8-9 (Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels).

Therefore, based on the requirements 326 IAC 8-9-1(c), the storage tank, identified as T-909, must comply with the following since each tank stores a liquid that contains volatile organic compounds whose maximum true vapor pressure is no more than 0.75 psia.

- (1) The Permittee of each vessel subject to this rule shall keep all records required by this section for three (3) years unless specified otherwise.
- (2) The Permittee of each vessel to which 326 IAC 8-9-1 of this rule applies shall maintain a record and submit to the IDEM, OAQ a report containing the following information for each vessel:
 - (A) The vessel identification number;
 - (B) The vessel dimensions; and
 - (C) The vessel capacity.

These records shall be maintained for the life of the source.

- (3) The Permittee of each vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to thirty-nine thousand (39,000) gallons storing a VOL with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to five-tenths (0.5) pound per square inch absolute (psia) but less than seventy-five hundredths (0.75) psia shall maintain a record of the maximum true vapor pressure of the VOL stored in each vessel. The record for each vessel shall contain the following information:
 - (A) The type of VOL stored;
 - (B) The dates of the VOL storage; and
 - (C) For each day of VOL storage, the average stored temperature for VOLs stored above or below the ambient temperature or average ambient temperature for VOLs stored at ambient temperature, and the corresponding maximum true vapor pressure.
 - (4) The Permittee of each vessel with a design capacity greater than or equal to thirty-nine thousand (39,000) gallons storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than seventy-five hundredths (0.75) psia shall maintain a record and notify the IDEM, OAQ within thirty (30) days when the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid exceeds seventy-five hundredths (0.75) psia.
- (c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-9-2(4), storage tanks T-52, T-905, T-908, T-911, T-937, T-938, and T-955 are exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 8-9 because each vessel has a storage capacity of less than 420,000 gallons and is used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer.
 - (d) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-9-2(8), T-51, T-150, T-901 through T-904, T-939, and T-970 through T-975 are exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 8-9 because each tank is subject to a provision of NSPS Subpart Kb.

326 IAC 9-1 (Carbon Monoxide Emission Limits)

The requirements of 326 IAC 9-1 (Carbon Monoxide Emission Limits) are not applicable to the source, as the source is not a petroleum refinery.

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 source are as follows:

- (a) **Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) Emission Factors**
To demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ emission limits in paragraphs 326 IAC 7-4.1-16 (Safety-Kleen Oil Recovery Company Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) Emission Limitations), the SO₂ emission rates shall be calculated using the following emission factors:

Fuel Type	Emission Factor for Process Heaters
Natural Gas	0.6 pounds per million cubic feet of natural gas
Off-gases	950 pounds per million cubic feet of off-gas times the sulfur content (%)
No. 2 Fuel Oil Equivalent	142 pounds per kilo-gallon of No. 2 fuel oil equivalent times the sulfur content (%)

- (b) **Testing Requirement**
In order to demonstrate compliance with the short-term pounds of SO₂ per hour limits that are required by 326 IAC 7-4.1-16(2)(C), 326 IAC 7-4.1-16(3)(C), and 326 IAC 7-4.1-16(4) for Process Heater H-406, the following testing will be required:
- (1) In order to demonstrate compliance with the pounds of SO₂ per hour limitation on Process Heater H-406, the Permittee shall perform SO₂ testing on the Process Heater H-406 stack exhaust when combusting the "worst case" SO₂ emitting off-gas. The test shall be performed in accordance with the fuel sampling and analysis protocol contained in the permit or utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. This test shall be repeated annually from the last valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section C - Performance Testing.

These requirements are required to ensure compliance with 326 IAC 7-4.1-16 (Safety-Kleen Oil Recovery Company Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) Emission Limitations) and to render 326 IAC 2-3 (Emission Offset) not applicable.

