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

TO: Interested Parties / Applicant

DATE: December 8, 2008

RE: ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor / 127-27091-00001

FROM: Matthew Stuckey, 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 13-17-3-4 and 326 IAC 2, this approval is effective immediately, unless a petition for stay of effectiveness is filed and granted, and may be revoked or modified in accordance with the provisions of IC 13-15-7-1.

If you wish to challenge this decision, IC 4-21.5-3-7 and IC 13-15-7-3 require that you file a petition for administrative review. This petition may include a request for stay of effectiveness and must be submitted to the Office Environmental Adjudication, 100 North Senate Avenue, Government Center North, Suite N 501E, Indianapolis, IN 46204, **within eighteen (18) calendar days of the mailing of this notice**. The filing of a petition for administrative review is complete on the earliest of the following dates that apply to the filing:

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

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

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

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

Enclosures
FNPER-MOD.dot 12/3/07

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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Mr. Rich Guerra
ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor LLC
250 West U.S. Highway 12
Burns Harbor, IN 46304-9754

December 8, 2008

Re: 127-27091-00001
2nd Minor Source Modification to
Part 70 No.: T 127-6301-00001

Dear Mr. Guerra:

ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor LLC was issued a Part 70 Operating Permit on December 27, 2007 for a stationary steel works operation. A letter requesting changes to this permit was received on October 9, 2008. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-10.5, the following emission units are approved for construction at the source:

- Six (6) cutting tables using one natural gas/oxygen torch per table.

The following construction conditions are applicable to the proposed project:

General Construction Conditions

1. The data and information supplied with the application shall be considered part of this source modification approval. Prior to any proposed change in construction which may affect the potential to emit (PTE) of the proposed project, the change must be approved by the Office of Air Quality (OAQ).

2. This approval to construct does not relieve the permittee of the responsibility to comply with the provisions of the Indiana Environmental Management Law (IC 13-11 through 13-20; 13-22 through 13-25; and 13-30), the Air Pollution Control Law (IC 13 17) and the rules promulgated thereunder, as well as other applicable local, state, and federal requirements.

3. Effective Date of the Permit
Pursuant to IC 13-15-5-3, this approval becomes effective upon its issuance.

4. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-9 and 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(i), the Commissioner may revoke this approval if construction is not commenced within eighteen (18) months after receipt of this approval or if construction is suspended for a continuous period of one (1) year or more.

5. All requirements and conditions of this construction approval shall remain in effect unless modified in a manner consistent with procedures established pursuant to 326 IAC 2.

The source may begin construction and operation when the minor source modification has been issued. Operating conditions shall be incorporated into the Part 70 operating permit as a minor permit modification in accordance with 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(l)(2) and 326 IAC 2-7-12.

For your convenience, the entire Part 70 Operating Permit as modified has been provided.

This decision is subject to the Indiana Administrative Orders and Procedures Act – IC 4-21.5-3-5. If you have any questions on this matter, please contact Charles Sullivan, OAQ, 100 North Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 IGCN 1003, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251, or call at (800) 451-6027, and ask for Charles Sullivan or extension (4-6544), or dial (317) 234-6544.

Sincerely,

Donald F. Robin, P.E., Section Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Attachments:
Updated Permit
Technical Support Document
PTE Calculations

DFR/cs

cc: File – Porter County
Porter County Health Department
U.S. EPA, Region V
Northwest Regional Office
Air Compliance Inspector
Compliance Data Section
Permits Administration and Support

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Part 70 Minor Source Modification
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC
250 West U.S. Highway 12
Burns Harbor, Indiana 46304-9745

(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. This permit also addresses certain new source review requirements for existing equipment and is intended to fulfill the new source review procedures pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-10.5, applicable to those conditions

Minor Source Modification No.: 127-27091-00001	
Issued by: Donald F. Robin, P.E., Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: December 8, 2008

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D.13.7 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-8] (Material requirements for cold cleaning degreasers)

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-19]
D.13.8 Record Keeping Requirements
D.13.9 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-8] (Material requirements for cold cleaning degreasers)

D.14 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS – Iron Ore Pellet Crushing Operation

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]
D.14.1 PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2] [326 IAC 2-7-10.5(d)]
D.14.2 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2]
D.14.3 Fugitive Dust Emission Limitations [326 IAC 6-4-2]
D.14.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]
D.14.5 Visible Emissions Notations

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-19]
D.14.6 Record Keeping Requirements
D.14.7 Reporting Requirements

E.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS
E.1.1 General Provisions Relating to HAPs [326 IAC 20-1][40 CFR 63, Subpart A] [Table 4 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart FFFFF]

Certification
Emergency Occurrence Report
Quarterly Report of Dry Coal Charged
Part 70 Quarterly Reports
Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report
Attachment A

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, A.2, A.3, and A.4 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 steel works operation consisting of a sintering plant, coke ovens, blast furnaces, steelmaking (BOF) and continuous casting, rolling mills, coating and pickling operations, and associated processes for the production of coke, chemical recovery coke oven products, iron, hot rolled steel, steel coils, steel strip, cold rolled and/or coated steel sheet and strip.

Source Address:	250 West U.S. Highway 12, Burns Harbor, Indiana 46304-9745
Mailing Address:	250 West U.S. Highway 12, Burns Harbor, Indiana 46304-9745
General Source Phone Number:	(219)787-2712
SIC Code:	3312
County Location:	Porter
Source Location Status:	Nonattainment for $PM_{2.5}$ and the 8 hour ozone standard Attainment for all other criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 Permit Program Major Source under PSD, Emission Offset, and Nonattainment NSR Rules Major Source, under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act 1 of 28 Listed Source Categories

A.2 Part 70 Source Definition [326 IAC 2-7-1(22)]

This steel works operation consists of a primary source, ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC (Plant ID 127-00001), located at 250 West U.S. Highway 12, Burns Harbor, Indiana, with five (5) contractors. The contractors listed below were issued separate Part 70 operating permits solely for administrative purposes:

(a) Indiana Flame (T127-16202-00098);

(b) Levy Company (T127-7656-00026);

(c) Mid-Continent Coal and Coke (T127-7634-00108);

(d) Oil Technology (T127-7667-00074); and

(e) PSC Metals, Inc. (T127-7664-00076).

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

This stationary source, ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC (Plant ID 127-00001) consists of the following emission units and pollution control devices:

(a) A Coke Oven process plant consisting of two (2) Coke Batteries, #1 and #2, with #1 modified in 1983 and a #2 pad-up rebuild (reconstruction) in 1994, each consisting of eighty-two (82) ovens, with nominal capacities 160 tons per hour and 140 tons per hour of dry coal, respectively, consisting of the following:

(1) Batteries #1 & #2:

(A) Battery #1 underfire, identified as EU512-08, with an estimated nominal heat input of 465 MMBtu/hr, and opacity measured by a continuous opacity monitor, exhausting at stack EP512-3026.

(B) Battery #2 underfire, identified as EU512-16, with an estimated nominal heat input of 420 MMBtu/hr, and opacity measured by a continuous opacity monitor, exhausting at stack EP512-3027.

(C) Pushing operations, identified as EU512-06 and 14, respectively, with particulate emissions for each battery controlled by baghouse C512-3024 exhausting at stack EP512-3024, and baghouse C512-3018 exhausting to stack EP512-3018. Each baghouse has the ability to control particulate emissions from either or both batteries.

(D) Battery #1 gas collector main pressure valves, identified as EU512-07, exhausting to four (4) stacks collectively identified as EP512-3086 equipped with four (4) flares collectively identified as C512-3015,.

(E) Battery #2 gas collector main pressure valves, identified as EU512-15, exhausting to six (6) stacks collectively identified as EP512-3087 equipped with six (6) flares collectively identified as C512-3016.

(F) Quenching operations, identified as EU512-09 and 17, respectively with emissions exiting stations EP512-3081 and 3082, including quench towers (servicing either battery) equipped with baffles and sprays.

(G) Batteries #1 and #2 fugitive emissions are generated from the following:

(i) Charging operations, identified as EU512-04 and 12, respectively, with fugitive emissions EP512-3016 and 3022, respectively;

(ii) Lids (four on each oven), identified as EU512-03 and 11, respectively, with fugitive emissions EP512-3015 and 3021, respectively;

(iii) Offtake Systems including emission from mini-stand pipe, identified as EU512-02 and 10, respectively, with fugitive emissions EP512-3014 and 3020, respectively; and

(iv) Doors, identified as EU512-05 and 13, with fugitive emissions EP512-3017 and 3023.

(v) A Cold Screening operation consisting of material conveyor and junction houses.

(b) Coke By-products Recovery plant, identified as EU512-18, constructed in 1969 and modified in 1972, consisting of the following:

(1) Equipment not required to be controlled under the provisions of Subpart L:

EP512-3301	Tar Storage Tank A [currently out of service]
EP512-3012	Tar Loading facility
EP512-3049	Flushing Liquor Header
EP512-3054	500 gallon open Surge Tank
EP512-3055	Flushing Liquor Sump
EP512-3056	Ammonia Absorber Recirculation Tank
EP512-3059	Waste Water Sump #8

EP512-3060	Two (2) Waste Ammonia Liquor Clarifiers [both currently out of service]
EP512-3070	Ammonia Absorber Gas Drips Sump
EP512-3080	Crystallizer Hotwell Sump
EP512-3083	8000 gallon Tar Sludge Batch Tank
EP512-3084	15000 gallon Tar Sludge Tank
EP512-3088	No.9 Sump
EP512-3041	Barometric Condenser
EP512-3042	30,000 gallon Sulfuric Acid Tank
EP512-3043	20,000 gallon Sulfuric Acid Tank [currently out of service]
EP512-3044	Ball Mill

(2) A vapor collection system, identified as C512-3013, constructed in 1991, controlling the following associated equipment as required by the provisions of Subpart L, when in service:

EP512-3002	Tar Precipitator Sump
EP512-3050	Flushing Liquor Decanter A, B, & C and sludge conveyor (the exit end of the decanter and screw conveyor are exempt from control)
EP512-3057	Purifier Muck Storage Tank
EP512-3067	Wash Oil Decanter
EP512-3068	No.5 Sump
EP512-3069	Tar Precipitator Seal Pots
EP512-3072	Tar Transfer Tank
EP512-3073	Flushing Liquor Circulation Tanks, North & South
EP512-3074	Tar Storage Tanks B & C
EP512-3075	Primary Cooler Condensate Tank
EP512-3077	Wash Oil Separation Tank
EP512-3078	Wash Oil Decanter Muck Storage Tank
EP512-3094	Exhauster's Area (Exhausters A, B and C including associated seal pots)

(3) The following By-products Area Waste Water Treatment Facility emission units are subject to the provisions of Subpart FF:

EP512-3095	Mixing Tank
EP512-3096	Separation Tank
EP512-3097	Intermediate Tank
EP512-3098	Storage Tank
EP512-3099	Neutralization Tank
EP512-3100	1,000,000 gallon Waste Ammonia Liquid Clarifier
EP512-3101	Feed Tank

(4) One (1) clean coke oven gas export line, identified as EU512-26, constructed in 1969, with a nominal export volume of 75 MMCF gas per day, equipped with emergency bleeder flare C512-3025 on stack EP512-3091.

(c) One (1) Blast Furnace Granulated Coal Injection (BFGCI) system constructed in 1994, consisting of the following:

(1) A raw coal receipt, storage and handling subsystem consisting of conveyors, junction houses, and radial stacker capable of delivering 2300 tons of coal per hour to a storage pile with emission points EP520-3569 and 3570.

(2) A coal reclamation subsystem with bulldozer, reclaim hoppers, under and above ground conveyors with junction houses, and coal screen with pre crusher, delivering coal to the Coal Preparation Plant.

(3) A building enclosed Coal Preparation Plant consisting of the following:

(A) Distribution conveyor and two (2) raw coal storage bins equipped with bin filters and screw feeders.

(B) Two (2) natural gas coal dryers (25 mmBtu/hour each), two (2) granulation mills with spinner separators and cyclones exhausting and transporting undersize coal and transport air to two (2) baghouses. A portion of the baghouses exhaust is returned to the pulverization mills and the remaining exhaust exits through two (2) stacks.

(C) Coal product storage and injection system with product screens (2), storage bins (4) with filters, weight hoppers (4), distribution bins (4) with filters, injectors and lock hoppers with filters (8) and related pipework that delivers granulated coal to C and D Blast Furnaces.

(d) A Continuous Sintering process plant with a nominal throughput of 535 tons per hour of sinter constructed in 1968, located in the Blast Furnaces Department consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) mixing drum identified as EU520-04, with emissions controlled by one (1) venturi wet scrubber identified as C520-3502, exhausting at stack EP520-3512.

(2) One (1) sintering operation, consisting of twelve (12) windboxes, collectively identified as EU520-05, with emissions exhausting through one (1) multiclone, consisting of eight (8) cyclones followed in series by one (1) venturi scrubber and mist eliminator, collectively identified as C520-3503, with VOC emissions monitored by a Continuous Emissions Monitor System (CEMS), exhausting at stack EP520-3513.

(3) A miscellaneous Cold Screening material handling operation consisting of material conveyor and junction houses, identified as EU520-06, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) dedust baghouse, identified as C520-3501, exhausting at stack EP520-3511, and fugitive emissions reporting to monitors EP520-3510 and 15.

(4) A finished sinter cooler operation, identified as EU520-24, with fugitive emissions identified as EP520-3514.

(5) A Cold Screening operation consisting of material conveyor and junction houses.

(e) Two (2) Blast Furnaces, designated as Blast Furnace C and Blast Furnace D, comprised of the following facilities and process equipment:

(1) C Blast Furnace constructed in 1971 and modified in 1994, with a nominal (combined with D furnace) capacity of 623 tons per hour of iron including an integral gas cleaning system consisting of various components including a dust catcher, separator, and 2 scrubbers (primary and secondary), which provides clean fuel to the plant fuel distribution system with excess gas flared at stack EP520-3540.

(2) C Blast Furnace Stoves, exhausting to combustion stack (EP520-3547) with an estimated heat input rate of 660 mmBtu/hr.

(3) C Furnaces with East and West casthouses with iron and slag runner fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitors EP520-3543 and 3545 respectively and tap hole and tilting runner emissions controlled by MACT baghouse installed in 2007.

(4) D Blast Furnace constructed in 1968, with a nominal (combined with C furnace)

capacity of 623 tons per hour of iron, including a integral gas cleaning system consisting of various components including a dust catcher, separator, and 2 scrubbers (primary and secondary), which provides clean fuel to the plant fuel distribution system with excess gas flared at stack EP520-3553.

(5) D Blast Furnace Stoves, exhausting to combustion stack (EP520-3560) with an estimated heat input rate of 660 mmBtu/hr.

(6) D Furnaces with East and West casthouses with iron and slag runner fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitors EP520-3556 and 3558 respectively and respectively and tap hole and tilting runner emissions controlled by MACT baghouse installed in 2007.

(7) Blast Furnaces material handling and miscellaneous activities constructed in 1968:

(A) One (1) rail car dumper, with one (1) truck hopper, with emissions from car dumper controlled by baghouse C520-3506, and exhausting to stacks EP520-3520 and 3532 and fugitive emissions exhausting to building and ambient air (from truck hopper).

(B) One (1) railcar thaw shed constructed in 1969 with natural gas heaters used seasonally.

(C) Raw material handling operations with conveyors with transfer stations.

(D) Material Piles and Stacker/Reclaimers.

(E) C and D Stockhouses.

(f) A Basic Oxygen Furnace (BOF) Shop operation located in the Steelmaking Department consisting of the following:

(1) Three (3) Hot Metal Transfer/Desulfurization and Skimming Stations, with an annual total combined nominal input of 623 tons per hour of hot metal per month, with #1 & #2 constructed in 1968, and #3 in 1978 and modified in 1992, each identified as EU534-01, 02, and 03, each with particulate emissions controlled by baghouses C534-4001, 4002, and 4003, respectively, exhausting at stacks EP534-4002, 4006, and 4008, respectively.

(2) Three (3) BOF Shop vessels, with #1 & #2 constructed in 1968 and #3 in 1978, identified as EU534-06a (No. 1), EU534-06b (No. 2), and EU534-07(No. 3), each with a nominal capacity of 300 tons per heat of liquid steel with a combined estimated capacity of 500 tons per hour of molten steel, emissions from vessels No. 1 and No. 2 (EU534-06a, 06b) controlled by three (3) scrubbers, numbered #2, #3, and #4 in parallel, collectively identified as C534-4004, each exhausting at respective stacks EP534-4013, 4014, and 4015, respectively, and emissions from vessel No. 3 (EU534-07) controlled by scrubber C534-4007 exhausting to stack EP534-4017, equipped with CO flare C534-4008. The three BOF vessels have secondary capture hood ducted to a MACT baghouse installed in May 2007.

(3) Refining Cycles for three BOF Shop vessels, identified as EU534-10 for vessels No. 1 and No. 2 (EU534-06a, EU534-06b), and EU534-11 for vessel No. 3 (EU534-07), using the respective exhausts and emissions control equipment for the associated BOF Shop vessels listed above.

(4) Three (3) Molten Steel Ladle Addition Stations consisting of:

(A) Station No. 1 argon stirring, constructed in 1968, identified as EU534-14, with fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitor EP534-4003; and

(B) Stations No. 2 and No. 3 stirring and desulfurization and alloy addition, constructed in 1978, collectively identified as EU534-15, with particulate emissions from both controlled by baghouse C534-4016, exhausting to stack EP534-4031.

(5) Two (2) Steel Ladle Treatment Stations No. 4 and No. 5, constructed in 1986, collectively identified as EU534-16, with particulate emissions controlled by baghouses C534-4017 and 4099, respectively, exhausting at respective stacks EP534-4031 and 4099.

(6) One (1) Vacuum Degasser, identified as EU534-19, constructed in 1989, with a nominal capacity of 245 tons per hour of hot steel, utilizing a steam ejector identified as C534-4019 for vessel evacuation, with exhausts to stack EP534-4034 which is equipped with a CO flare, identified as C534-4020.

(7) Two (2) Continuous Casters, each with a nominal capacity of 1000 tons of molten steel per hour, consisting of:

(A) Continuous Caster #1 constructed in 1975 and modified in 1984, identified as EU595-24, with particulate emissions controlled by a demister identified as C595-4501, exhausting to stack EP595-4501; and

(B) Continuous Caster #2 constructed in 1985, identified as EU595-25, with particulate emissions controlled by three (3) demisters identified as C595-4504, exhausting to two stacks, collectively identified as EP595-4504.

(8) One (1) natural gas fired FM boiler for the BOF Shop, constructed in 1968, identified as EU534-23, with an estimated capacity of 50 mmBtu/hr heat input, exhausting to stack EP534-4018.

(9) Steel making material handling operations consisting of:

(A) One (1) Track hopper, constructed in 1989, identified as EU 534-21, with particulate emissions controlled by baghouse C534-4013, exhausting to stack EP534-4021.

(B) Two (2) Junction Houses, constructed in 1968 and modified in 1996, identified as H1 and H2, enclosing the transfer points between conveyors L2 and L3, and L3 and L4, respectively, with particulate emissions controlled by two (2) baghouses, identified as C534-4014 and 15, respectively, with each exhausting to respective stacks EP534-4027 and 28.

(C) Three (3) BOF weigh hoppers constructed in 1968 and modified in 1996, collectively identified as EU534-36, with particulate emissions controlled by two (2) baghouses, collectively identified as C534-4010, exhausting to respective stacks EP534-4020 and 4026.

(D) Two (2) BOF vessel storage bins, constructed in 1968 and modified in 1996, collectively identified as EU534-33, with particulate emissions from both controlled by baghouse C534-4009, exhausting at stack EP534-4019.

(E) Vacuum Degasser Material handling for alloy addition, constructed in

1989, identified as EU534-20, with particulate emissions controlled by baghouse C534-4018, exhausting to stack EP534-4033.

(10) Additional steel making activities consisting of:

(A) Eight (8) steel ladle and sub car dryers (including a torpedo car dryer), constructed in 1982, collectively identified as EU534-17, with fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitor EP534-4003.

(B) Teeming Aisles, constructed in 1969, collectively identified as EU534-18, with fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitor EP534-4003.

(C) Vacuum Degasser ladle dryers and preheaters, constructed in 1989. collectively identified as EU534-22, all using natural gas as fuel with nominal capacities of 7mmBtu/hr for the preheat burner, 9 mmBtu/hr for the refractory dryer burner, and 4.5 mmBtu/hr for the refractory dryer burner, with all collectively exhausting at stack EP534-4036.

(D) BOF Auxiliaries collectively identified as EU534-40, consisting of fugitive emissions EP534-4004, 4005, 4007, and 4051.

(g) One (1) Slab/Plate Mill Complex consisting of the following operations and equipment:

(1) Various natural gas-fired portable cutting tables with fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitors EP 673-6604, EP 673-6605 and EP 673-6606.

(2) No. 2 Slab Yard operations consisting of:

(A) Three (3) natural gas-fired Slab Preheater Furnaces Nos. 1, 2 & 3, constructed in 1964, with estimated nominal capacities of 16 mmBtu/hr heat input each for No. 1 & No. 2, and 5 mmBtu/hr heat input for No. 3, with fugitive emissions from each reporting to roof monitor EP673-6605.

(3) No. 3 Slab Yard operations consisting of:

(A) Three (3) natural gas-fired Slab Preheater Furnaces Nos. 4, 5, and 6, constructed in 1968, with estimated nominal capacities of 25 mmBtu/hr heat input for each, with fugitive emissions from each reporting to roof monitor EP673-6604.

(B) One (1) Slab Grinder, constructed in 1985, with particulate emissions controlled by baghouse C673-6606, exhausting at stack EP673-6603.

(4) 160 Inch Plate Mill operations consisting of:

(A) One (1) Slab Reheat Furnace No. 1 – Continuous Pusher, capable of firing natural gas, coke oven gas, fuel oil (including No. 2 and No. 6), constructed in 1964, with an estimated furnace nominal rated capacity of 500 mmBtu/hr heat input, equipped with low NOx burners, with emissions exhausting at stack EP673-6503.

(B) One (1) Slab Reheat Furnace No. 2 - Continuous Pusher, capable of firing natural gas, coke oven gas, fuel oil (including No. 2 and No. 6), constructed in 1964, with an estimated furnace nominal rated capacity of 500 mmBtu/hr heat input, equipped with low NOx burners, with emissions exhausting at stack EP673-6504.

(C) One (1) In and Out Reheat Furnace No. 5, capable of firing natural gas,

coke oven gas, fuel oil (including No. 2 and No. 6), constructed in 1964, with an estimated nominal rated capacity of 70 mmBtu/hr heat input, with emissions exhausting at stack EP673-6501.

(D) Two (2) In and Out Reheat Furnaces No. 6 and No. 7, capable of firing natural gas, coke oven gas, fuel oil (including No. 2 and No. 6), with No. 6 constructed in 1967 and No. 7 constructed in 1971each with estimated nominal rated capacities of 70 mmBtu/hr heat input, with emissions collectively exhausting at stack EP673-6502.

(E) One (1) Rolling Process, constructed in 1964, with fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitor EP673-6507.

(5) Steel Plate operations (located in the 160 Inch Plate Mill building) consisting of:

(A) One (1) natural gas-fired Car Bottom Furnace (Normalizing and Annealing), constructed in 1965 with an estimated nominal capacity of 50 mmBtu/hr heat input, and fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitor EP673-6508.

(B) One (1) natural gas-fired Continuous Hardening and Normalizing Furnace, constructed in 1966 with an estimated nominal capacity of 100 mmBtu/hr heat input, and fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitor EP673-6508.

(C) One (1) natural gas-fired Continuous Tempering Furnace, constructed in 1966, with an estimated nominal capacity of 100 mmBtu/hr heat input, and fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitor EP673-6508.

(6) 110 Inch Plate Mill operations consisting of:

(A) Two (2) Slab Reheat Furnaces- Continuous Walking Beam No. 1 and No. 2, capable of firing natural gas, coke oven gas, fuel oil (including No. 2 and No. 6), both constructed in 1977, each with nominal capacities of 380 mmBtu/hr heat input, equipped with low NOx burners, with emissions collectively exhausting at stack EP674-7001.

(B) One (1) Normalizing Furnace, capable of firing natural gas, and #1 and #2 fuel oil, constructed in 1979, with a nominal capacity of 82 mmBtu/hr heat input, and emissions exhausting to stack EP674-7005.

(C) One (1) Rolling Process, constructed in 1977, with fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitor EP674-7003.

(h) Hot strip mill (HSM) operations consisting of:

(1) Various natural gas-fired portable cutting torches, six (6) cutting tables using one natural gas/oxygen torch per table, approved for construction in 2008, and hand scarfers with fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitors EP670-5501, 5502, and 5516.

(2) One (1) reheat furnace No. 1, capable of firing natural gas, coke oven gas, and/or propane, constructed in 1966, with a nominal capacity of 730 mmBtu/hr of heat input, with exhausts at stacks EP670-5504 and 5505.

(3) One (1) reheat furnace No. 2, capable of firing natural gas, coke oven gas, and/or propane, constructed in 1966, with a nominal capacity of 730 mmBtu/hr of heat input, with exhausts at stacks EP670-5506 and 5507.

(4) One (1) reheat furnace No. 3, capable of firing natural gas, coke oven gas, and/or propane, constructed in 1966, with a nominal capacity of 730 mmBtu/hr of heat input, with exhausts at stacks EP670-5508 and 5509.

(5) One (1) hot strip mill rolling process constructed in 1966 with fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitors EP670-5510, 5511, and 5512.

(6) Gantry burners

(i) Cold Sheet Mill operations and equipment with a nominal capacity of 263 tons per hour of treated steel:

(1) Two (2) Pickle Lines, Nos. 1 & 2, with No. 1 constructed in 1965 and No. 2 constructed in 1968, each having four (4) acid process tanks with a storage capacity of 35,000 gallons, one (1) rinse enclosure and one rinse tank. Acid fumes on each line are captured and ducted thru a two (2) scrubber system each scrubber capable of serving either or both lines with both scrubbers exhausting at stack EP672-6001. The above lines are served by a system of six (6) raw acid storage tanks which vent thru a common header terminating at a water/limestone filled sump.

(2) One (1) 80 inch five (5) stand tandem mill constructed in 1965 with emissions controlled by a mist eliminator exhausting at stack EP672-6003.

(3) A natural gas fired batch annealing process constructed in 1965 consisting of 25 furnaces each with ratings less than 10 mmBtu/hr. with emissions reporting to roof monitor EP 672-6009.

(4) One (1) CHTL line constructed in1983 and consisting of natural gas fired preheat, heat and soak furnaces with a combined rated capacity of 76 mmBtu/hr. exhausting at stacks EP672-6014, 15; a natural gas fired reheat furnace with an estimated capacity of 34 mmBtu/hr. exhausting at stack EP672-6017; and a pickle tank with fumes passing thru a scrubber and exhausting at stack 672-6022.

(5) One (1) hot dip coating line (HDCL) for hot galvanizing, galvannealing, chemical treatment and cleaning of steel constructed in 1992 having a nominal capacity of 140 tons of steel coil per hour with the cleaning section fumes (excluding the chemical treatment portion) passing thru a scrubber and exhausting at stack EP672-6022 and a radiant tube furnace constructed in 1992 with a rated capacity of 95 mmBtu/hr. with NOx emissions controlled by a Selective Catalytic control device equipped with a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) that exhaust at stack 672-6023.

(6) One (1) temper mill constructed in 1965 with emissions controlled by a mist eliminator reporting to monitor EP672-6024.

(7) One (1) cold mill finishing operations and shipping constructed in 1965 with emissions reporting to roof monitor EP672-6034.

(j) One (1) Power Station, consisting of the following boilers:

(1) No. 7 boiler, capable of firing natural gas, coke oven gas, and blast furnace gas, and fuel oil constructed in 1976 and modified in 1990, with a rated capacity of 650 mmBtu/hr heat input, with emissions exhausting at stack EP460-2501;

(2) No. 8 boiler, capable of firing natural gas, coke oven gas, blast furnace gas, and No. 2 and No. 6-fuel oil constructed in 1970, with a rated capacity of 650 mmBtu/hr heat input, with emissions exhausting at stack EP460-2502;

(3) No. 9 boiler, capable of firing natural gas, coke oven gas, blast furnace gas, and No. 2 and No. 6-fuel oil constructed in 1970, with a rated capacity of 650 mmBtu/hr heat input, with emissions exhausting at stack EP460-2503;

(4) No. 10 boiler, capable of firing natural gas, coke oven gas, blast furnace gas, and No. 2 and No. 6-fuel oil constructed in 1969, with a rated capacity of 650 mmBtu/hr heat input, with emissions exhausting at stack EP460-2504;

(5) No. 11 boiler, capable of firing natural gas, coke oven gas, blast furnace gas, and No. 2 and No. 6-fuel oil constructed in 1968, with a rated capacity of 650 mmBtu/hr heat input, with emissions exhausting at stack EP460-2505; and

(6) No. 12 boiler, capable of firing natural gas, coke oven gas, blast furnace gas, and No. 2 and No. 6-fuel oil constructed in 1968, with rated capacity of 650 mmBtu/hr heat input, with emissions exhausting at stack EP460-2506.

(k) Service shops and technical maintenance operations, consisting of:

(1) No. 1 roll shop north shot blast booth constructed in 1967, with particulate controlled by a baghouse exhausting to stack EP410-1001, and fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitor EP410-1003.

(2) No. 1 roll shop south shot blast booth constructed in 1965, with particulate controlled by a baghouse, exhausting to stack EP410-1002, and fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitor EP410-1003.

(3) No. 2 roll shop shot blast booth constructed in 1966, with particulate controlled by a baghouse, exhausting to stack EP411-1502, and fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitor EP411-1501.

(4) One (1) locomotive shop paint booth constructed pre-1965, with an nominal capacity of less than one vehicle per hour and less than one gallon of coating sprayed per vehicle, utilizing one HVLP spray gun, with fugitive emissions reporting to wall vent EP420-2021.

(l) Fugitive Dust Emissions Operations

(1) Coal and Coke Storage and Handling:

(A) Coal piles, with respective fugitive emissions.

(B) Coal preparation process (Blending Building), with particulate emissions controlled by dust suppressant spray reporting to roof monitors EP512-3005 through 3011.

(C) Coke handling and screening process, respectively, with fugitive emissions and roof monitor.

(D) One (1) Stacker/Reclaimers in the coke oven department to stack and reclaim the coal.

(2) Sinter Plant operations:

(A) Bay plant piles containing revert materials, with fugitive emissions.

(B) Sinter bedding piles with fugitive emissions.

(C) Bedding plant material transfer, material conveyors, and junction houses,

with fugitive emissions venting through any of six (6) separate openings in the sides of the building.

(D) One (1) Stacker services the coal pile for granulated coal injection. (This is identified in the GCI description.)

(3) Blast Furnace operations:

(A) C Casthouse Slag Pit fugitive emissions.

(B) D Casthouse Slag Pit fugitive emissions.

(C) Beach Iron operation fugitive emissions.

(D) Ore Dock Loading/Unloading fugitive emissions.

(E) Ore Field fugitive emissions.

(F) Two (2) Stacker/Reclaimers in the material handling portion of the Blast Furnace that stack and reclaim the ores.

(4) Unregulated and regulated roads, consisting of:

(A) Paved and unpaved roads, with fugitive emissions.

(B) Paved and unpaved slab haul roads, with fugitive emissions.

(C) Regulated unpaved roads, with fugitive emissions.

(D) Regulated paved roads, with fugitive emissions.

(E) One (1) open air clean fill storage area, with fugitive emissions.

(F) One (1) open air BOF land farming area for BOF slurry, with fugitive emissions.

(G) One (1) open air mill scale piles area, with fugitive emission.

(m) One (1) crushing operation, including the following:

(1) One (1) feed hopper equipped with a Syntron feeder, constructed in 2007, identified as CF032;

(2) One (1) feed conveyor, constructed in 2007;

(3) One (1) single deck screen, constructed in 2007, identified as SP006;

(4) One (1) fine conveyor that travels under the screen, constructed in 2007, identified as SP006 U/B;

(5) One (1) oversize conveyor, constructed in 2007, identified as CS021;

(6) One (1) conveyor to the crusher, constructed in 2007, identified as SH001;

(7) Two (2) crushers, interchanged as needed, sharing the same conveying and screening equipment:

(A) One (1) crusher, used to crush iron ore pellets, constructed in 2007, identified as CP015, with a maximum capacity of 125 tons per hour;

(B) One (1) crusher, used to crush spent refractory bricks, approved for construction in 2008, identified as CP016, with a maximum capacity of 240 tons per hour; and

(8) One (1) conveyor that travels under the crusher to the feed conveyor, constructed in 2007, identified as CP015 U/B.

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

ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC (Plant ID 127-00001) also includes the following insignificant activities which are specifically regulated, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21), and found in Section D.13, of this permit:

(a) A petroleum fuel, other than gasoline, dispensing facility having an estimated storage capacity less than or equal to 10,500 gallons, and dispensing less than or equal to 230,000 gallons per month. [326 IAC 8-9-1]

(b) The following VOC and HAP storage containers:

(1) Storage tanks with an estimated capacity less than or equal to 1,000 gallons and annual throughput less than 12,000 gallons.

(2) Vessels storing lubricating oils, hydraulic oils, machining oils, and machining fluids. [326 IAC 8-9-1]

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

(d) 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 Celsius (100°F); or

(2) Having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 0.7 kPA; 5mm Hg; or 0.1 psi measured at 20 degrees Celsius C (68°F); the use of which for all cleaners and solvents combined does not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months. [326 IAC 8-3-5][326 IAC 8-3-6][326 IAC 8-9-1]

(e) The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment. [326 IAC 6-3-2]

(f) Any of the following structural steel and bridge fabrication activities:

(1) Cutting 200,000 linear feet or less of one (1) inch plate or equivalent.

(2) Using 80 tons or less of welding consumables. [326 IAC 6-3-2]

(g) Conveyors as follows: Covered conveyor for coal or coke conveying of less than or equal to 360 tons per day. [326 IAC 6-3-2]

(h) Coal bunker and coal scale exhausts and associated dust collector vents. [326 IAC 6-3-2]

(i) Grinding and machining operations controlled with fabric filters, scrubbers, mist collectors, wet collectors and electrostatic precipitators with a design grain loading of less than or

equal to 0.03 grains per actual cubic foot and a gas flow rate less than or equal to 4000 actual cubic feet per minute, including the following: deburring; buffing; polishing; abrasive blasting; pneumatic conveying; and woodworking operations. [326 IAC 6-3-2]

(j) Vents from ash transport systems not operated at positive pressure. [326 IAC 6-3-2]

A.5 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, T127-6301-00001, is issued for a fixed term of five (5) years from the effective date of this permit, as determined in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3-5(f) and IC 13-15-5-3. Subsequent revisions, modifications, or amendments of this permit do not affect the expiration date of this permit.

(b) If IDEM, OAQ, upon receiving a timely and complete renewal permit application, fails to issue or deny the permit renewal prior to the expiration date of this permit, this existing permit shall not expire and all terms and conditions shall continue in effect, including any permit shield provided in 326 IAC 2-7-15, until the renewal permit has been issued or denied.

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

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

(a) the condition is modified in a subsequent permit action pursuant to Title I of the Clean Air Act; or

(b) the emission unit to which the condition pertains permanently ceases operation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) The Permittee shall furnish to IDEM, OAQ, within a reasonable time, any information that IDEM, OAQ, may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The submittal by the Permittee does require the certification by the “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). Upon request, the Permittee shall also furnish to IDEM, OAQ, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

(b) For information furnished by the Permittee to IDEM, OAQ, the Permittee may include a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 326 IAC 17.1. When furnishing copies of requested records directly to U.S. EPA, the Permittee may assert a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 40 CFR 2, Subpart B.