- (c) Compliance with Condition D.2.1 shall be demonstrated within thirty (30) days of the end of each month. This shall be based on the total volatile organic compound emitted for the previous month, added to the previous eleven (11) months total VOC emitted so as to arrive at VOC emissions for the most recent twelve (12) consecutive month period. The VOC emissions for a month shall be calculated by the following:

$$E = [(S_{\text{clean}} - S_{\text{spent}}) * \delta] / 2000$$

Where: E = VOC emissions in tons

S_{clean} = Clean solvent purchased in gallons;

S_{spent} = Spent solvent manifested and shipped off-site for reclaim in gallons; and

δ = Density of the solvent in lbs/gal

The compliance monitoring requirements applicable to this source are as follows:

(a) Visible Emissions Notations

- (1) Visible emissions notations of Process Heaters H-201, H-301, H-401 and H-402 stack exhausts shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations while combusting fuel oil equivalents. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.
- (2) 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.
- (3) 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.
- (4) 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.
- (5) 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.

These monitoring conditions are necessary because the facility must operate properly to ensure compliance with 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70)).

Recommendation

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

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

An application for the purposes of this review was received on January 16, 2008. Additional information was received on January 21, 2009, and March 31, 2009.

Conclusion

The operation of this oil re-refinery shall be subject to the conditions of the attached Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. 089-25906-00301.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Emissions Summary**

**Company Name: Safety Kleen Systems, Inc. (S-K)
Address City IN Zip: 601 Riley Road, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
Permit Number: T089-25906-00301
Reviewer: Stephanie Wilkerson
Date: 24-Feb-2009**

Uncontrolled/Unlimited Emissions (tpy)

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	NOx	SO2	CO	VOC	HAPs	Worst-Case HAP
Natural gas-fired boilers and process heaters (SB-801, SB-820, SB-821, H-302, and H-404)	1.224	4.897	4.897	32.215	0.387	54.121	3.544	1.216	1.160 hexane
Process Heater H-201	1.708	2.819	1.110	17.621	36.385	10.044	0.658	0.421	0.215 hexane
Process Heater H-301	1.251	2.065	0.813	12.514	26.655	7.358	0.482	0.203	0.158 hexane
Process Heater H-401	0.957	1.580	0.622	9.876	67.014	5.629	0.369	0.330	0.215 hexane
Process Heater H-402	0.732	1.208	0.476	7.321	15.593	4.305	0.282	0.119	0.092 hexane
Process Heater H-406	1.251	2.065	0.813	12.909	26.655	7.358	0.482	0.308	0.158 hexane
Storage Tanks*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.21	-	-
Degreasing Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.740	0.09	-
Total	7.125	14.632	8.732	92.457	172.690	88.816	40.765	2.692	1.998

* Storage tanks emissions estimated using U.S. EPA's Tanks Software, Version 4.0.9d.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Natural Gas Combustion Only
MM BTU/HR <100**

Company Name: Safety Kleen Systems, Inc. (S-K)
Address City IN Zip: 601 Riley Road, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
Permit Number: T089-25906-00301
Reviewer: Stephanie Wilkerson
Date: 24-Feb-2009

Units: SB-801, SB-820, SB-821, H-302, and H-404

Heat Input Capacity
MMBtu/hr

Potential Throughput
MMCF/yr

147.1

1288.6

Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	Pollutant					
	PM*	PM10*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
	1.9	7.6	0.6	50	5.5	84
				**see below		
Potential Emission in tons/yr	1.2	4.9	0.4	32.2	3.5	54.1

*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. PM10 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM10 combined; for this, PM2.5 = PM10.

**Emission Factors for NOx: Uncontrolled = 100, Low NOx Burner = 50, Low NOx Burners/Flue gas recirculation = 32

Methodology

All emission factors are based on normal firing.

MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu

MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas

Emission Factors are from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, 1.4-3, SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03

Potential Throughput (MMCF) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 MMCF/1,000 MMBtu

Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)/2,000 lb/ton

See next page for HAPs emissions calculations.