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

(a) Where specifically designated by this permit or required by an applicable requirement, any application form, report, or compliance certification submitted, shall contain certification by a responsible official of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

(b) One (1) certification shall be included, using the attached Certification Form, with each submittal requiring certification. One (1) certification may cover multiple forms in one (1) submittal.

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

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

(a) For compliance certification purposes, the term “source” refers to ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC (Plant ID 127-00001).

(b) The Permittee shall annually submit a compliance certification report which addresses the status of ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC’s (Plant ID 127-00001) compliance with the terms and conditions contained in this permit, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices. The initial certification shall cover the time period from the effective date of this permit through December 31 of the same year. All subsequent certifications shall cover the time period from January 1 to December 31 of the previous year, and shall be submitted no later than April 15 of each year to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance 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

(c) 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.

(d) 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 ofArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC (Plant ID 127-00001), 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 ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC (Plant ID 127-00001).

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

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

(a) The Permittee shall prepare and maintain Preventive Maintenance Plans (PMPs) within one hundred eighty days (180) days after the effective date of this permit, for the source as described in 326 IAC 1-6-3. At a minimum, the PMPs shall include:

(1) Identification of the individual(s) responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emission control devices;

(2) A description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and the inspection schedule for said items or conditions; and

(3) Identification and quantification of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.

(b) A copy of the PMPs shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ, upon request and within a reasonable time, and shall be subject to review and approval by IDEM, OAQ. IDEM, OAQ, may require the Permittee to revise its PMPs whenever lack of proper maintenance causes or is the primary contributor to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions or potential to emit. The PMPs do not require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(c) To the extent the Permittee is required by 40 CFR Part 60 or Part 63 to have an Operation Maintenance, and Monitoring (OMM) Plan for a unit, such plan is deemed to satisfy the PMP requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 for that unit.

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

(a) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), is not an affirmative defense for an action brought for noncompliance with a federal or state health-based emission limitation.

(b) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with a technology-based emission limitation if the affirmative defense of an emergency is demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that describe the following:

(1) An emergency occurred and the Permittee can, to the extent possible, identify the causes of the emergency;

(2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

(3) During the period of an emergency, the Permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards or other requirements in this permit;

(4) For each emergency lasting one (1) hour or more, the Permittee notified IDEM, OAQ, and the 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 Section), or
Telephone Number: 317-233-0178 (ask for Compliance Section)
Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865

and for the Northwest Regional Office;

Telephone Number: 1-888-209-8892 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance Section)
Telephone Number: 219-757-0265 (ask for Air Compliance Section)
Facsimile Number: 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 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 ~~in~~ compliance with any applicable requirements as of the effective date of this permit, 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, as well as the federal statutes from the Clean Air Act and the federal rules from 40 CFR, 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 effective date;

(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 T127-6301-00001 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been:

(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 combined permit, all previous registrations and permits are superseded by this combined new source review and part 70 operating permit

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

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

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

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

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Data Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
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 permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this permit. [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(C)] The notification by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(b) This permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the circumstances listed in IC 13-

15-7-2 or if IDEM, OAQ, determines any of the following:

(1) That this permit contains a material mistake.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Request for renewal shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permits Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
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 failure to have a permit is not a violation of 326 IAC 2-7 until IDEM, OAQ, takes final action on the renewal application, except that this protection shall cease to apply if, subsequent to the completeness determination, the Permittee fails to submit by the deadline specified in writing by IDEM, OAQ, any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

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

(a) Permit amendments and modifications are governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-11 or 326 IAC 2-7-12 whenever the Permittee seeks to amend or modify this permit.

(b) Any application requesting an amendment or modification of this permit shall be submitted

to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permits Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
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
Permits 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, 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) A modification, construction, or reconstruction is governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2 and 326 IAC 2-7-10.5.

(b) Any modification at an existing major source is governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2-2 and/or 326 IAC 2-3-2.

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
Permits Branch, 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.

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 1-1-6][326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-6][62 FR 8314]

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 forty percent (40%) in any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.

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

C.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 Operation of Equipment [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]

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

C.5 Stack Height [326 IAC 1-7]

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

C.6 Source Specific and Facility Emission Limitations for TSP in Porter County [326 IAC 6-6]

Sources and facilities specifically listed in 326 IAC 6-6-4 and 6-6-5 of this rule shall comply with the limitations contained therein, and in accordance with Section D- Facility Operation Conditions, of this permit. 326 IAC 6-6 is not federally enforceable.

C.7 Porter County Sulfur Dioxide Limitations [326 IAC 7-4-14]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-4-14(1), the facilities located at Bethlehem Steel Burns Harbor Works (ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC) shall comply with the sulfur dioxide emission limitations contained therein, and other requirements of this rule, unless otherwise specified, and in accordance with Section D- Facility Operation Conditions, of this permit.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-4-14(1)C) :
As an alternative to the sulfur dioxide emission limitations specified in clause 326 IAC 7-4-14(1) (B), Bethlehem Steel shall comply with the sulfur dioxide emission limitations and other requirements as follows:

Facility Description		Emission Limitations lbs./MMBtu	lbs./hr.
(i)	Blast Furnace C Stoves	0.75	498
(ii)	Blast Furnace D Stoves	0.75	498
(iii)	Blast Furnace Flare	0.07	
(iv)	Sinter Plant Windbox	1.0 pound per ton process material	400
(v)	No. 1 Coke Battery Underfire	1.57	730
(vi)	No. 2 Coke Battery Underfire	1.78	828
(vii)	Slab Mill Soaking Pits:		
	(AA) No more than six (6) of thirty-two (32) horizontally discharged soaking pits may be fired on coke oven gas at the same time with total sulfur dioxide emissions not to exceed two hundred ninety-two (292) pounds per hour.		
	(BB) The remaining twenty-six (26) of thirty-two (32) horizontally discharged soaking pits may burn blast furnace and/or natural gas with total sulfur dioxide emissions not to exceed twenty-seven (27) pounds per hour.		
	(CC) The four (4) vertically discharged soaking pits may burn blast furnace and/or natural gas with total sulfur dioxide emissions not to exceed four (4) pounds per hour.		
(viii)	160 inch Plate Mill Continuous Reheat Furnace No. 1 and Boiler No. 1	1.78	293
(ix)	160 inch Plate Mill Continuous Reheat Furnace No. 2 and Boiler No. 3	1.78	293
(x)	80 inch Hot Strip Mill Furnace No. 1, 2, and 3	1.78	483 each
(xi)	110 inch Plate Mill Furnaces No. 1 and 2	1.78	401
(xii)	110 inch Plate Mill Normalizing Furnace	1.07	88
(xiii)	160 inch Plate Mill I & O Furnaces No. 4 and 5	1.78	249
	If 160 inch Plate Mill I & O Furnaces No. 6 and/or 7 are in operation on a fuel other than natural gas, Furnaces No. 4 and 5 shall not operate or shall burn natural gas only.		
(xiv)	160 inch Plate Mill I & O Furnaces No. 6 and 7	1.78	249
	If 160 inch Plate Mill I & O Furnaces No. 4 and/or 5 are in operation on a fuel other than natural gas, Furnaces No. 6 and 7 shall not operate or shall burn natural gas only.		
(xv)	160 inch Plate Mill I & O Furnace No. 8	1.78	160
(xvi)	Power Station Boilers No. 7	0.8	520
(xvii)	Power Station Boilers No. 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12	1.45 total	2,500 total
(xviii)	Bethlehem Steel shall notify the department at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to reliance on the alternative set of limits specified in items (i) through		
(xvii)	Bethlehem Steel shall maintain records of fuel type and operational status of facilities listed in items (xiii) and (xiv) and shall make the records available to the department upon request.		
(xix)	For the purposes of 326 IAC 7-2-1(c)(2), compliance shall be determined based on separate calendar month averages for the set of requirements specified in this clause and for the set of requirements specified in clause 326 IAC 7-4-14(1)(B).		

(c) Under normal operating conditions, the Permittee will be subject to the limitations contained in 326 IAC 7-4-14(1)(B), which are listed throughout this permit. However, in the event that the Permittee combusts fuel oil in any of the furnaces at the hot strip mill, it will become subject to the limitations under 326 IAC 7-4-14(1)(C), instead of those

contained in 326 IAC 7-4-14(1)(B)

(d) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-4-14(1)(D):

Coke oven gas usage at facilities other than the No. 1 and 2 Coke Battery Underfire Stacks shall be restricted to no more than seventy-five (75) million cubic feet per day. Total sulfur dioxide emissions from the facilities listed in clause (B)(i) through 326 IAC 7-4-14(1) (B)(iv), 326 IAC 7-4-14(1)(B)(vii)(AA) through 326 IAC 7-4-14(1) (B)(vii)(BB), 326 IAC 7-4-14(1)(B)(viii) through 326 IAC 7-4-14(1) (B)(xi), and 326 IAC 7-4-14(1) (B)(xiii) through 326 IAC 7-414(1)(B)(xvii) shall not exceed four thousand four hundred twenty-nine (4,429) pounds per hour. During periods in which the limits contained in clause 326 IAC 7-4-14(1)(C) are in effect, coke oven gas usage at facilities other than the No. 1 and 2 Coke Battery Underfire Stacks shall be restricted to no more than seventy (70) million cubic feet per day, and total sulfur dioxide emissions from the facilities listed in clause 326 IAC 7-4-14(1) (C)(i) through 326 IAC 7-4-14(1) (C)(iv), 326 IAC 7-4-14(1) (C)(vii)(AA) through 326 IAC 7-4-14(1) (C)(vii)(BB), 326 IAC 7-4-14(1) (C)(viii) through 326 IAC 7-4-14(1) (C)(xi), and (326 IAC 7-4-14(1)C)(xiii) through 326 IAC 7-4-14(1) (C)(xvii) shall not exceed four thousand six hundred thirty (4,630) pounds per hour.

C.8 Asbestos Abatement Projects [326 IAC 14-10] [326 IAC 18] [40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

The Permittee shall comply with the applicable requirements of 326 IAC 14-10, 326 IAC 18, and 40 CFR 61.140.

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

C.9 Performance Testing [326 IAC 3-6]

(a) All testing required pursuant to the conditions of this permit 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 for such required testing, except as provided elsewhere in this permit, shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Data Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
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) For such required testing, 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), such test reports for testing required by this permit 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.

C.10 Source Specific and Facility Emission Limitations for TSP in Porter County - Testing [326 IAC 6-6]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-6-2(j)(4), the commissioner may require stack tests in addition to the specific requirements of 326 IAC 6-6, Source Specific and Facility Emission Limitations for TSP in Porter County. When such testing is required, the Permittee shall permit the performance of stack tests in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Methods 1-5.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-6-2(o), testing required by the commissioner to determine the amount of particulate matter emitted from any non-stack source or facility subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-6 shall be conducted in accordance with procedures approved by the commissioner.

326 IAC 6-6 is not federally enforceable.

Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

C.11 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. Such monitoring or testing shall be performed in accordance with 326 IAC 3 or other methods approved by the commissioner or the U.S. EPA.

C.12 Source Specific and Facility Emission Limitations for TSP in Porter County - Methods to Determine Compliance [326 IAC 6-6-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-6-2, Methods to Determine Compliance, the Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the emission limitations contained in 326 IAC 6-6-4 (as listed in the D Section of this operating permit), utilizing the methods in 326 IAC 6-6-2, as follows:

(a) All lb/ton (pound per ton) emission factor limits are expressed as “pounds of particulate emissions per ton of product” unless otherwise stated. By-products which may be sold as product shall not be included under the term “product.”

(b) All lb/MMBtu (pounds per million Btu) emission factor limits are expressed as “pounds of particulate emissions per million Btu of fuel(s) fired in the source” unless otherwise stated.

(c) Fuel usage data may be used to determine compliance for any non-fossil-fuel-fired source and any fossil fuel-fired source that does not have a gas cleaning device which is used to reduce particulate emissions to the atmosphere, provided that the procedures under 326 IAC 6-6-2(d)(1) through (d)(7), unless otherwise specified (see Commissioner’s Order #2006-01 dated October 23, 2006), are followed.

(d) If a compliance determination based on fuel usage data does not agree with a compliance determination based on stack test data, the determination based on stack test data shall govern. Stack test data may reflect a total sampling time of less than twenty-four (24) hours and be acceptable for such a compliance determination. [326 IAC 6-6-2(f)]

(e) Application for an alternative source-specific opacity limit may not be based on fuel usage data. [326 IAC 6-6-2(g)]

(f) Compliance with applicable particulate emission limitations for stack sources for which compliance is not based on fuel monitoring shall be determined on the basis of opacity observations performed in accordance with 326 IAC 5-1 and the exceptions to 326 IAC 5-1, as listed in 326 IAC 6-6-2(j).

C.13 Porter County Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations - Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) Fuel Sampling and Analysis (Entire Source) [326 IAC 7-4-14(1)(F)]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-4-14(1)(F), and in order to comply with sulfur dioxide limitations in the D sections, the Permittee shall follow the Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) Fuel Sampling and Analysis protocol; and

(b) Pursuant to CP127-2725-00001, issued January 28, 1994, for Coke Battery 2, the determination of heat content procedure outlined in the protocol submitted March 24, 2000, shall continue to be implemented.

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

C.14 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 after the effective date of this permit. If required by Section D, the Permittee shall be responsible for installing any necessary equipment and initiating any required monitoring related to that equipment. If due to circumstances beyond its control, that equipment cannot be installed and operated within ninety (90) days, the Permittee may extend the compliance schedule related to the equipment for an additional ninety (90) days provided the Permittee notifies:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
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.15 Monitoring Methods [326 IAC 3] [40 CFR 60] [40 CFR 63]

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

C.16 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, unless otherwise specified by a MACT provision.

(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.

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

C.17 Emergency Reduction Plans [326 IAC 1-5-2] [326 IAC 1-5-3]

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

(a) The Permittee shall prepare written emergency reduction plans (ERPs) consistent with safe operating procedures.

(b) These ERPs shall be submitted for approval to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

within ninety (90) days after the effective date of this permit.

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

(c) If the ERP is disapproved by IDEM, OAQ, the Permittee shall have an additional thirty (30) days to resolve the differences and submit an approvable ERP.

(d) These ERPs shall state those actions that will be taken, when each episode level is declared, to reduce or eliminate emissions of the appropriate air pollutants.

(e) Said ERPs shall also identify the sources of air pollutants, the approximate amount of reduction of the pollutants, and a brief description of the manner in which the reduction will be achieved.

(f) Upon direct notification by IDEM, OAQ, that a specific air pollution episode level is in effect, the Permittee shall immediately put into effect the actions stipulated in the approved ERP for the appropriate episode level. [326 IAC 1-5-3]

C.18 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.19 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

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

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

(1) initial inspection and evaluation;

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

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

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

(1) monitoring results;

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

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

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

(e) The Permittee shall maintain the following records:

(1) monitoring data;

(2) monitor performance data, if applicable; and

(3) corrective actions taken.

C.20 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

(a) When the results of a stack test performed in conformance with Section C - Performance Testing, of this permit exceed the level specified in any condition of this permit, the Permittee shall take appropriate response actions. The Permittee shall submit a description of these response actions to IDEM, OAQ, within thirty (30) days of receipt of the test results. The Permittee shall take appropriate action to minimize excess emissions from the affected facility while the response actions are being implemented.

(b) A retest to demonstrate compliance shall be performed within one hundred twenty (120) days of receipt of the original test results. Should the Permittee demonstrate to IDEM, OAQ that retesting in one-hundred and twenty (120) days is not practicable, IDEM, OAQ may extend the retesting deadline.

(c) IDEM, OAQ reserves the authority to take any actions allowed under law in response to noncompliant stack tests.

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

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

C.21 Emission Statement [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(iii)][326 IAC 2-7-5(7)][326 IAC 2-7-19(c)][326 IAC 2-6]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-3(a)(1), the Permittee shall submit by July 1 of each year an emission statement covering the previous calendar year. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4(c) and shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Indicate estimated actual emissions of all pollutants listed in 326 IAC 2-6-4(a);

(2) Indicate estimated actual emissions of regulated pollutants as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(32) (“Regulated pollutant, which is used only for purposes of Section 19 of this rule”) from the source, for purpose of fee assessment.

The statement must be submitted to:

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

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

C.22 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6] [326 IAC 2-2] [326 IAC 2-3]

(a) Records of all required monitoring data, reports and support information required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. These records shall be physically present or electronically accessible at the source location for a minimum of three (3) years. The records may be stored elsewhere for the remaining two (2) years as long as they are available upon request. If the Commissioner makes a request for records to the Permittee, the Permittee shall furnish the records to the Commissioner within a reasonable time.

(b) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, all record keeping requirements not already legally required shall be implemented within ninety (90) days of the effective date of this permit.

(c) If there is a reasonable possibility (as defined in 40 CFR 51.165 (a)(6)(vi)(A), 40 CFR 51.165 (a)(6)(vi)(B), 40 CFR 51.166 (r)(6)(vi)(a), and/or 40 CFR 51.166 (r)(6)(vi)(b)) that a “project” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(qq) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(ll)) at an existing emissions unit, other than projects at a source with a Plantwide Applicability Limitation (PAL), which is not part of a “major modification” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(ee) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(z)) may result in significant emissions increase and the Permittee elects to utilize the “projected actual emissions” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(rr) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(mm)), the Permittee shall comply with following:

(1) Before beginning actual construction of the “project” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(qq) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(ll)) at an existing emissions unit, document and maintain the following records:

(A) A description of the project.

(B) Identification of any emissions unit whose emissions of a regulated new source review pollutant could be affected by the project.

(C) A description of the applicability test used to determine that the project is not a major modification for any regulated NSR pollutant, including:

(i) Baseline actual emissions;

(ii) Projected actual emissions;

(iii) Amount of emissions excluded under section 326 IAC 2-2-1(rr)(2)(A)(iii) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(mm)(2)(A)(iii); and

(iv) An explanation for why the amount was excluded, and any netting calculations, if applicable.

(d) If there is a reasonable possibility (as defined in 40 CFR 51.165 (a)(6)(vi)(A) and/or 40 CFR 51.166 (r)(6)(vi)(a)) that a “project” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(qq) and/or

326 IAC 2-3-1(ll)) at an existing emissions unit, other than projects at a source with a Plantwide Applicability Limitation (PAL), which is not part of a "major modification" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(ee) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(z)) may result in significant emissions increase and the Permittee elects to utilize the "projected actual emissions" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(rr) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(mm)), the Permittee shall comply with following:

(1) Monitor the emissions of any regulated NSR pollutant that could increase as a result of the project and that is emitted by any existing emissions unit identified in (1)(B) above; and

(2) Calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of five (5) years following resumption of regular operations after the change, or for a period of ten (10) years following resumption of regular operations after the change if the project increases the design capacity of or the potential to emit that regulated NSR pollutant at the emissions unit.

C.23 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-2] [326 IAC 2-3]

(a) The Permittee shall submit the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report or its equivalent. Any deviation from permit requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the probable cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported. This report shall be submitted within thirty (30) days of the end of the reporting period. The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report shall include the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(b) The report required in (a) of this condition and reports required by conditions in Section D of this permit shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Data Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
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) The first report shall cover the period commencing on the effective date this permit and ending on the last day of the reporting period. Reporting periods are based on calendar years, unless otherwise specified in this permit. For the purpose of this permit "calendar year" means the twelve (12) month period from January 1 to December 31, inclusive.

(f) If the Permittee is required to comply with the recordkeeping provisions of (d) in Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements for any "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(qq) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(ll)) at an existing emissions unit, and the project meets the following criteria, then the Permittee shall submit a report to IDEM, OAQ:

(1) The annual emissions, in tons per year, from the project identified in (c)(1) in Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements exceed the baseline actual

emissions, as documented and maintained under Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements (c)(1)(C)(i), by a significant amount, as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(xx) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(qq), for that regulated NSR pollutant, and

(2) The emissions differ from the preconstruction projection as documented and maintained under Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements (c)(1)(C)(ii).

(g) The report for project at an existing emissions unit shall be submitted within sixty (60) days after the end of the year and contain the following:

(1) The name, address, and telephone number of the major stationary source.

(2) The annual emissions calculated in accordance with (d)(1) and (2) in Section C-General Record Keeping Requirements.

(3) The emissions calculated under the actual-to-projected actual test stated in 326 IAC 2-2-2(d)(3) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-2(c)(3).

(4) Any other information that the Permittee deems fit to include in this report.

Reports required in this part shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Air Compliance Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

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

C.24 Source Specific and Facility Emission Limitations for TSP in Porter County - Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 6-6]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-6-2, Methods to Determine Compliance, the Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the emission limitations contained in 326 IAC 6-6-4, by keeping the following records and/or submitting the required report, as applicable:

(a) Fuel usage data may be used to determine compliance for any non-fossil-fuel-fired source and any fossil fuel-fired source that does not have a gas cleaning device which is used to reduce particulate emissions to the atmosphere, provided that the following procedures are followed:

(1) The Permittee shall collect fuel usage data at least once per month and shall record them in a log which is readily available for inspection. Records must be retained for two (2) years from the date of collection.

(2) The following fuel usage data shall be recorded for each source monthly:

(A) number of hours in operation;
(B) cubic feet of each gaseous fuel fired;
(C) gallons of each liquid fuel fired;
(D) pounds of each solid fuel fired.

(3) Once each calendar quarter the Permittee shall conduct sampling and analysis to determine the heat content factors (i.e., H_i) contained in the equations set forth in 326 IAC 6-6-2(d)(4).

(4) Once each calendar quarter the Permittee shall conduct sampling and analysis to determine the sulfur content of No.6 fuel oil and shall calculate the emission factor for this fuel using the equation in 326 IAC 6-6-2(d)(4).

(5) Within thirty (30) days of the end of each calendar quarter the Permittee shall submit to the commissioner a written report of any emissions exceeding the applicable limits and the nature and cause of the excess emissions, if known.

(6) Results of the calculations performed and documented for 326 IAC 6-6-2(d)(4) within thirty (30) days of the end of each monthly monitoring period must be retained for two (2) years. An equivalent alternate frequency may be used with the prior approval of the commissioner.

C.25 Porter County Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations - Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 7-4-14(1)(E)]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-4-14(1)(E), ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC, Inc., shall submit a report to the department within thirty (30) days following the end of each calendar quarter containing the following information:

(a) Records of the total coke oven gas, blast furnace gas, fuel oil, and natural gas usage for each day at each facility listed in 326 IAC 7-4-14(1)(B) through (C).

(b) Records of the average sulfur content and heating value as determined per the procedures specified in clause 326 IAC 7-4-14(1)(F) for each fuel type used during the calendar quarter.

(c) The calculated sulfur dioxide emission rate in the applicable emission units (pounds per hour, pounds per million Btu, and/or pounds per ton) for each facility for each day and the average sulfur dioxide emissions from the facilities listed in 326 IAC 7-4-14(1)(C)(i) through (C)(iv), (C)(vii)(AA) through (C)(vii)(BB), (C)(viii) through (C)(xi), and (C)(xiii) through (C)(xvii) for each day in pounds per hour during the calendar quarter.

Stratospheric Ozone Protection

C.26 Compliance with 40 CFR 82 and 326 IAC 22-1

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

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

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

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

SECTION D.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(a) A Coke Oven process plant consisting of two (2) Coke Batteries, #1 and #2, with #1 modified in 1983 and a #2 pad-up rebuild (reconstruction) in 1994, each consisting of eighty-two (82) ovens, with nominal capacities 160 tons per hour and 140 tons per hour of dry coal, respectively, consisting of the following:

(1) Batteries #1 & #2:

(A) Battery #1 underfire, identified as EU512-08, with an estimated nominal heat input of 465 MMBtu/hr, and opacity measured by a continuous opacity monitor, exhausting at stack EP512-3026.

(B) Battery #2 underfire, identified as EU512-16, with an estimated nominal heat input of 420 MMBtu/hr, and opacity measured by a continuous opacity monitor, exhausting at stack EP512-3027.

(C) Pushing operations, identified as EU512-06 and 14, respectively, with particulate emissions for each battery controlled by baghouse C512-3024 exhausting at stack EP512-3024, and baghouse C512-3018 exhausting to stack EP512-3018. Each baghouse has the ability to control particulate emissions from either or both batteries.

(D) Battery #1 gas collector main pressure valves, identified as EU512-07, exhausting to four (4) stacks collectively identified as EP512-3086 equipped with four (4) flares collectively identified as C512-3015,.

(E) Battery #2 gas collector main pressure valves, identified as EU512-15, exhausting to six (6) stacks collectively identified as EP512-3087 equipped with six (6) flares collectively identified as C512-3016.

(F) Quenching operations, identified as EU512-09 and 17, respectively with emissions exiting stations EP512-3081 and 3082, including quench towers (servicing either battery) equipped with baffles and sprays.

(G) Batteries #1 and #2 fugitive emissions are generated from the following:

(i) Charging operations, identified as EU512-04 and 12, respectively, with fugitive emissions EP512-3016 and 3022, respectively;

(ii) Lids (four on each oven), identified as EU512-03 and 11, respectively, with fugitive emissions EP512-3015 and 3021, respectively;

(iii) Offtake Systems including emission from mini-stand pipe, identified as EU512-02 and 10, respectively, with fugitive emissions EP512-3014 and 3020, respectively; and

(iv) Doors, identified as EU512-05 and 13, with fugitive emissions EP512-3017 and 3023.

(v) A Cold Screening operation consisting of material conveyor and junction houses.

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

D.1.1 Permit Shield Exception EPA Enforcement Action

Compliance with the terms of this permit that relate to the No.2 Coke Oven Battery shall not be deemed compliance with requirements applicable to that emissions unit. The permit shield in Section B - Permit Shield does not shield the Permittee from possible enforcement actions involving the No.2 Coke Oven Battery.

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

D.1.2 PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2] and Emission Offset Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-3]

Pursuant to CP127-2725-00001, issued January 28, 1994, Significant Modification 127-15656-00001, issued on October 17, 2002, and Permit Modification 127-19106-00001, issued on July 16, 2004 and revised by this permit for Coke Battery #2:

(a) The amount of nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions from Coke Battery #2 (underfire EP512-3027), shall be limited to less than 650 tons per twelve consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month;.

(b) The amount of coal processed through Coke Battery #2 shall be less than 1,279,268.70 tons of dry coal per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month;

(c) The Coke Battery #2 shall generate and supply to the steel manufacturing plant at least 1,793,385,000 cubic feet of coke oven gas per twelve consecutive months with compliance demonstrated at the end of each month, excluding any hours when the Coke Battery #2 is not in operation.

(d) For Coke Battery #2, the underfiring (EU512-08 and EU512-16) PM and PM10 emissions shall be limited to 0.129 lbs/ton of coal:

(e) For Coke Battery #2, the total dissolved solids (TDS) shall not exceed an average of 500 milligrams per liter when evaporated at a temperature of 103 to 105 degrees centigrade and the quench tower baffles shall cover 95% or more of the cross sectional area of the exhaust to ensure emissions do not exceed 0.31 lb/ton of coal. [The method for determining compliance with this limit shall be as described under 326 IAC 6-6-2(i).]

(f) Visible emissions from the combustion stack (EP512-3027) shall not exceed 20% opacity (as an established alternate opacity limitation approved by the Air Pollution Control Board on March 2, 1983) averaged over a 2-hour period, as measured from the start of the push to the removal of the hood from the quench car.

(g) For Coke Battery #2, the visible emissions limit from the baghouse stack (pushing) shall not exceed 20% opacity averaged over a 6-minute average from baghouse stack.

(h) Visible emissions from Coke Battery No.2 shall be limited as follows after November 15, 1993 as determined by EPA Method 303 to: door leaks, 7.0%; offtake leaks, 4.2%; and lid leaks 0.83%; and charging emissions to 12 seconds all based on a 30 day rolling average.

Compliance with the above limits in combination with Conditions D.1.3(b), D.1.4(b), D.1.5(b), D.1.6(a) and (b), D.3.1(b), D. 3.2, D.5.5, D.6.1(b), D.12.3(d) and D.12.4 of Part 70 Permit T127-6301-00001 will render the requirements of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration, 326 IAC 2-2, and Emissions Offset rule 326 IAC 2-3 not applicable for particulate matter (PM & PM10), sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, volatile organic compounds, and nitrogen oxide emissions at Coke Battery #2.

D.1.3 Particulate Emission Limitations for Indirect Heating Facilities [326 IAC 6-2] [40 CFR 52.776(h)]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2, CP127-2725-00001, issued January 28, 1994 and 40 CFR 52.776(h), the particulate matter from the coke oven battery underfire stacks shall be limited as follows:

(a) Coke oven battery number 1 underfire stack shall be limited to 0.33 lbs/mmBtu.

(b) Coke oven battery number 2 underfire stack shall be limited to 0.33 lbs/mmBtu.

D.1.4 Source Specific and Facility Emission Limitations for TSP in Porter County [326 IAC 6-6]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-6-4, Bethlehem Steel Corporation (ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC) specific source and facility TSP emission limits, the annual particulate matter emissions of each of the following facilities shall not exceed the limit listed below for that facility:

(a) Coke Oven Battery No.1 Underfiring (EU512-08) shall not exceed 0.129 lb/ton of coal.

(b) Coke Oven Battery No.2 Underfiring (EU512-16) shall not exceed 0.129 lb/ton of coal.

(c) Coke Oven Battery Charging, Lids, Offtakes, Collector Mains, Doors, Pushing and Quenching shall not exceed those listed in 326 IAC 11-3.

This condition is not federally enforceable.

D.1.5 Porter County Sulfur Dioxide Limitations [326 IAC 7-4-14]

Pursuant to CP127-2725-00001, issued January 28, 1994, for Coke Battery 2, the sulfur dioxide emissions from the coke batteries, Nos. 1 & 2 underfire (EU512-08, 16), shall be limited pursuant to 326 IAC 7-4-14(1)(B), as listed below.

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-4-14(1)(B)(v), the sulfur dioxide emissions from the Coke Battery #1 Underfire (EU512-08) shall be limited to less than 1.73 lb/MMBtu and 803 lb/hr.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-4-14(1)(B)(vi), the sulfur dioxide emissions from the Coke Battery #2 Underfire (EU512-16) shall be limited to less than 1.96 lb/MMBtu and 911 lb/hr.

D.1.6 Coke Oven Batteries [326 IAC 11-3]

(a) Pursuant to CP127-2725-00001, issued January 28, 1994, the visible emissions for Coke Battery #2 and Coke Battery #1 shall be limited as follows:

(1) Pursuant to 326 IAC 11-3-2(b)(4), emissions from the charging systems (EU512-04, 52), including any open charge port, offtake system (EP512-3014), mobile jumper pipe, or larry car, shall not be visible for more than a cumulative total of one hundred twenty-five (125) seconds during five (5) consecutive charging periods. Pursuant to 326 IAC 11-3-2(b)(5), one charge out of twenty (20) consecutive charges shall be exempt from the total seconds of charging using procedures set forth in 326 IAC 11-3-4(a).

(2) Pursuant to 326 IAC 11-3-2(c)(4), no visible emissions shall be permitted from more than three percent (3%) of the total charge port lids (EU512-03, 11).

(3) Pursuant to 326 IAC 11-3-2(d)(4), no visible emissions shall be permitted from more than ten percent (10%) of the total offtake piping (EU512-02, 10).

(4) Pursuant to 326 IAC 11-3-2(e)(4), no visible emissions shall be permitted from more than three (3) points on the gas collect main (EU512-07, 15), excluding the connection with the standpipes.

(5) Pursuant to 326 IAC 11-3-2(f)(4), no emissions shall be permitted from more than ten percent (10%) of the total coke oven doors (EU512-05, 13), plus four doors, on any coke oven battery.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 11-3-2(g), Coke Battery #1 and #2 pushing emission requirements shall be as follows:

(1) All coke oven batteries shall be equipped with a device capable of capturing and collecting coke-side particulate matter such that the effluent gas emissions contain no more than four-hundredths (0.04) gram per two (2.0) kilogram of coke pushed, and in addition, pursuant to CP127-2725-00001, issued January 28, 1994, for Coke Battery #2, the effluent gas particulate emissions shall not exceed 0.04 lbs/ton of the coke pushed after control.

(2) Such device shall be designed and operated in compliance with an operating permit to collect ninety percent (90%) of the pushing emissions. If the construction and design of the device have been approved by the commissioner by granting the permit, the device, if operated properly in compliance with the permit conditions, will be assumed to be collecting ninety (90%) of the pushing emissions. The permit shall be submitted to U.S. EPA as a SIP revision.

(c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 11-3-2(h), Coke Battery #1 quenching emissions requirements shall be as follows:

(1) Quench towers serving coke oven battery No.1 shall not have visible emissions from the quenching of coke with the direct application of water to hot coke unless quenching is conducted under a tower equipped with efficient baffles to impede the release of particulates into the atmosphere (EP512-3081 and 3082). Efficient baffles are baffles taking the form of slats, louvers, screens, or other impediments placed in a configuration within a quench tower to force a change of direction and reduction of velocity of the steam plume to aid in the reduction of particulate matter emitted.

(2) The quench tower makeup (when servicing coke oven battery No.1 only) must contain a total dissolved solids content of no more than one thousand five hundred (1,500) milligrams per liter. If an individual facility or source is required to comply with conflicting Indiana water pollution control requirements, the commissioner may revise quenching requirements of this subsection on a case-by-case basis.

(d) Pursuant to 326 IAC 11-3-2(i), underfire particulate and sulfur dioxide emissions requirements shall be as follows:

(1) Particulate and sulfur dioxide emissions from underfire stacks shall be limited by the emission limitations determined under 326 IAC 6-2 and 326 IAC 7-1.1 (Conditions D.1.3 and D.1.5)

(2) For the Coke Battery #1 underfire stack (EP512-3026), visible emissions shall comply with 326 IAC 5-1.

(e) Pursuant to 326 IAC 11-3-3 (Identification of coke oven), the identity of each coke oven shall be maintained in such a manner that it is easily and readily visible from the topside and on each coke and push-side on every coke oven battery.

D.1.7 Coke Oven Battery Door Emissions Control Program

Pursuant to Agreed Order A-481, issued January 30, 1992, Orders 11 and 12, a “Coke Oven Battery Door Emissions Control Program” for Coke Batteries #1 and #2 shall be executed, and shall contain the minimum elements:

(a) All new welded steel doors purchased for either Coke Oven Battery shall be stress relieved prior to installation.

(b) All door machines shall have brush-type door cleaners to clean the entire vertical sealing ring gas channel that is adjacent to the knife-edge surface of each door, after such door has been removed for the purpose of pushing its oven.

(c) All coke side door machines shall have laser spotters utilized in the cleaning of each coke side door jamb after the oven is pushed.

D.1.8 General Provisions relating to NESHAP [326 IAC 20-1-1][326 IAC 20-3][40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart L] [40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCC]

(a) The provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 20-1-1 apply to Coke Batteries #1 and #2, except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ~~A~~L.

(b) The provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to Coke Batteries #1 and #2, except when otherwise specified by Table 1 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCC.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.9 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 6-6]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-6-2(e)(1), within four (4) years from the date of the most recent compliant stack test, the Permittee shall conduct PM testing for Coke Batteries #1 and #2 pushing emission control stacks (EP512-3024, 3018). These tests shall be repeated at least once every four (4) years from the date of the most recent valid compliant stack test. This condition is not federally enforceable.

(b) Pursuant to CP127-2725-00001, issued January 28, 1994, for Coke Battery #2, compliance with the underfiring (EU512-08, 16) particulate matter emissions limits in D.1.4(b) shall be verified by stack test EPA Method 5b.

All stack testing shall be performed in accordance with Section C - Performance Testing.