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations

Natural Gas Combustion Only

MM BTU/HR <100

HAPs Emissions

Company Name: Safety Kleen Systems, Inc. (S-K)

Address City IN Zip: 601 Riley Road, East Chicago, Indiana 46312

Permit Number: T089-25906-00301

Reviewer: Stephanie Wilkerson

Date: 2/24/2009

HAPs - Organics					
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	Benzene 2.1E-03	Dichlorobenzene 1.2E-03	Formaldehyde 7.5E-02	Hexane 1.8E+00	Toluene 3.4E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	1.353E-03	7.732E-04	4.832E-02	1.160E+00	2.191E-03

HAPs - Metals					
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	Lead 5.0E-04	Cadmium 1.1E-03	Chromium 1.4E-03	Manganese 3.8E-04	Nickel 2.1E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	3.221E-04	7.087E-04	9.020E-04	2.448E-04	1.353E-03

Methodology is the same as previous page.

The five highest organic and metal HAPs emission factors are provided above.
Additional HAPs emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4.

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Uncontrolled/Unlimited Emissions Calculations
Multi-Fuel Process Heaters
MM BTU/HR <100

Company Name: Safety Kleen Systems, Inc. (S-K)
 Address City IN Zip: 601 Riley Road, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
 Permit Number: T089-25906-00301
 Reviewer: Stephanie Wilkerson
 Date: 24-Feb-2009

	Maximum Fuel Input Rate (MMBtu/hr)	Equivalent Natural Gas Usage (MMCF/yr)	Equivalent No. 2 Fuel Oil Usage (kgal/yr)	Fuel Oil% Sulfur	Equivalent Off-Gas Usage (MMCF/yr)	Off-Gas % Sulfur
Unit H-201	27.3	239.148	1708.2	0.3	251.73474	0.15
Unit H-301	20	175.2	1251.4286	0.3	NA	NA
Unit H-401	15.3	134.028	957.34286	0.3	141.08211	1
Unit H-402	11.7	102.492	732.08571	0.3	NA	NA
Unit H-406	20	175.2	1251.4286	0.3	184.42105	0.42