D.1.10 Methods to Determine Compliance [326 IAC 6-6-2]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-6-2(i), compliance with the coke quenching water quality limits shall be determined according to the procedures given below:

(1) The water as applied to the coke shall be sampled once per calendar quarter. Samples shall be collected once per day per tower for five (5) consecutive days and shall be composited into one (1) sample for each tower.

(2) Each composite sample shall be analyzed for total dissolved solids (TDS), in accordance with ASTM D1888-78, Method A or an equivalent method approved by the commissioner, with the results expressed in milligrams per liter (mg/l).

(3) Compliance shall be determined on the basis of the results of the composite sample for each tower. Alternate testing and/or analysis intervals may be used with prior approval of the board.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-6-2(n), in determining compliance for coke oven pushing, charging, oven door leaks, and charging lid and offtake leaks, the requirements specified under 326 IAC 11-3 shall govern.

This condition is not federally enforceable.

D.1.11 Opacity [CP127-2725-00001]

Pursuant to CP 127-2725-00001, issued January 28, 1994, for Coke Battery 2, operating condition 5(b), the pushing fugitive emissions opacity shall be determined by using 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9, except that the readings shall be taken at fifteen (15) second intervals and the highest consecutive six (6) highest readings shall be averaged to determine opacity to ensure compliance with 326 IAC 11-3-2(g)(2).

D.1.12 Compliance Determination for Charging [326 IAC 11-3-4(a)]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 11-3-4(a), and in order to demonstrate compliance with condition D.1.6, observations shall be made, and the identity recorded, from any point or points on the topside of a coke oven battery such that the observer can obtain an unobstructed view of the charging operation. The observer shall keep cumulative time of the total number of seconds charging emissions are visible. Time is started when a visible emission appears and is stopped when the visible emission expires. This procedure shall continue throughout the entire charging period. Visible emissions occurring simultaneously from two (2) or more separate points shall be timed as one (1).

(b) Visible emissions shall not be timed from:

(1) Burning coal spilled on the top of the oven or oven lids during charging.

(2) Any equipment other than the charging system or charge ports.

(3) Standpipes during charging.

(4) Charge port lids and the standpipe on the oven most recently charged.

(5) Coke oven doors which may be wind-blown across the topside of a coke oven battery.

(6) Steam from uncombined water.

(c) The time retained is the total time visible emissions are observed during a charge and shall be recorded on a data sheet. If the observations of a consecutive set of five (5) charges are interrupted by an event not in the control of the observer, for example, momentary interference by a passing quench car plume, then the data for the interrupted charge(s) shall be discarded and additional consecutive charges shall be observed. Five (5) charges observed as such shall be treated as consecutive charges.

(d) The observer shall discard the data for the charge observed, during each set, which contains the greatest cumulative total number of seconds during which emissions are visible. A set shall consist of the total number of consecutive charges read by the observer during any one (1) observation period, but in no event shall a set exceed twenty (20) consecutive charges.

D.1.13 Compliance Determination for Charge Port Lids and Offtake Piping [326 IAC 11-3-4(b)]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 11-3-4(b), and in order to determine compliance with condition D.1.6, the observer shall walk the length of the topside of a coke oven battery, on a line down the middle of the battery, or as close as safety permits, to record the identity of standpipes in a single traverse and charge port lids in a single traverse that have any visible emissions.

(a) Visible emissions shall not be counted from:

(1) Burning coal spilled on the top of the oven or oven lids.

(2) Charge port lids and standpipe lids, from a maximum of three (3) ovens that are opened during a decarbonization period or charging period.

(3) The standpipe on an oven being charged.

(4) Resulting from maintenance work.

(5) Steam caused by the vaporization of wet luting material.

(6) Steam from uncombined water.

(b) Visible emissions from charge port lids shall include all emissions from the charge port casting/lid interface.

(c) Visible emissions from the off take piping assembly shall include any leaks from:

(1) Cracks and/or defects in the piping itself.

(2) Flanged joints of any pipes; including the final joint with the collector main.

(3) The standpipe base.

(4) The standpipe lid or along its seal with the standpipe.

(5) Offttake piping assembly which are not contained in one (1) of the categories in this subdivision.

D.1.14 Compliance Determination for Oven Doors [326 IAC 11-3-4(c)]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 11-3-4(c), and in order to demonstrate compliance with condition D.1.6, an observer shall record the starting time of the inspection, then shall move steadily along the push-side or coke-side of a coke oven battery, stopping only to record the identity of any doors of ovens not temporarily or permanently taken out of service that have visible emissions, but not including visible emissions due to steam from uncombined water. The inspector shall have any of the following options:

(1) To wait for any doors which are blocked from the inspector's view to become unobstructed.

(2) To continue the inspection and return when the view of the doors becomes unobstructed.

(3) To exclude the obstructed doors from the calculation of the total number of doors observed.

(b) The finishing time of the inspection shall be recorded followed by the inspector repeating the same procedure on the opposite side of the same battery. The inspector shall be positioned either outside of the quench car tracks on the coke-side of the battery or outside of the push-side bench. After a brief scan of a coke oven door, the observer shall proceed in the inspection checking each succeeding door in a like manner.

D.1.15 Compliance Determination for the Gas Collector Main [326 IAC 11-3-4(e)]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 11-3-4(e), and in order to determine compliance with condition D.1.6, the observer shall walk the length of the topside of the gas collector main, to record the number of points in a single traverse from which emissions are visible.

D.1.16 Coke Oven Inspections- Panel Patch Repair Program

Pursuant to Agreed Order A-481, issued January 30, 1992, Order 3, after each push on Coke Battery #1 and #2 (EU512-06 and 14), the ovens shall be inspected for cracks and holes. Any oven in which cracks or holes have been found shall not be recharged until the Permittee performs temporary repairs or panel patch repairs on such ovens.

D.1.17 Continuous Opacity Monitoring [326 IAC 3-5]

The continuous opacity monitoring system installed on the Coke Battery #1 and #2 underfire stacks (EP512-3026, 3027) shall be calibrated, maintained, operated, and certified in accordance with, and meet the performance specifications of, 326 IAC 3, Monitoring Requirements.

D.1.18 Particulate Control

Pursuant to CP127-2725-00001, issued January 28, 1994, for Coke Battery #2 pushing (EU512-14) particulate emissions shall be collected by a Minister Stein type hood and evacuated to a baghouse (C512-3024).

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

D.1.19 Operation Condition Monitoring

Pursuant to Permit Modification 127-19106-00001, issued July 16, 2004:

(a) To demonstrate compliance with condition D.1.2 (b), the Permittee shall determine and document the moisture content of coal charged through the Coke Battery No.2 by following these coal sampling and analysis procedures:

(1) The coal sample acquisition point shall be at a location where representative samples of the total coal flow to be charged to the ovens may be obtained.

(2) The sample collected shall be analyzed in accordance with the methods specified in ASTM D 3173 using a moisture determination balance analyzer.

(3) Coal samples shall be collected for analysis at a minimum of once per day, five times per 7-day week.

For days that no samples were collected, the moisture content to be used for determination shall be the average of the moisture content of the 5 most recent consecutive samples taken.

(4) The daily dry tons calculated above will be summed each month for a monthly total.

(b) To modify or use other equivalent coal sampling and analysis procedures, the Permittee shall submit documentation of the procedures and results to IDEM OAQ for approval.

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

D.1.20 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) Pursuant to Significant Modification 127-15656-00001, issued October 17, 2002, Coke Battery #2 shall maintain records of NOx emissions, dry coal processed and coke oven gas generated and supplied to the steel manufacturing facilities at the plant on a quarterly basis to demonstrate compliance with condition D.1.2(c).

(b) To document compliance with conditions D.1.4 (a) and (b), and D.1.5, the Permittee shall keep records in accordance with C.11, C.12, and Section C – Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements, of this permit.

(c) Pursuant to Permit Modification 127-19106-00001, issued July 16, 2004, for Coke Battery No.2, to document compliance with condition D.1.6 the Permittee shall document:

(1) The Permittee shall determine and document the actual amount of dry coal charged through the Coke Battery No.2.

(2) The moisture content of coal charged through the Coke Battery No.2 by following these coal sampling and analysis procedures:

(A) The coal sample acquisition point shall be at a location where representative samples of the total coal flow to be charged to the ovens may be obtained.

(B) The sample collected shall be analyzed in accordance with the methods specified in ASTM D 3173 using a moisture determination balance analyzer.

(C) Coal samples shall be collected for analysis at a minimum of once per day, five times per 7-day week.

For days that no samples were collected, the moisture content to be used for determination shall be the average of the moisture content of the 5 most recent consecutive samples taken.

(D) The daily dry tons calculated above will be summed each month for a monthly total.

The Permittee shall make these records available to IDEM, OAQ and the U.S. EPA upon request.

(d) Pursuant to Agreed Order A-481, issued January 30, 1992, Orders 11 and 12, the following records shall be kept of the "Coke Oven Battery Door Emissions Control Program" to document compliance with condition D.1.7:

(1) The date when each new welded steel door is first installed, the battery number, the battery side, and the number of the oven on which the door is installed, whether or not the door was stress relieved prior to installation, and an explanation regarding the reason(s) any such door was not stress relieved;

(2) For each month in which a failure of condition D.1.7 (b) occurs, the Permittee shall record the number of pushes per month on that particular coke oven battery, the number of doors on each side of the coke oven battery that did not have both of the entire vertical sealing ring gas channel adjacent to the knife edges cleaned by a brush-type door cleaner between all pushes, and an explanation regarding all the reason(s) such cleaning was not performed; and

(3) For each month in which a failure of condition D.1.7 (c) occurs, the Permittee shall record the number of pushes per month on that particular coke oven battery, the number of pushing cycles on each date where the laser spotters were not used in the cleaning of coke side jambs on the coke oven battery, and an explanation regarding the reason(s) such laser spotters were not used.

(e) To document compliance with condition D.1.16 (Coke Oven Inspections- Panel Patch Repair Program), the Permittee shall record;

(1) the oven numbers of all ovens at Coke Batteries #1 and #2 where crack(s) and/or hole(s) were identified;

(2) the date the oven was taken out of service or is scheduled to be taken out of service;

(3) the date(s) the temporary repairs or panel patch repairs were performed;

(4) the date the oven was returned to service after repair;

(5) and a description of both the crack(s) and/or hole(s) and its (their) repair.

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

D.1.21 Reporting Requirements

(a) Pursuant to CP127-2725-00001, issued January 28, 1994, for Coke Battery #2, quarterly summaries of the information to document compliance with conditions D.1.2 (a). (b), and (c) of this permit shall be submitted, 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. These reports shall include tons of NOx, tons of dry coal and tons of hot steel to the vacuum degasser, length of visible emission exceedances for Coke Batteries #1 and #2, and the continued submittal of the “Sulfur Dioxide Emission Monitoring Quarterly Reports”.

(b) Pursuant to Agreed Order A-481, issued January 30, 1992, Order 3;

(1) Copies of the records required under condition D.1.20(d) shall be sent to the OAQ within thirty (30) days after the calendar quarter in which the activities recorded occur; and

(2) The Permittee shall be permitted to modify the primary elements of the “Panel Patch Repair Program” as necessary to provide an ongoing and effective program, provided that all additions, deletions or modifications to the primary elements of the program are submitted to the Department for approval first.

(c) Pursuant to Agreed Order A-481, issued January 30, 1992, Orders 11(c) and 12(c), the Permittee shall submit quarterly reports of the records required to be kept by condition D.1.20(d) within thirty (30) days of the calendar quarter in which the activities recorded occur.

(d) Each report shall be submitted to the address(es) listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit.

All of the reports submitted by the Permittee require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs)

D.1.22 Part 63 - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories: Subpart L - National Emission Standards for Coke Oven Batteries

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 63-NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES

Subpart L - National Emission Standards for Coke Oven Batteries

§300. Applicability

(e) The emission limitations set forth in this subpart shall apply at all times except during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. The startup period shall be determined by the Administrator and shall not exceed 180 days.

(f) After October 28, 1992, rules of general applicability promulgated under section 112 of the Act, including the General Provisions, may apply to coke ovens provided that the topic covered by such a rule is not addressed in this subpart.

§301. Definitions

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Act or in this section as follows:

Administrator means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or his or her authorized representative (e.g., a State that has been delegated the authority to implement the provisions of this subpart or its designated agent).

Bypass/bleeder stack means a stack, duct, or offtake system that is opened to the atmosphere and used to relieve excess pressure by venting raw coke oven gas from the collecting main to the atmosphere from a by-product coke oven battery, usually during emergency conditions.

By-product coke oven battery means a source consisting of a group of ovens connected by common walls, where coal undergoes destructive distillation under positive pressure to produce coke and coke oven gas, from which by-products are recovered. Coke oven batteries in operation as of April 1, 1992, are identified in appendix A to this subpart.

Certified observer means a visual emission observer, certified under (if applicable) Method 303 and Method 9 (if applicable) and employed by the Administrator, which includes a delegated enforcement agency or its designated agent. For the purpose of notifying an owner or operator of the results obtained by a certified observer, the person does not have to be certified.

Charge or *charging period* means, for a by-product coke oven battery, the period of time that commences when coal begins to flow into an oven through a topside port and ends when the last charging port is recapped. For a nonrecovery coke oven battery, *charge or charging period* means the period of time that commences when coal begins to flow into an oven and ends when the push side door is replaced.

Coke oven battery means either a by-product or nonrecovery coke oven battery.

Coke oven door means each end enclosure on the pusher side and the coking side of an oven. The chuck, or leveler-bar, door is part of the pusher side door. A *coke oven door* includes the entire area on the vertical face of a coke oven between the bench and the top of the battery between two adjacent buckstays.

Cold-idle coke oven battery means an existing coke oven battery that has been shut down, but is not dismantled.

Collecting main means any apparatus that is connected to one or more offtake systems and that provides a passage for conveying gases under positive pressure from the by-product coke oven battery to the by-product recovery system.

Collecting main repair means any measure to stop a collecting main leak on a long-term basis. A repair measure in general is intended to restore the integrity of the collecting main by returning the main to approximately its design specifications or its condition before the leak occurred. A repair measure may include, but is not limited to, replacing a section of the collecting main or welding the source of the leak.

Consecutive charges means charges observed successively, excluding any charge during which the observer's view of the charging system or topside ports is obscured.

Design capacity means the original design capacity of a coke oven battery, expressed in megagrams per year of furnace coke.

Integrated steel producer means a company or corporation that produces coke, uses the coke in a blast furnace to make iron, and uses the iron to produce steel. These operations may be performed at different plant sites within the corporation.

Malfunction means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner which causes, or has the potential to cause, the emission limitations in an applicable standard to be exceeded. Failures caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not *malfunctions.*

Offtake system means any individual oven apparatus that is stationary and provides a passage for gases from an oven to a coke oven battery collecting main or to another oven. Offtake system components include the standpipe and standpipe caps, goosenecks, stationary jumper pipes, mini-standpipes, and standpipe and gooseneck connections.

Oven means a chamber in the coke oven battery in which coal undergoes destructive distillation to produce coke.

Padup rebuild means a coke oven battery that is a complete reconstruction of an existing coke oven battery on the same site and pad without an increase in the design capacity of the coke plant as of November 15, 1990 (including any capacity qualifying under §63.304(b)(6), and the capacity of any coke oven battery subject to a construction permit on November 15, 1990, which commenced operation before October 27, 1993. The Administrator may determine that a project is a *padup rebuild* if it effectively constitutes a replacement of the battery above the pad, even if some portion of the brickwork above the pad is retained.

Pushing, for the purposes of §63.305, means that coke oven operation that commences when the pushing ram starts into the oven to push out coke that has completed the coking cycle and ends when the quench car is clear of the coke side shed.

Run means the observation of visible emissions from topside port lids, offtake systems, coke oven doors, or the charging of a coke oven that is made in accordance with and is valid under Methods 303 or 303A in appendix A to this part.

Shutdown means the operation that commences when pushing has occurred on the first oven with the intent of pushing the coke out of all of the ovens in a coke oven battery without adding coal, and ends when all of the ovens of a coke oven battery are empty of coal or coke.

Standpipe cap means an apparatus used to cover the opening in the gooseneck of an offtake system.

Startup means that operation that commences when the coal begins to be added to the first oven of a coke oven battery that either is being started for the first time or that is being restarted and ends when the doors have been adjusted for maximum leak reduction and the collecting main pressure control has been stabilized. Except for the first startup of a coke oven battery, a startup cannot occur unless a shutdown has occurred.

Tall coke oven battery means a coke oven battery with ovens 6 meters (20 feet) or more in height.

Temporary seal means any measure, including but not limited to, application of luting or packing material, to stop a collecting main leak until the leak is repaired.

Topside port lid means a cover, removed during charging or decarbonizing, that is placed over the opening through which coal can be charged into the oven of a by-product coke oven battery.

<u>§304. Standards for compliance date extension</u>

(b) Except as provided in paragraphs (b)(4), (b)(5), and (b)(7) of this section and in §63.305, on and after the dates specified in this paragraph, no owner or operator shall cause to be discharged or allow to be discharged to the atmosphere coke oven emissions from a by-product coke oven battery that exceed any of the following emission limitations:

(2) On and after January 1, 1998;

(i) For coke oven doors:

(A) 4.3 percent leaking coke oven doors for each tall by-product coke oven battery and for each by-product coke oven battery owned or operated by a foundry coke producer, as determined by the procedures in §63.309(d)(1); and

(ii) 0.4 percent leaking topside port lids, as determined by the procedures in §63.309(d)(1);

(iii) 2.5 percent leaking offtake system(s), as determined by the procedures in §63.309(d)(1); and

(iv) 12 seconds of visible emissions per charge, as determined by the procedures in §63.309(d)(2).

(3) On and after January 1, 2010, unless the Administrator promulgates more stringent limits pursuant to section 112(i)(8)(C) of the Act;

(i) 4.0 percent leaking coke oven doors on each tall by-product coke oven battery and for each by-product coke oven battery owned or operated by a foundry coke producer, as determined by the procedures in §63.309(d)(1); and

(4) No owner or operator shall cause to be discharged or allow to be discharged to the atmosphere coke oven emissions from a brownfield or padup rebuild by-product coke oven battery, other than those specified in paragraph (b)(4)(v) of this section, that exceed any of the following emission limitations:

(v) The requirements of paragraph (b)(4) of this section shall not apply and the requirements of paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of this section do apply to the following brownfield or padup rebuild coke oven batteries:

(A) Bethlehem Steel-Burns Harbor, Battery No. 2;

[58 FR 57911, Oct. 27, 1993, as amended at 65 FR 62215, Oct. 17, 2000]

§306. Work practice standards

(a) *Work practice plan.* On or before November 15, 1993, each owner or operator shall prepare and submit a written emission control work practice plan for each coke oven battery. The plan shall be designed to achieve compliance with visible emission limitations for coke oven doors, topside port lids, offtake systems, and charging operations under this subpart, or, for a coke oven battery not subject to visible emission limitations under this subpart, other federally enforceable visible emission limitations for these emission points.

(1) The work practice plan must address each of the topics specified in paragraph (b) of this section in sufficient detail and with sufficient specificity to allow the reviewing authority to evaluate the plan for completeness and enforceability.

(2) The initial plan and any revisions shall be submitted to the Administrator or the delegated State, local, or Tribal authority. The Administrator (or delegated State, local, or Tribal authority) may require revisions to the initial plan only where the Administrator (or delegated State, local, or Tribal authority) finds either that the plan does not address each subject area listed in paragraph (b) of this section for each emission point subject to a visible emission standard under this subpart, or that the plan in unenforceable because it contains requirements that are unclear.

(3) During any period of time that an owner or operator is required to implement the provisions of a plan for a particular emission point, the failure to implement one or more obligations under the plan and/or any recordkeeping requirement(s) under §63.311(f)(4) for the emission point during a particular day is a single violation.

(b) *Plan components.* The owner or operator shall organize the work practice plan to indicate

clearly which parts of the plan pertain to each emission point subject to visible emission standards under this subpart. Each of the following provisions, at a minimum, shall be addressed in the plan:

(1) An initial and refresher training program for all coke plant operating personnel with responsibilities that impact emissions, including contractors, in job requirements related to emission control and the requirements of this subpart, including work practice requirements. Contractors with responsibilities that impact emission control may be trained by the owner or operator or by qualified contractor personnel; however, the owner or operator shall ensure that the contractor training program complies with the requirements of this section. The training program in the plan must include:

(i) A list, by job title, of all personnel that are required to be trained and the emission point(s) associated with each job title;

(ii) An outline of the subjects to be covered in the initial and refresher training for each group of personnel;

(iii) A description of the training method(s) that will be used (e.g., lecture, video tape);

(iv) A statement of the duration of initial training and the duration and frequency of refresher training;

(v) A description of the methods to be used at the completion of initial or refresher training to demonstrate and document successful completion of the initial and refresher training; and

(vi) A description of the procedure to be used to document performance of plan requirements pertaining to daily operation of the coke oven battery and its emission control equipment, including a copy of the form to be used, if applicable, as required under the plan provisions implementing paragraph (b)(7) of this section.

(2) Procedures for controlling emissions from coke oven doors on by-product coke oven batteries, including:

(i) A program for the inspection, adjustment, repair, and replacement of coke oven doors and jambs, and any other equipment for controlling emissions from coke oven doors, including a defined frequency of inspections, the method to be used to evaluate conformance with operating specifications for each type of equipment, and the method to be used to audit the effectiveness of the inspection and repair program for preventing exceedances;

(ii) Procedures for identifying leaks that indicate a failure of the emissions control equipment to function properly, including a clearly defined chain of command for communicating information on leaks and procedures for corrective action;

(iii) Procedures for cleaning all sealing surfaces of each door and jamb, including identification of the equipment that will be used and a specified schedule or frequency for the cleaning of sealing surfaces;

(iv) For batteries equipped with self-sealing doors, procedures for use of supplemental gasketing and luting materials, if the owner or operator elects to use such procedures as part of the program to prevent exceedances;

(v) For batteries equipped with hand-luted doors, procedures for luting and reluting, as necessary to prevent exceedances;

(vi) Procedures for maintaining an adequate inventory of the number of spare coke oven doors and jambs located onsite; and

(vii) Procedures for monitoring and controlling collecting main back pressure, including corrective action if pressure control problems occur.

(3) Procedures for controlling emissions from charging operations on by-product coke oven batteries, including:

(i) Procedures for equipment inspection, including the frequency of inspections, and replacement or repair of equipment for controlling emissions from charging, the method to be used to evaluate conformance with operating specifications for each type of equipment, and the method to be used to audit the effectiveness of the inspection and repair program for preventing exceedances;

(ii) Procedures for ensuring that the larry car hoppers are filled properly with coal;

(iii) Procedures for the alignment of the larry car over the oven to be charged;

(iv) Procedures for filling the oven (e.g., procedures for staged or sequential charging);

(v) Procedures for ensuring that the coal is leveled properly in the oven; and

(vi) Procedures and schedules for inspection and cleaning of offtake systems (including standpipes, standpipe caps, goosenecks, dampers, and mains), oven roofs, charging holes, topside port lids, the steam supply system, and liquor sprays.

(4) Procedures for controlling emissions from topside port lids on by-product coke oven batteries, including:

(i) Procedures for equipment inspection and replacement or repair of topside port lids and port lid mating and sealing surfaces, including the frequency of inspections, the method to be used to evaluate conformance with operating specifications for each type of equipment, and the method to be used to audit the effectiveness of the inspection and repair program for preventing exceedances; and

(ii) Procedures for sealing topside port lids after charging, for identifying topside port lids that leak, and procedures for resealing.

(5) Procedures for controlling emissions from offtake system(s) on by-product coke oven batteries, including:

(i) Procedures for equipment inspection and replacement or repair of offtake system components, including the frequency of inspections, the method to be used to evaluate conformance with operating specifications for each type of equipment, and the method to be used to audit the effectiveness of the inspection and repair program for preventing exceedances;

(ii) Procedures for identifying offtake system components that leak and procedures for sealing leaks that are detected; and

(iii) Procedures for dampering off ovens prior to a push.

(7) Procedures for maintaining, for each emission point subject to visible emission limitations under this subpart, a daily record of the performance of plan requirements pertaining to the daily operation of the coke oven battery and its emission control equipment, including:

(i) Procedures for recording the performance of such plan requirements; and

(ii) Procedures for certifying the accuracy of such records by the owner or operator.

(8) Any additional work practices or requirements specified by the Administrator according to paragraph (d) of this section.

(c) *Implementation of work practice plans.* On and after November 15, 1993, the owner or operator of a coke oven battery shall implement the provisions of the coke oven emission control work practice plan according to the following requirements:

(1) The owner or operator of a coke oven battery subject to visible emission limitations under this subpart on and after November 15, 1993, shall:

(i) Implement the provisions of the work practice plan pertaining to a particular emission point following the second independent exceedance of the visible emission limitation for the emission point in any consecutive 6-month period, by no later than 3 days after receipt of written notification of the second such exceedance from the certified observer. For the purpose of this paragraph (c)(1)(i), the second exceedance is “independent” if either of the following criteria is met:

(A) The second exceedance occurs 30 days or more after the first exceedance;

(B) In the case of coke oven doors, topside port lids, and offtake systems, the 29-run average, calculated by excluding the highest value in the 30-day period, exceeds the value of the applicable emission limitation; or

(C) In the case of charging emissions, the 29-day logarithmic average, calculated in accordance with Method 303 in appendix A to this part by excluding the valid daily set of observations in the 30-day period that had the highest arithmetic average, exceeds the value of the applicable emission limitation.

(ii) Continue to implement such plan provisions until the visible emission limitation for the emission point is achieved for 90 consecutive days if work practice requirements are implemented pursuant to paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section. After the visible emission limitation for a particular emission point is achieved for 90 consecutive days, any exceedances prior to the beginning of the 90 days are not included in making a determination under paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section.

(d) *Revisions to plan.* Revisions to the work practice emission control plan will be governed by the provisions in this paragraph (d) and in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The reviewing authority is the Administrator or the delegated State, local, or Tribal authority.

(1) The reviewing authority may request the owner or operator to review and revise as

needed the work practice emission control plan for a particular emission point if there are 2 exceedances of the applicable visible emission limitation in the 6-month period that starts 30 days after the owner or operator is required to implement work practices under paragraph (c) of this section. In the case of a coke oven battery subject to visual emission limitations under this subpart, the second exceedance must be independent of the criteria in paragraph (c)(1)((i) of this section.

(2) The reviewing authority may not request the owner or operator to review and revise the plan more than twice in any 12 consecutive month period for any particular emission point unless the reviewing authority disapproves the plan according to the provisions in paragraph (d)(6) of this section.

(3) If the certified observer calculates that a second exceedance (or, if applicable, a second independent exceedance) has occurred, the certified observer shall notify the owner or operator. No later than 10 days after receipt of such a notification, the owner or operator shall notify the reviewing authority of any finding of whether work practices are related to the cause or the solution of the problem. The notification is subject to review by the reviewing authority according to the provisions in paragraph (d)(6) of this section.

(4) The owner or operator shall submit a revised work practice plan within 60 days of notification from the reviewing authority under paragraph (d)(1) of this section, unless the reviewing authority grants an extension of time to submit the revised plan.

(5) If the reviewing authority requires a plan revision, the reviewing authority may require the plan to address a subject area or areas in addition to those in paragraph (b) of this section, if the reviewing authority determines that without plan coverage of such an additional subject area, there is a reasonable probability of further exceedances of the visible emission limitation for the emission point for which a plan revision is required.

(6) The reviewing authority may disapprove a plan revision required under paragraph (d) of this section if the reviewing authority determines that the revised plan is inadequate to prevent exceedances of the visible emission limitation under this subpart for the emission point for which a plan revision is required or, in the case of a battery not subject to visual emission limitations under this subpart, other federally enforceable emission limitations for such emission point. The reviewing authority may also disapprove the finding that may be submitted pursuant to paragraph (d)(3) of this section if the reviewing authority determines that a revised plan is needed to prevent exceedances of the applicable visible emission limitations.

<u>§307. Standards for bypass/bleeder stacks</u>

(a) (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, on or before March 31, 1994, the owner or operator of an existing by-product recovery battery for which a notification was not submitted under paragraph (e)(1) of this section shall install a bypass/bleeder stack flare system that is capable of controlling 120 percent of the normal gas flow generated by the battery, which shall thereafter be operated and maintained.

(2) Coke oven emissions shall not be vented to the atmosphere through bypass/bleeder stacks, except through the flare system or the alternative control device as described in paragraph (d) of this section.

(3) The owner or operator of a brownfield coke oven battery or a padup rebuild shall install such a flare system before startup, and shall properly operate and maintain the flare system.

(b) Each flare installed pursuant to this section shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Each flare shall be designed for a net heating value of 8.9 MJ/scm (240 Btu/scf) if a flare is steam-assisted or air-assisted, or a net value of 7.45 MJ/scm (200 Btu/scf) if the flare is non-assisted.

(2) Each flare shall have either a continuously operable pilot flame or an electronic igniter that meets the requirements of paragraphs (b)(3) and (b)(4) of this section.

(3) Each electronic igniter shall meet the following requirements:

(i) Each flare shall be equipped with at least two igniter plugs with redundant igniter transformers;

(ii) The ignition units shall be designed failsafe with respect to flame detection thermocouples (i.e., any flame detection thermocouples are used only to indicate the presence of a flame, are not interlocked with the ignition unit, and cannot deactivate the ignition system); and

(iii) Integral battery backup shall be provided to maintain active ignition operation for a minimum of 15 minutes during a power failure.

(iv) Each electronic igniter shall be operated to initiate ignition when the bleeder valve is not fully closed as indicated by an “OPEN” limit switch.

(4) Each flare installed to meet the requirements of this paragraph (b) that does not have an electronic igniter shall be operated with a pilot flame present at all times as determined by §63.309(h)(2).

(c) Each flare installed to meet the requirements of this section shall be operated with no visible emissions, as determined by the methods specified in §63.309(h)(1), except for periods not to exceed a total of 5 minutes during any 2 consecutive hours.

(d) As an alternative to the installation, operation, and maintenance of a flare system as required in paragraph (a) of this section, the owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of an alternative control device or system that achieves at least 98 percent destruction or control of coke oven emissions vented to the alternative control device or system.

(f) Any emissions resulting from the installation of flares (or other pollution control devices or systems approved pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section) shall not be used in making new source review determinations under part C and part D of title I of the Act.

§308. Standards for collecting mains

(a) On and after November 15, 1993, the owner or operator of a by-product coke oven battery shall inspect the collecting main for leaks at least once daily according to the procedures in Method 303 in appendix A to this part.

(b) The owner or operator shall record the time and date a leak is first observed, the time and date the leak is temporarily sealed, and the time and date of repair.

(c) The owner or operator shall temporarily seal any leak in the collecting main as soon as possible after detection, but no later than 4 hours after detection of the leak.

(d) The owner or operator shall initiate a collecting main repair as expeditiously as possible, but no later than 5 calendar days after initial detection of the leak. The repair shall be completed within 15 calendar days after initial detection of the leak unless an alternative schedule is approved by the Administrator.

§309. Performance tests and procedures

(a) Except as otherwise provided, a daily performance test shall be conducted each day, 7 days per week for each new and existing coke oven battery, the results of which shall be used in accordance with procedures specified in this subpart to determine compliance with each of the applicable visible emission limitations for coke oven doors, topside port lids, offtake systems, and charging operations in this subpart. If a facility pushes and charges only at night, then that facility must, at its option, change their schedule and charge during daylight hours or provide adequate lighting so that visible emission inspections can be made at night. “Adequate lighting” will be determined by the enforcement agency.

(1) Each performance test is to be conducted according to the procedures and requirements in this section and in Method 303 or 303A in appendix A to this part or Methods 9 and 22 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter (where applicable).

(2) Each performance test is to be conducted by a certified observer.

(3) The certified observer shall complete any reasonable safety training program offered by the owner or operator prior to conducting any performance test at a coke oven battery.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (a)(5) of this section, the owner or operator shall pay an inspection fee to the enforcement agency each calendar quarter to defray the costs of the daily performance tests required under paragraph (a) of this section.

(i) The inspection fee shall be determined according to the following formula:

$$F = H \times S$$

where

F=Fees to be paid by owner or operator.

H=Total person hours for inspections: 4 hours for 1 coke oven battery, 6.25 hours for 2 coke oven batteries, 8.25 hours for 3 coke oven batteries. For more than 3 coke oven batteries, use these hours to calculate the appropriate estimate of person hours.

S=Current average hourly rate for private visible emission inspectors in the relevant market.

(ii) The enforcement agency may revise the value for H in equation 3 within 3 years after October 27, 1993 to reflect the amount of time actually required to conduct the inspections required under paragraph (a) of this section.

(iii) The owner or operator shall not be required to pay an inspection fee (or any part thereof) under paragraph (a)(4) of this section, for any monitoring or inspection services required by paragraph (a) of this section that the owner or operator can demonstrate are covered by other fees collected by the enforcement agency.

(iv) Upon request, the enforcement agency shall provide the owner or operator information concerning the inspection services covered by any other fees collected by the enforcement agency, and any information relied upon under paragraph (a)(4)(ii) of this section.

(5) (i) The EPA shall be the enforcement agency during any period of time that a

delegation of enforcement authority is not in effect or a withdrawal of enforcement authority under §63.313 is in effect, and the Administrator is responsible for performing the inspections required by this section, pursuant to §63.313(c).

(ii) Within thirty (30) days of receiving notification from the Administrator that the EPA is the enforcement agency for a coke oven battery, the owner or operator shall enter into a contract providing for the inspections and performance tests required under this section to be performed by a Method 303 certified observer. The inspections and performance tests will be conducted at the expense of the owner or operator, during the period that the EPA is the implementing agency.

(b) The enforcement agency shall commence daily performance tests on the applicable date specified in §63.300 (a) or (c).

(c) The certified observer shall conduct each performance test according to the requirements in this paragraph:

(1) The certified observer shall conduct one run each day to observe and record visible emissions from each coke oven door (except for doors covered by an alternative standard under §63.305), topside port lid, and offtake system on each coke oven battery. The certified observer also shall conduct five runs to observe and record the seconds of visible emissions per charge for five consecutive charges from each coke oven battery. The observer may perform additional runs as needed to obtain and record a visible emissions value (or set of values) for an emission point that is valid under Method 303 or Method 303A in appendix A to this part. Observations from fewer than five consecutive charges shall constitute a valid set of charging observations only in accordance with the procedures and conditions specified in sections 3.8 and 3.9 of Method 303 in appendix A to this part.

(2) If a valid visible emissions value (or set of values) is not obtained for a performance test, there is no compliance determination for that day. Compliance determinations will resume on the next day that a valid visible emissions value (or set of values) is obtained.

(3) After each performance test for a by-product coke oven battery, the certified observer shall check and record the collecting main pressure according to the procedures in section 6.3 of Method 303 in appendix A to this part.

(i) The owner or operator shall demonstrate pursuant to Method 303 in appendix A to this part the accuracy of the pressure measurement device upon request of the certified observer;

(ii) The owner or operator shall not adjust the pressure to a level below the range of normal operation during or prior to the inspection;

(6) In no case shall the owner or operator knowingly block a coke oven door, or any portion of a door for the purpose of concealing emissions or preventing observations by the certified observer.