Criteria Pollutant	Emission Factor (units)				H-201 Unlimited/Uncontrolled Potential to Emit (tons/yr)			H-301 Unlimited/Uncontrolled Potential to Emit (tons/yr)		H-401 Unlimited/Uncontrolled Potential to Emit (tons/yr)			H-402 Unlimited/Uncontrolled Potential to Emit (tons/yr)		H-406 Unlimited/Uncontrolled Potential to Emit (tons/yr)			
	Natural Gas	No. 2 Fuel Oil	Process Off-gas	Off-gas	Natural Gas	No. 2 Fuel Oil	Process Off-gas	Natural Gas	No. 2 Fuel Oil	Natural Gas	No. 2 Fuel Oil	Process Off-gas	Natural Gas	No. 2 Fuel Oil	Natural Gas	No. 2 Fuel Oil	Process Off-gas	
	(lb/MMCF)	(lb/kgal)	(lb/MMBtu)	(lb/MMCF)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)	(tons/yr)
PM	7.6	2.0		8.7	0.9088	1.7082	1.0950	0.6658	1.2514	0.5093	0.9573	0.6137	0.3895	0.7321	0.6658	1.2514		0.8022
PM10	5.7	3.3		8.70	0.6816	2.8185	1.0950	0.4993	2.0649	0.3820	1.5796	0.6137	0.2921	1.2079	0.4993	2.0649		0.8022
PM2.5	1.9	1.3		8.70	0.2272	1.1103	1.0950	0.1664	0.8134	0.1273	0.6223	0.6137	0.0974	0.4759	0.1664	0.8134		0.8022
SO2 (H-201)	0.6	42.6		142.5	0.0717	36.3847	17.9361	0.0526	26.6554	0.0402	20.3914	67.0140	0.0307	15.5934	0.0526	26.6554		13.1400
SO2 (H-401)				950														
SO2 (H-406)				399														
NOx	100	20.0		140.00	11.9574	17.0820	17.6214	8.7600	12.5143	6.7014	9.5734	9.8757	5.1246	7.3209	8.7600	12.5143		12.9095
VOC	5.5	0.20		2.8	0.6577	0.1708	0.3524	0.4818	0.1251	0.3686	0.0957	0.1975	0.2819	0.0732	0.4818	0.1251		0.2582
CO	84	5.0		35.00	10.0442	4.2705	4.4054	7.3584	3.1286	5.6292	2.3934	2.4689	4.3047	1.8302	7.3584	3.1286		3.2274
Hazardous Air Pollutant																		
Arsenic	2.0E-04	5.6E-04			0.0000	0.0005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0004	0.0000	0.0003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	0.0004		0.0000
Beryllium	1.2E-05	4.2E-04			0.0000	0.0004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0003	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	0.0003		0.0000
Cadmium	1.1E-03	4.2E-04	2.97E-07		0.0001	0.0004	0.0000	0.0001	0.0003	0.0001	0.0002	0.0000	0.0001	0.0002	0.0001	0.0003		0.0000
Chromium	1.4E-03	4.2E-04			0.0002	0.0004	0.0000	0.0001	0.0003	0.0001	0.0002	0.0000	0.0001	0.0002	0.0001	0.0003		0.0000
Cobalt	8.4E-05				0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Lead	5.0E-04	1.3E-03	6.10E-06		0.0001	0.0011	0.0007	0.0000	0.0008	0.0000	0.0006	0.0004	0.0000	0.0005	0.0000	0.0008		0.0005
Manganese	3.8E-04	8.4E-04	4.23E-07		0.0000	0.0007	0.0001	0.0000	0.0005	0.0000	0.0004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0003	0.0000	0.0005		0.0000
Mercury	2.6E-04	4.2E-04	1.41E-06		0.0000	0.0004	0.0002	0.0000	0.0003	0.0000	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	0.0003		0.0001
Nickel	2.1E-03	4.2E-04			0.0003	0.0004	0.0000	0.0002	0.0003	0.0001	0.0002	0.0000	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0003		0.0000
Selenium	2.4E-05	2.1E-03			0.0000	0.0018	0.0000	0.0000	0.0013	0.0000	0.0010	0.0000	0.0000	0.0008	0.0000	0.0013		0.0000
Acetaldehyde			6.60E-06		0.0000	0.0000	0.0008	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0006
Acrolein			4.19E-04		0.0000	0.0000	0.0501	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0281	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0367
Benzene	2.1E-03				0.0003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000		0.0000
Dichlorobenzene	1.2E-03				0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000		0.0000
Ethylbenzene			6.28E-05		0.0000	0.0000	0.0075	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0042	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0055
Formaldehyde	7.5E-02	6.10E-02			0.0090	0.0521	0.0000	0.0066	0.0382	0.0050	0.0292	0.0000	0.0038	0.0223	0.0066	0.0382		0.0000
Hexane	1.8E+00		3.90E-06		0.2152	0.0000	0.0005	0.1577	0.0000	0.2152	0.0000	0.0003	0.0922	0.0000	0.1577	0.0000		0.0003
Phenol			7.10E-04		0.0000	0.0000	0.0848	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0475	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0622
Toluene	3.4E-03				0.0004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0003	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	0.0003	0.0000		0.0000
Total PAH Haps	negl				negl	0.0000	0.0000	negl	0.0000	negl	0.0000	0.0000	negl	0.0000	negl	0.0000		0.0000
Polycyclic Organic Matter		3.30E-03			0.0000	0.0028	0.0000	0.0000	0.0021	0.0000	0.0016	0.0000	0.0000	0.0012	0.0000	0.0021		0.0000
Xylene			6.40E-07		0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0001
Chrysene			2.20E-07		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Copper			1.02E-06		0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0001
Benzo(a)pyrene			1.89E-06		0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0002
Fluoranthene			2.47E-06		0.0000	0.0000	0.0003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0002