(d) Using the observations obtained from each performance test, the enforcement agency shall

compute and record, in accordance with the procedures and requirements of Method 303 or 303A in appendix A to this part, for each day of operations on which a valid emissions value (or set of values) is obtained:

(1) The 30-run rolling average of the percent leaking coke oven doors, topside port lids, and offtake systems on each coke oven battery, using the equations in sections 4.5.3.2, 5.6.5.2, and 5.6.6.2 of Method 303 (or section 3.4.3.2 of Method 303A) in appendix A to this part;

(2) For by-product coke oven battery charging operations, the logarithmic 30-day rolling average of the seconds of visible emissions per charge for each battery, using the equation in section 3.9 of Method 303 in appendix A to this part;

(e) The certified observer shall make available to the implementing agency as well as to the owner or operator, a copy of the daily inspection results by the end of the day and shall make available the calculated rolling average for each emission point to the owner or operator as soon as practicable following each performance test. The information provided by the certified observer is not a compliance determination. For the purpose of notifying an owner or operator of the results obtained by a certified observer, the person does not have to be certified.

(f) Compliance shall not be determined more often than the schedule provided for performance tests under this section. If additional valid emissions observations are obtained (or in the case of charging, valid sets of emission observations), the arithmetic average of all valid values (or valid sets of values) obtained during the day shall be used in any computations performed to determine compliance under paragraph (d) of this section or determinations under §63.306.

(h) For a flare installed to meet the requirements of §63.307(b):

(1) Compliance with the provisions in §63.307(c) (visible emissions from flares) shall be determined using Method 22 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, with an observation period of 2 hours; and

(2) Compliance with the provisions in §63.307(b)(4) (flare pilot light) shall be determined using a thermocouple or any other equivalent device.

(i) No observations obtained during any program for training or for certifying observers under this subpart shall be used to determine compliance with the requirements of this subpart or any other federally enforceable standard.

[58 FR 57911, Oct. 27, 1993, as amended at 68 FR 37345, June 23, 2003; 70 FR 20013, Apr. 15, 2005]

§310. Requirements for startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions

(a) At all times including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the owner or operator shall operate and maintain the coke oven battery and its pollution control equipment required under this subpart, in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions to the levels required by any applicable performance standards under this subpart. Failure to adhere to the requirement of this paragraph shall not constitute a separate violation if a violation of an applicable performance or work practice standard has also occurred.

(b) Each owner or operator of a coke oven battery shall develop, according to paragraph (c) of this section, a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan that describes procedures for operating the battery, including associated air pollution control equipment, during a period of a startup, shutdown, or malfunction in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions, and procedures for correcting malfunctioning process and air pollution control equipment as quickly as practicable.

(c) Malfunctions shall be corrected as soon as practicable after their occurrence.

(d) In order for the provisions of paragraph (i) of this section to apply with respect to the observation (or set of observations) for a particular day, notification of a startup, shutdown, or a malfunction shall be made by the owner or operator:

(1) If practicable, to the certified observer if the observer is at the facility during the occurrence; or

(2) To the enforcement agency, in writing, within 24 hours of the occurrence first being documented by a company employee, and if the notification under paragraph (d)(1) of this section was not made, an explanation of why no such notification was made.

(e) Within 14 days of the notification made under paragraph (d) of this section, or after a startup or shutdown, the owner or operator shall submit a written report to the applicable permitting authority that:

(1) Describes the time and circumstances of the startup, shutdown, or malfunction; and

(2) Describes actions taken that might be considered inconsistent with the startup, shutdown, or malfunction plan.

(f) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of internal reports which form the basis of each malfunction notification under paragraph (d) of this section.

(g) To satisfy the requirements of this section to develop a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, the owner or operator may use the standard operating procedures manual for the battery, provided the manual meets all the requirements for this section and is made available for inspection at reasonable times when requested by the Administrator.

(h) The Administrator may require reasonable revisions to a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, if the Administrator finds that the plan:

(1) Does not address a startup, shutdown, or malfunction event that has occurred;

(2) Fails to provide for the operation of the source (including associated air pollution control equipment) during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction event in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions; or

(3) Does not provide adequate procedures for correcting malfunctioning process and/or air pollution control equipment as quickly as practicable.

(i) If the owner or operator demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Administrator that a startup, shutdown, or malfunction has occurred, then an observation occurring during such startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall not:

(1) Constitute a violation of relevant requirements of this subpart;

(2) Be used in any compliance determination under §63.309; or

(3) Be considered for purposes of §63.306, until the Administrator has resolved the claim that a startup, shutdown, or malfunction has occurred. If the Administrator determines that a startup, shutdown, or malfunction has not occurred, such observations may be used for purposes of §63.306, regardless of whether the owner or operator further contests such determination. The owner's or operator's receipt of written notification from the Administrator that a startup, shutdown, or malfunction has not occurred will serve, where applicable under §63.306, as written notification from the certified observer that an exceedance has occurred.

[58 FR 57911, Oct. 27, 1993, as amended at 70 FR 20014, Apr. 15, 2005; 71 FR 20456, Apr. 20, 2006]

§311. Reporting and recordkeeping requirements

(d) *Semiannual compliance certification.* The owner or operator of a coke oven battery shall include the following information in the semiannual compliance certification:

(1) Certification, signed by the owner or operator, that no coke oven gas was vented, except through the bypass/bleeder stack flare system of a by-product coke oven battery during the reporting period or that a venting report has been submitted according to the requirements in paragraph (e) of this section.

(2) Certification, signed by the owner or operator, that a startup, shutdown, or malfunction event did not occur for a coke oven battery during the reporting period or that a startup, shutdown, and malfunction event did occur and a report was submitted according to the requirements in §63.310(e).

(3) Certification, signed by the owner or operator, that work practices were implemented if applicable under §63.306.

(e) *Report for the venting of coke oven gas other than through a flare system.* The owner or operator shall report any venting of coke oven gas through a bypass/bleeder stack that was not vented through the bypass/bleeder stack flare system to the Administrator as soon as practicable but no later than 24 hours after the beginning of the event. A written report shall be submitted within 30 days of the event and shall include a description of the event and, if applicable, a copy of the notification for a hazardous substance release required pursuant to §302.6 of this chapter.

(f) *Recordkeeping.* The owner or operator shall maintain files of all required information in a permanent form suitable for inspection at an onsite location for at least 1 year and must thereafter be accessible within 3 working days to the Administrator for the time period specified in §70.6(a)(3)(ii)(B) of this chapter. Copies of the work practice plan developed under §63.306 and the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan developed under §63.310 shall be kept onsite at all times. The owner or operator shall maintain the following information:

(3) A copy of the work practice plan required by §63.306 and any revision to the plan;

(4) If the owner or operator is required under §63.306(c) to implement the provisions of a work practice plan for a particular emission point, the following records regarding the implementation of plan requirements for that emission point during the implementation period;

(i) Copies of all written and audiovisual materials used in the training, the dates of each class, the names of the participants in each class, and documentation that all appropriate personnel have successfully completed the training required under §63.306(b)(1);

(ii) The records required to be maintained by the plan provisions implementing §63.306(b)(7);

(iii) Records resulting from audits of the effectiveness of the work practice program for the particular emission point, as required under §63.306(b)(2)(i), 63.306(b)(3)(i), 63.306(b)(4)(i), or 63.306(b)(5)(i); and

(iv) If the plan provisions for coke oven doors must be implemented, records of the inventory of doors and jambs as required under §63.306(b)(2)(vi); and

(5) The design drawings and engineering specifications for the bypass/bleeder stack flare system or approved alternative control device or system as required under §63.307.

(6) Records specified in §63.310(f) regarding the basis of each malfunction notification.

(g) Records required to be maintained and reports required to be filed with the Administrator under this subpart shall be made available in accordance with the requirements of this paragraph by the owner or operator to the authorized collective bargaining representative of the employees at a coke oven battery, for inspection and copying.

(1) Requests under paragraph (g) of this section shall be submitted in writing, and shall identify the records or reports that are subject to the request with reasonable specificity;

(2) The owner or operator shall produce the reports for inspection and copying within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 30 days. A reasonable fee may be charged for copying (except for the first copy of any document), which shall not exceed the copying fee charged by the Administrator under part 2 of this chapter;

(3) Nothing in paragraph (g) of this section shall require the production for inspection or copying of any portion of a document that contains trade secrets or confidential business information that the Administrator would be prohibited from disclosing to the public under part 2 of this chapter; and

(4) The inspection or copying of a document under paragraph (g) of this section shall not in any way affect any property right of the owner or operator in such document under laws for the protection of intellectual property, including the copyright laws.

[58 FR 57911, Oct. 27, 1993, as amended at 70 FR 20014, Apr. 15, 2005]

<u>§312. Existing regulations and requirements</u>

(a) The owner or operator shall comply with all applicable State implementation plan emission limits and (subject to any expiration date) all federally enforceable emission limitations which are contained in an order, decree, permit, or settlement agreement for the control of emissions from offtake systems, topside port lids, coke oven doors, and charging operations in effect on September 15, 1992, or which have been modified according to the provisions of paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) Nothing in this subpart shall affect the enforcement of such State implementation plan emission limitations (or, subject to any expiration date, such federally enforceable emission limitations contained in an order, decree, permit, or settlement agreement) in effect on September 15, 1992, or which have been modified according to the provisions in paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) No such State implementation plan emission limitation (or, subject to any expiration date, such federally enforceable emission limitation contained in an order, decree, permit, or settlement agreement) in effect on September 15, 1992, may be modified under the Act unless:

(1) Such modification is consistent with all requirements of section 110 of the Act; and either

(i) Such modification ensures that the applicable emission limitations and format (e.g., single pass v. multiday average) in effect on September 15, 1992, will continue in effect; or

(ii) Such modification includes a change in the method of monitoring (except

frequency unless frequency was indicated in the State implementation plan, or subject to any expiration date, other federally enforceable requirements contained in an order, decree, permit, or settlement agreement) that is more stringent than the method of monitoring in effect on September 15, 1992, and that ensures coke oven emission reductions greater than the emission reductions required on September 15, 1992. The burden of proof in demonstrating the stringency of the methods of monitoring is borne by the party requesting the modification and must be made to the satisfaction of the Administrator; or

(iii) Such modification makes the emission limitations more stringent while holding the format unchanged, makes the format more stringent while holding the emission limitations unchanged, or makes both more stringent.

(e) Except as provided in §63.302(c), section 112(g) of the Act shall not apply to sources subject to this subpart.

[68 FR 37346, June 23, 2003]

D.1.23 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Coke Ovens: Pushing, Quenching and Battery Stacks [40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCC]

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 63-NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES

Subpart CCCCC—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Coke Ovens: Pushing, Quenching, and Battery Stacks

Source: 68 FR 18025, Apr. 14, 2003, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§63.7280 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for pushing, soaking, quenching, and battery stacks at coke oven batteries. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with all applicable emission limitations, work practice standards, and operation and maintenance requirements in this subpart.

§63.7281 Am I subject to this subpart?

You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a coke oven battery at a coke plant that is (or is part of) a major source of hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions. A major source of HAP is a plant site that emits or has the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 10 tons or more per year or any combination of HAP at a rate of 25 tons or more per year.

§63.7282 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

(a) This subpart applies to each new or existing affected source at your coke plant. The affected source is each coke oven battery.

(b) This subpart covers emissions from pushing, soaking, quenching, and battery stacks from each affected source.

(c) An affected source at your coke plant is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the affected source before July 3, 2001.

(d) An affected source at your coke plant is new if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the

affected source on or after July 3, 2001. An affected source is reconstructed if it meets the definition of "reconstruction" in §63.2.

§63.7283 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(a) If you have an existing affected source, you must comply with each emission limitation, work practice standard, and operation and maintenance requirement in this subpart that applies to you no later than April 14, 2006.

(d) You must meet the notification and schedule requirements in §63.7340. Several of these notifications must be submitted before the compliance date for your affected source.

[68 FR 18025, Apr. 14, 2003; 68 FR 19885, Apr. 22, 2003]

Emission Limitations and Work Practice Standards

§63.7290 What emission limitations must I meet for capture systems and control devices applied to pushing emissions?

(a) You must not discharge to the atmosphere emissions of particulate matter from a control device applied to pushing emissions from a new or existing coke oven battery that exceed the applicable limit in paragraph (a)(2) of this section below:

(2) 0.02 pound per ton (lb/ton) of coke if a moveable hood vented to a stationary control device is used to capture emissions;

(b) You must meet each operating limit in paragraph (b)(3) of this section that applies to you for a new or existing coke oven battery.

(3) (i) For each capture system that uses an electric motor to drive the fan, you must maintain the daily average fan motor amperes at or above the minimum level established during the initial performance test.

[68 FR 18025, Apr. 14, 2003, as amended at 69 FR 60818, Oct. 13, 2004]

§63.7291 What work practice standards must I meet for fugitive pushing emissions if I have a by-product coke oven battery with vertical flues?

(a) You must meet each requirement in paragraphs (a)(1) through (7) of this section for each new or existing by-product coke oven battery with vertical flues.

(1) Observe and record the opacity of fugitive pushing emissions from each oven at least once every 90 days. If an oven cannot be observed during a 90-day period due to circumstances that were not reasonably avoidable, you must observe the opacity of the first push of that oven following the close of the 90-day period that is capable of being observed in accordance with the procedures in §63.7334(a), and you must document why the oven was not observed within a 90-day period. All opacity observations of fugitive pushing emissions for batteries with vertical flues must be made using the procedures in §63.7334(a).

(3) Observe and record the opacity of fugitive pushing emissions for at least four consecutive pushes per battery each day. Exclude any push during which the observer's view is obstructed or obscured by interferences and observe the next available push to complete the set of four pushes. If necessary due to circumstances that were not reasonably avoidable, you may observe fewer than four consecutive pushes in a day; however, you must observe and record as many consecutive pushes as possible and document why four consecutive pushes could not be observed. You may observe and record one or more non-consecutive pushes in addition to any consecutive pushes observed in a day.

(4) Do not alter the pushing schedule to change the sequence of consecutive pushes to be observed on any day. Keep records indicating the legitimate operational reason for any change in your pushing schedule which results in a change in the sequence of consecutive pushes observed on any day.

(5) If the average opacity for any individual push exceeds 35 percent opacity for any tall battery, you must take corrective action and/or increase coking time for that oven. You must complete corrective action or increase coking time within either 10 calendar days or the number of days determined using Equation 1 of this section, whichever is greater:

X = 0.55 * Y(Eq. 1)

Where:
X = Number of calendar days allowed to complete corrective action or increase coking time; and
Y = Current coking time for the oven, hours.

For the purpose of determining the number of calendar days allowed under Equation 1 of this section, day one is the first day following the day you observed an opacity in excess of 35 percent for any tall battery. Any fraction produced by Equation 1 of this section must be counted as a whole day. Days during which the oven is removed from service are not included in the number of days allowed to complete corrective action.

(6)(i) You must demonstrate that the corrective action and/or increased coking time was successful. After a period of time no longer than the number of days allowed in paragraph (a)(5) of this section, observe and record the opacity of the first two pushes for the oven capable of being observed using the procedures in §63.7334(a). The corrective action and/or increased coking time was successful if the average opacity for each of the two pushes is 35 percent or less for a tall battery. If the corrective action and/or increased coking time was successful, you may return the oven to the 90-day reading rotation described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. If the average opacity of either push exceeds 35 percent for a tall battery, the corrective action and/or increased coking time was unsuccessful, and you must complete additional corrective action and/or increase coking time for that oven within the number of days allowed in paragraph (a)(5) of this section.

(ii) After implementing any additional corrective action and/or increased coking time required under paragraph (a)(6)(i) or (a)(7)(ii) of this section, you must demonstrate that corrective action and/or increased coking time was successful. After a period of time no longer than the number of days allowed in paragraph (a)(5) of this section, you must observe and record the opacity of the first two pushes for the oven capable of being observed using the procedures in §63.7334(a). The corrective action and/or increased coking time was successful if the average opacity for each of the two pushes is 35 percent or less for a tall battery. If the corrective action and/or increased coking time was successful, you may return the oven to the 90-day reading rotation described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. If the average opacity of either push exceeds 35 percent for a tall battery, the corrective action and/or increased coking time was unsuccessful, and you must follow the procedures in paragraph (a)(6)(iii) of this section.

(iii) If the corrective action and/or increased coking time was unsuccessful as described in paragraph (a)(6)(ii) of this section, you must repeat the procedures in paragraph (a)(6)(ii) of this section until the corrective action and/or increased coking time is successful. You must report to the permitting authority as a deviation each unsuccessful attempt at corrective action and/or increased coking time under paragraph (a)(6)(ii) of this section.
(7)(i) If at any time you place an oven on increased coking time as a result of fugitive pushing emissions that exceed 35 percent for a tall battery, you must keep the oven on the increased coking time until the oven qualifies for decreased coking time using the procedures in paragraph (a)(7)(ii) or (a)(7)(iii) of this section.

(ii) To qualify for a decreased coking time for an oven placed on increased coking time in accordance with paragraph (a)(5) or (6) of this section, you must operate the oven on the decreased coking time. After no more than two coking cycles on the decreased coking time, you must observe and record the opacity of the first two pushes that are capable of being observed using the procedures in §63.7334(a). If the average opacity for each of the two pushes is 35 percent or less for a tall battery, you may keep the oven on the decreased coking time and return the oven to the 90-day reading rotation described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. If the average opacity of either push exceeds 35 percent for a tall battery, the attempt to qualify for a decreased coking time was unsuccessful. You must then return the oven to the previously established increased coking time, or implement other corrective action(s) and/or increased coking time. If you implement other corrective action and/or a coking time that is shorter than the previously established increased coking time, you must follow the procedures in paragraph (a)(6)(ii) of this section to confirm that the corrective action(s) and/or increased coking time was successful.

(iii) If the attempt to qualify for decreased coking time was unsuccessful as described in paragraph (a)(7)(ii) of this section, you may again attempt to qualify for decreased coking time for the oven. To do this, you must operate the oven on the decreased coking time. After no more than two coking cycles on the decreased coking time, you must observe and record the opacity of the first two pushes that are capable of being observed using the procedures in §63.7334(a). If the average opacity for each of the two pushes is 35 percent or less for a tall battery, you may keep the oven on the decreased coking time and return the oven to the 90-day reading rotation described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. If the average opacity of either push exceeds 35 percent for a tall battery, the attempt to qualify for a decreased coking time was unsuccessful. You must then return the oven to the previously established increased coking time, or implement other corrective action(s) and/or increased coking time. If you implement other corrective action and/or a coking time that is shorter than the previously established increased coking time, you must follow the procedures in paragraph (a)(6)(ii) of this section to confirm that the corrective action(s) and/or increased coking time was successful.