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Uncontrolled/Unlimited Emissions Calculations
Multi-Fuel Process Heaters
MM BTU/HR <100

Company Name: Safety Kleen Systems, Inc. (S-K)
Address City IN Zip: 601 Riley Road, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
Permit Number: T089-25906-00301
Reviewer: Stephanie Wilkerson
Date: 24-Feb-2009

	H-201 Worst-Case Fuel	H-301 Worst-Case Fuel	H-401 Worst-Case Fuel	H-402 Worst Case Fuel	H-406 Worst Case Fuel	Total Worst Case Potential to Emit
Criteria Pollutant						
PM	1.7082	1.2514	0.9573	0.7321	1.2514	5.9005
PM10	2.8185	2.0649	1.5796	1.2079	2.0649	9.7358
PM2.5	1.1103	0.8134	0.6223	0.4759	0.8134	3.8353
SO2	36.3847	26.6554	67.0140	15.5934	26.6554	172.3029
NOx	17.6214	12.5143	9.8757	7.3209	12.9095	60.2418
VOC	0.6577	0.4818	0.3686	0.2819	0.4818	2.2717
CO	10.0442	7.3584	5.6292	4.3047	7.3584	34.6949
Hazardous Air Pollutant						
Arsenic	0.0005	0.0004	0.0003	0.0002	0.0004	0.0017
Beryllium	0.0004	0.0003	0.0002	0.0002	0.0003	0.0012
Cadmium	0.0004	0.0003	0.0002	0.0002	0.0003	0.0012
Chromium	0.0004	0.0003	0.0002	0.0002	0.0003	0.0012
Cobalt	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Lead	0.0011	0.0008	0.0006	0.0005	0.0008	0.0037
Manganese	0.0007	0.0005	0.0004	0.0003	0.0005	0.0025
Mercury	0.0004	0.0003	0.0002	0.0002	0.0003	0.0012
Nickel	0.0004	0.0003	0.0002	0.0002	0.0003	0.0012
Selenium	0.0018	0.0013	0.0010	0.0008	0.0013	0.0062
Acetaldehyde	0.0008	0.0000	0.0004	0.0000	0.0006	0.0018
Acrolein	0.0501	0.0000	0.0281	0.0000	0.0367	0.1149
Benzene	0.0003	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0009
Dichlorobenzene	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0005
Ethylbenzene	0.0075	0.0000	0.0042	0.0000	0.0055	0.0172
Formaldehyde	0.0521	0.0382	0.0292	0.0223	0.0382	0.1800
Hexane	0.2152	0.1577	0.2152	0.0922	0.1577	0.8381
Phenol	0.0848	0.0000	0.0475	0.0000	0.0622	0.1945
Toluene	0.0004	0.0003	0.0002	0.0002	0.0003	0.0014
Total PAH Haps	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Polycyclic Organic Matter	0.0028	0.0021	0.0016	0.0012	0.0021	0.0097
Xylene	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0002
Chrysene	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001
Copper	0.0001	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0001	0.0003
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0002	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0002	0.0005
Fluoranthene	0.0003	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	0.0002	0.0007
Total HAPs	0.4208	0.2028	0.3304	0.1186	0.3083	1.3810
Worst-Case Single HAP Total						0.8381
						(hexane)

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations
VOC and HAP Emission Calculations
Degreasing Operations**

Company Name: Safety Kleen Systems, Inc. (S-K)
Address City IN Zip: 601 Riley Road, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
Permit Number: T089-25906-00301
Reviewer: Stephanie Wilkerson
Date: 24-Feb-2009

Degreasing Operations	Solvent Used	Solvent Density (lbs/gal)	Maximum Usage (gal/yr)	Maximum Usage (lbs/yr)	Weight % VOC	VOC Emissions (tons/yr)	HAP Weight % (Naphthalene)
Maintenance Degreaser	Mineral spirits	6.7	2400	16080	100.00%	8.04	0.00%
Maintenance Degreaser 2	Cleaning solvent	7.9	400	3160	100.00%	1.58	6.00%
Railcar Unloading Area Degreaser	Mineral spirits	6.7	2400	16080	100.00%	8.04	0.00%
Tanker Trailer Unloading Bays 1&2	Mineral spirits	6.7	2400	16080	100.00%	8.04	0.00%
Tanker Trailer Unloading Bays 3&4	Mineral spirits	6.7	2400	16080	100.00%	8.04	0.00%

Total Potential Emissions (tons/yr)

33.74

METHODOLOGY

VOC Emissions (tpy) = Material Usage (lbs/yr) * Weight % VOC * 1 ton/2000 lbs



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

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

SENT VIA U.S. MAIL: CONFIRMED DELIVERY AND SIGNATURE REQUESTED

TO: Dennis Zawondi
Safety-Kleen
601 Riley Road
East Chicago, Indiana

DATE: September 29, 2009

FROM: Matt Stuckey, Branch Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

SUBJECT: Final Decision
Title V
089-25906-00301

Enclosed is the final decision and supporting materials for the air permit application referenced above. Please note that this packet contains the original, signed, permit documents.

The final decision is being sent to you because our records indicate that you are the contact person for this application. However, if you are not the appropriate person within your company to receive this document, please forward it to the correct person.

A copy of the final decision and supporting materials has also been sent via standard mail to:
Micahel Deren (EQM)
OAQ Permits Branch Interested Parties List

If you have technical questions regarding the enclosed documents, please contact the Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch at (317) 233-0178, or toll-free at 1-800-451-6027 (ext. 3-0178), and ask to speak to the permit reviewer who prepared the permit. If you think you have received this document in error, please contact Joanne Smiddie-Brush of my staff at 1-800-451-6027 (ext 3-0185), or via e-mail at jbrush@idem.IN.gov.

Final Applicant Cover letter.dot 11/30/07



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

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

September 29, 2009

TO: East Chicago Public Library

From: Matthew Stuckey, Branch Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Subject: **Important Information for Display Regarding a Final Determination**

Applicant Name: Safety-Kleen Systems, Inc.
Permit Number: 089-25906-00301

You previously received information to make available to the public during the public comment period of a draft permit. Enclosed is a copy of the final decision and supporting materials for the same project. Please place the enclosed information along with the information you previously received. To ensure that your patrons have ample opportunity to review the enclosed permit, **we ask that you retain this document for at least 60 days.**

The applicant is responsible for placing a copy of the application in your library. If the permit application is not on file, or if you have any questions concerning this public review process, please contact Joanne Smiddie-Brush, OAQ Permits Administration Section at 1-800-451-6027, extension 3-0185.

Enclosures
Final Library.dot 11/30/07

Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	CDENNY 9/29/2009 Safety-Kleen Oil Recovery Company, Inc. 089-25906-00301 (final)		AFFIX STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING	
Name and address of Sender		Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch 100 N. Senate Indianapolis, IN 46204	Type of Mail: CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY	

Line	Article Number	Name, Address, Street and Post Office Address	Postage	Handing Charges	Act. Value (If Registered)	Insured Value	Due Send if COD	R.R. Fee	S.D. Fee	S.H. Fee	Rest. Del. Fee	Remarks
1		Dennis Zawodni Safety-Kleen Oil Recovery Company, Inc. 601 Riley Rd East Chicago IN 46312 (Source CAATS) VIA CONFIRMED DELIVERY										
2		Scott Miller Refinery Manager Safety-Kleen Oil Recovery Company, Inc. 601 Riley Rd East Chicago IN 46312 (RO CAATS)										
3		East Chicago City Council 4525 Indianapolis Blvd East Chicago IN 46312 (Local Official)										
4		East Chicago Public Library 2401 E Columbus Dr East Chicago IN 46312-2998 (Library)										
5		Gary - Hobart Water Corp 650 Madison St, P.O. Box M486 Gary IN 46401-0486 (Affected Party)										
6		Lake County Health Department-Gary 1145 W. 5th Ave Gary IN 46402-1795 (Health Department)										
7		WJOB / WZVN Radio 6405 Olcott Ave Hammond IN 46320 (Affected Party)										
8		Laurence A. McHugh Barnes & Thornburg 100 North Michigan South Bend IN 46601-1632 (Affected Party)										
9		Shawn Sobocinski 3229 E. Atlanta Court Portage IN 46368 (Affected Party)										
10		Ms. Carolyn Marsh Lake Michigan Calumet Advisory Council 1804 Oliver St Whiting IN 46394-1725 (Affected Party)										
11		Mark Coleman 9 Locust Place Ogden Dunes IN 46368 (Affected Party)										
12		Mr. Chris Hernandez Pipefitters Association, Local Union 597 8762 Louisiana St., Suite G Merrillville IN 46410 (Affected Party)										
13		Craig Hogarth 7901 West Morris Street Indianapolis IN 46231 (Affected Party)										
14		Lake County Commissioners 2293 N. Main St, Building A 3rd Floor Crown Point IN 46307 (Local Official)										
15		Anthony Copeland 2006 E. 140th Street East Chicago IN 46312 (Affected Party)										

Total number of pieces Listed by Sender	Total number of Pieces Received at Post Office	Postmaster, Per (Name of Receiving employee)	The full declaration of value is required on all domestic and international registered mail. The maximum indemnity payable for the reconstruction of nonnegotiable documents under Express Mail document reconstructing insurance is \$50,000 per piece subject to a limit of \$50, 000 per occurrence. The maximum indemnity payable on Express mil merchandise insurance is \$500. The maximum indemnity payable is \$25,000 for registered mail, sent with optional postal insurance. See Domestic Mail Manual R900, S913, and S921 for limitations of coverage on inured and COD mail. See International Mail Manual for limitations o coverage on international mail. Special handling charges apply only to Standard Mail (A) and Standard Mail (B) parcels.
14			

Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	CDENNY 9/29/2009 Safety-Kleen Oil Recovery Company, Inc. 089-25906-00301 (final)		AFFIX STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
Name and address of Sender	 Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch 100 N. Senate Indianapolis, IN 46204	Type of Mail: CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY	

Line	Article Number	Name, Address, Street and Post Office Address	Postage	Handing Charges	Act. Value (If Registered)	Insured Value	Due Send if COD	R.R. Fee	S.D. Fee	S.H. Fee	Rest. Del. Fee	Remarks
1		Barbara G. 506 Lilac Street East Chicago IN 46312 (Affected Party)										
2		Mr. Robert Garcia 3733 Parrish Avenue East Chicago IN 46312 (Affected Party)										
3		Ms. Karen Kroczek 8212 Madison Ave Munster IN 46321-1627 (Affected Party)										
4		Calumet Township Trustee 35 E 5th Avenue Gary IN 46402 (Affected Party)										
5		Joseph Hero 11723 S Oakridge Drive St. John IN 46373 (Affected Party)										
6		Gary City Council 401 Broadway # 209 Gary IN 46402 (Local Official)										
7		Mr. Michael Deren Environmental Quality Management, Inc. 3700 179th Street Hammond IN 46233 (Consultant)										
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
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Total number of pieces Listed by Sender	Total number of Pieces Received at Post Office	Postmaster, Per (Name of Receiving employee)	The full declaration of value is required on all domestic and international registered mail. The maximum indemnity payable for the reconstruction of nonnegotiable documents under Express Mail document reconstructing insurance is \$50,000 per piece subject to a limit of \$50, 000 per occurrence. The maximum indemnity payable on Express mail merchandise insurance is \$500. The maximum indemnity payable is \$25,000 for registered mail, sent with optional postal insurance. See Domestic Mail Manual R900, S913, and S921 for limitations of coverage on insured and COD mail. See International Mail Manual for limitations of coverage on international mail. Special handling charges apply only to Standard Mail (A) and Standard Mail (B) parcels.
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