(iv) You must report to the permitting authority as a deviation the second and any subsequent consecutive unsuccessful attempts on the same oven to qualify for decreased coking time as described in paragraph (a)(7)(iii) of this section.

(b) As provided in §63.6(g), you may request to use an alternative to the work practice standards in paragraph (a) of this section.

§63.7294 What work practice standard must I meet for soaking?

(a) For each existing by-product coke oven battery, you must prepare and operate at all times according to a written work practice plan for soaking. Each plan must include measures and procedures to:

(1) Train topside workers to identify soaking emissions that require corrective actions.

(2) Damper the oven off the collecting main prior to opening the standpipe cap.

(3) Determine the cause of soaking emissions that do not ignite automatically, including emissions that result from raw coke oven gas leaking from the collecting main through the damper, and emissions that result from incomplete coking.

(4) If soaking emissions are caused by leaks from the collecting main, take corrective actions to eliminate the soaking emissions. Corrective actions may include, but are not limited to, reseating the damper, cleaning the flushing liquor piping, using aspiration, putting the oven back on the collecting main, or igniting the emissions.

(5) If soaking emissions are not caused by leaks from the collecting main, notify a designated responsible party. The responsible party must determine whether the soaking emissions are due to incomplete coking. If incomplete coking is the cause of the soaking emissions, you must put the oven back on the collecting main until it is completely coked or you must ignite the emissions.

(b) As provided in §63.6(g), you may request to use an alternative to the work practice standard in paragraph (a) of this section.

§63.7295 What requirements must I meet for quenching?

(a) You must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section for each quench tower at a new or existing coke oven battery.

(1) For the quenching of hot coke, you must meet the requirements in paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section.

(i) The concentration of total dissolved solids (TDS) in the water used for quenching must not exceed 1,100 milligrams per liter (mg/L).

(2) You must use acceptable makeup water, as defined in §63.7352, as makeup water for quenching.

(b) For each quench tower at a new or existing coke oven battery, you must meet each of the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) You must equip each quench tower with baffles such that no more than 5 percent of the cross sectional area of the tower may be uncovered or open to the sky.

(2) You must wash the baffles in each quench tower once each day that the tower is used to quench coke, except as specified in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) You are not required to wash the baffles in a quench tower if the highest measured ambient temperature remains less than 30 degrees Fahrenheit throughout that day (24-hour period). If the measured ambient temperature rises to 30 degrees Fahrenheit or more during the day, you must resume daily washing according to the schedule in your operation and maintenance plan.

(ii) You must continuously record the ambient temperature on days that the baffles were not washed.

(3) You must inspect each quench tower monthly for damaged or missing baffles and blockage.

(4) You must initiate repair or replacement of damaged or missing baffles within 30 days and complete as soon as practicable.

(c) As provided in §63.6(g), you may request to use an alternative to the work practice standards in paragraph (b) of this section.

§63.7296 What emission limitations must I meet for battery stacks?

You must not discharge to the atmosphere any emissions from any battery stack at a new or existing by-product coke oven battery that exhibit an opacity greater than the applicable limit in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(a) Daily average of 15 percent opacity for a battery on a normal coking cycle.

(b) Daily average of 20 percent opacity for a battery on batterywide extended coking.

Operation and Maintenance Requirements

§63.7300 What are my operation and maintenance requirements?

(a) As required by §63.6(e)(1)(i), you must always operate and maintain your affected source, including air pollution control and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions at least to the levels required by this subpart.

(b) You must prepare and operate at all times according to a written operation and maintenance plan for the general operation and maintenance of new or existing by-product coke oven batteries. Each plan must address, at a minimum, the elements listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Frequency and method of recording underfiring gas parameters.

(2) Frequency and method of recording battery operating temperature, including measurement of individual flue and cross-wall temperatures.

(3) Procedures to prevent pushing an oven before it is fully coked.

(4) Procedures to prevent overcharging and undercharging of ovens, including measurement of coal moisture, coal bulk density, and procedures for determining volume of coal charged.

(5) Frequency and procedures for inspecting flues, burners, and nozzles.

(6) Schedule and procedures for the daily washing of baffles.

(c) You must prepare and operate at all times according to a written operation and maintenance plan for each

capture system and control device applied to pushing emissions from a new or existing coke oven battery. Each plan must address at a minimum the elements in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Monthly inspections of the equipment that are important to the performance of the total capture system (*e.g.,* pressure sensors, dampers, and damper switches). This inspection must include observations of the physical appearance of the equipment (*e.g.,* presence of holes in ductwork or hoods, flow constrictions caused by dents or accumulated dust in ductwork, and fan erosion). In the event a defect or deficiency is found in the capture system (during a monthly inspection or between inspections), you must complete repairs within 30 days after the date that the defect or deficiency is discovered. If you determine that the repairs cannot be completed within 30 days, you must submit a written request for an extension of time to complete the repairs that must be received by the permitting authority not more than 20 days after the date that the defect or deficiency is discovered. The request must contain a description of the defect or deficiency, the steps needed and taken to correct the problem, the interim steps being taken to mitigate the emissions impact of the defect or deficiency, and a proposed schedule for completing the repairs. The request shall be deemed approved unless and until such time as the permitting authority notifies you that it objects to the request. The permitting authority may consider all relevant factors in deciding whether to approve or deny the request (including feasibility and safety). Each approved schedule must provide for completion of repairs as expeditiously as practicable, and the permitting authority may request modifications to the proposed schedule as part of the approval process.

(2) Preventative maintenance for each control device, including a preventative maintenance schedule that is consistent with the manufacturer's instructions for routine and long-term maintenance.

(3) Corrective action for all baghouses applied to pushing emissions. In the event a bag leak detection system alarm is triggered, you must initiate corrective action to determine the cause of the alarm within 1 hour of the alarm, initiate corrective action to correct the cause of the problem within 24 hours of the alarm, and complete the corrective action as soon as practicable. Actions may include, but are not limited to:

(i) Inspecting the baghouse for air leaks, torn or broken bags or filter media, or any other condition that may cause an increase in emissions.

(ii) Sealing off defective bags or filter media.

(iii) Replacing defective bags or filter media or otherwise repairing the control device.

(iv) Sealing off a defective baghouse compartment.

(v) Cleaning the bag leak detection system probe, or otherwise repairing the bag leak detection system.

(vi) Shutting down the process producing the particulate emissions.

[68 FR 18025, Apr. 14, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 44289, Aug. 2, 2005]

General Compliance Requirements

§63.7310 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?
(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limitations, work practice standards, and operation and maintenance requirements in this subpart at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction as defined in §63.2.

(b) During the period between the compliance date specified for your affected source in §63.7283 and the date upon which continuous monitoring systems have been installed and certified and any applicable operating limits have been set, you must maintain a log detailing the operation and maintenance of the process and emissions control equipment.

(c) You must develop a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan according to the provisions in §63.6(e)(3).
[68 FR 18025, Apr. 14, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006]

Initial Compliance Requirements

§63.7320 By what date must I conduct performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations?

(a) As required in §63.7(a)(2), you must conduct a performance test to demonstrate compliance with each limit in §63.7290(a) for emissions of particulate matter from a control device applied to pushing emissions that applies to you within 180 calendar days after the compliance date that is specified in §63.7283.

(b) You must conduct performance tests to demonstrate compliance with the TDS limit for quench water in §63.7295(a)(1) and each opacity limit in §63.7297(a) for a by-product coke oven battery stack by the compliance date that is specified in §63.7283.

(c) For each work practice standard and operation and maintenance requirement that applies to you, you must demonstrate initial compliance within 30 calendar days after the compliance date that is specified in §63.7283.

§63.7321 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?

For each control device subject to an emission limit for particulate matter in §63.7290(a), you must conduct subsequent performance tests no less frequently than twice (at mid-term and renewal) during each term of your title V operating permit.

§63.7322 What test methods and other procedures must I use to demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limits for particulate matter?

(a) You must conduct each performance test that applies to your affected source according to the requirements in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) To determine compliance with a process-weighted mass rate of particulate matter (lb/ton of coke) from a control device applied to pushing emissions where a cokeside shed is not used, follow the test methods and procedures in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Determine the concentration of particulate matter according to the following test methods in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60.

(i) Method 1 to select sampling port locations and the number of traverse points. Sampling sites must be located at the outlet of the control device and prior to any releases to the atmosphere.

(ii) Method 2, 2F, or 2G to determine the volumetric flow rate of the stack gas.

(iii) Method 3, 3A, or 3B to determine the dry molecular weight of the stack gas.

(iv) Method 4 to determine the moisture content of the stack gas.

(v) Method 5 or 5D, as applicable, to determine the concentration of front half particulate matter in the stack gas.

(2) During each particulate matter test run, sample only during periods of actual pushing when the capture system fan and control device are engaged. Collect a minimum sample volume of 30 dry standard cubic feet of gas during each test run. Three valid test runs are needed to comprise a performance test. Each run must start at the beginning of a push and finish at the end of a push (*i.e.*, sample for an integral number of pushes).

(3) Determine the total combined weight in tons of coke pushed during the duration of each test run according to the procedures in your source test plan for calculating coke yield from the quantity of coal charged to an individual oven.

(4) Compute the process-weighted mass emissions (E_p) for each test run using Equation 1 of this section as

follows:

$$E_p = \frac{C \times Q \times T}{P \times K} \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

E_p = Process weighted mass emissions of particulate matter, lb/ton;

C = Concentration of particulate matter, gr/dscf;

Q = Volumetric flow rate of stack gas, dscf/hr;

T = Total time during a run that a sample is withdrawn from the stack during pushing, hr;

P = Total amount of coke pushed during the test run, tons; and

K = Conversion factor, 7,000 gr/lb.
[68 FR 18025, Apr. 14, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 44289, Aug. 2, 2005]

§63.7323 What procedures must I use to establish operating limits?

(c) For a capture system applied to pushing emissions from a coke oven battery, you must establish a site-specific operating limit according to the procedure in paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(2) If you elect the operating limit in §63.7290(b)(3)(i) for fan motor amperes, measure and record the fan motor amperes during each push sampled for each particulate matter test run. Your operating limit is the lowest fan motor amperes recorded during any of the three runs that meet the emission limit.

(e) You may change the operating limit for a capture system that captures emissions during pushing if you meet the requirements in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Submit a written notification to the Administrator of your request to conduct a new performance test to revise the operating limit.

(2) Conduct a performance test to demonstrate that emissions of particulate matter from the control device do not exceed the applicable limit in §63.7290(a).

(3) Establish revised operating limits according to the applicable procedures in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section.
[68 FR 18025, Apr. 14, 2003, as amended at 69 FR 60818, Oct. 13, 2004]

§63.7324 What procedures must I use to demonstrate initial compliance with the opacity limits?

(a) You must conduct each performance test that applies to your affected source according to the requirements in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) To determine compliance with the daily average opacity limit for stacks of 15 percent for a by-product coke oven battery on a normal coking cycle or 20 percent for a by-product coke oven battery on batterywide extended coking, follow the test methods and procedures in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Using the continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) required in §63.7330(e), measure and record the opacity of emissions from each battery stack for a 24-hour period.

(2) Reduce the monitoring data to hourly averages as specified in §63.8(g)(2).

(3) Compute and record the 24-hour (daily) average of the COMS data.

§63.7325 What test methods and other procedures must I use to demonstrate initial compliance with the TDS or constituent limits for quench water?

(a) If you elect the TDS limit for quench water in §63.7295(a)(1)(i), you must conduct each performance test that applies to your affected source according to the conditions in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Take the quench water sample from a location that provides a representative sample of the quench water as applied to the coke (*e.g.,* from the header that feeds water to the quench tower reservoirs). Conduct sampling under normal and representative operating conditions.

(2) Determine the TDS concentration of the sample using Method 160.1 in 40 CFR part 136.3 (see "residue-filterable"), except that you must dry the total filterable residue at 103 to 105 °C (degrees Centigrade) instead of 180 °C.

§63.7326 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations that apply to me?

(a) For each coke oven battery subject to the emission limit for particulate matter from a control device applied to pushing emissions, you have demonstrated initial compliance if you meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section that apply to you.

(1) The concentration of particulate matter, measured in accordance with the performance test procedures in §63.7322(b)(1) and (2), did not exceed the process-weighted mass rate of particulate matter (lb/ton of coke), measured in accordance with the performance test procedures in §63.7322(b)(1) through (4), did not exceed:

(i) 0.02 lb/ton of coke if a moveable hood vented to a stationary control device is used to capture emissions.

(4) For each capture system applied to pushing emissions, you have established an appropriate site-specific operating limit, and:

(ii) If you elect the operating limit in §63.7290(b)(3)(i) for fan motor amperes, you have a record of the fan motor amperes during the performance test in accordance with §63.7323(c)(2); or

(b) For each new or existing by-product coke oven battery subject to the opacity limit for stacks in §63.7296(a), you have demonstrated initial compliance if the daily average opacity, as measured according to the performance test procedures in §63.7324(b), is no more than 15 percent for a battery on a normal coking cycle or 20 percent for a battery on batterywide extended coking.

(c) For each new or existing by-product coke oven battery subject to the TDS limit or constituent limits for quench water in §63.7295(a)(1),

(1) You have demonstrated initial compliance with the TDS limit in §63.7295(a)(1)(i) if the TDS concentration, as measured according to the performance test procedures in §63.7325(a), does not exceed 1,100 mg/L.

(d) For each by-product coke oven battery stack subject to an opacity limit in §63.7296(a) and each by-product coke oven battery subject to the requirements for quench water in §63.7295(a)(1), you must submit a notification of compliance status containing the results of the COMS performance test for battery stacks and the quench water performance test (TDS limit) according to §63.7340(e)(1). For each particulate matter emission limitation that applies to you, you must submit a notification of compliance status containing the results of the performance test according to §63.7340(e)(2).

[68 FR 18025, Apr. 14, 2003, as amended at 69 FR 60819, Oct. 13, 2004]

§63.7327 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the work practice standards that apply to me?

(a) For each by-product coke oven battery with vertical flues subject to the work practice standards for fugitive pushing emissions in §63.7291(a), you have demonstrated initial compliance if you certify in your notification of compliance status that you will meet each of the work practice requirements beginning no later than the compliance date that is specified in §63.7283.
(d) For each by-product coke oven battery subject to the work practice standards for soaking in §63.7294, you

have demonstrated initial compliance if you have met the requirements of paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) You have prepared and submitted a written work practice plan in accordance with §63.7294(a); and

(2) You certify in your notification of compliance status that you will meet each of the work practice requirements beginning no later than the compliance date that is specified in §63.7283.

(e) For each coke oven battery, you have demonstrated initial compliance with the work practice standards for quenching in §63.7295(b) if you certify in your notification of compliance status that you have met the requirements of paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) You have installed the required equipment in each quench tower; and

(2) You will meet each of the work practice requirements beginning no later than the compliance date that is specified in §63.7283.

(f) For each work practice standard that applies to you, you must submit a notification of compliance status according to the requirements in §63.7340(e)(1).

§63.7328 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the operation and maintenance requirements that apply to me?

You have demonstrated initial compliance if you certify in your notification of compliance status that you have met the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section:

(a) You have prepared the operation and maintenance plans according to the requirements in §63.7300(b) and (c);

(b) You will operate each by-product coke oven battery and each capture system and control device applied to pushing emissions from a coke oven battery according to the procedures in the plans beginning no later than the compliance date that is specified in §63.7283;

(c) You have prepared a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements in §63.7331(b); and

(d) You submit a notification of compliance status according to the requirements in §63.7340(e).

Continuous Compliance Requirements

§63.7330 What are my monitoring requirements?

(a) For each baghouse applied to pushing emissions from a coke oven battery, you must at all times monitor the relative change in particulate matter loadings using a bag leak detection system according to the requirements in §63.7331(a) and conduct inspections at their specified frequency according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (8) of this section.

(1) Monitor the pressure drop across each baghouse cell each day to ensure pressure drop is within the normal operating range identified in the manual;

(2) Confirm that dust is being removed from hoppers through weekly visual inspections or equivalent means of ensuring the proper functioning of removal mechanisms;

(3) Check the compressed air supply for pulse-jet baghouses each day;

(4) Monitor cleaning cycles to ensure proper operation using an appropriate methodology;

(5) Check bag cleaning mechanisms for proper functioning through monthly visual inspection or equivalent means;

(6) Make monthly visual checks of bag tension on reverse air and shaker-type baghouses to ensure that bags are not kinked (kneed or bent) or laying on their sides. You do not have to make this check for shaker-type baghouses using self-tensioning (spring-loaded) devices;

(7) Confirm the physical integrity of the baghouse through quarterly visual inspections of the baghouse interior for air leaks; and

(8) Inspect fans for wear, material buildup, and corrosion through quarterly visual inspections, vibration detectors, or equivalent means.

(d) For each capture system applied to pushing emissions, you must at all times the fan motor amperes according to the requirements in §63.7331(h).

(e) For each by-product coke oven battery, you must monitor at all times the opacity of emissions exiting each stack using a COMS according to the requirements in §63.7331(j).
[68 FR 18025, Apr. 14, 2003, as amended at 69 FR 60819, Oct. 13, 2004]

§63.7331 What are the installation, operation, and maintenance requirements for my monitors?

(a) For each baghouse applied to pushing emissions, you must install, operate, and maintain each bag leak detection system according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) The system must be certified by the manufacturer to be capable of detecting emissions of particulate matter at concentrations of 10 milligrams per actual cubic meter (0.0044 grains per actual cubic foot) or less;

(2) The system must provide output of relative changes in particulate matter loadings;

(3) The system must be equipped with an alarm that will sound when an increase in relative particulate loadings is detected over a preset level. The alarm must be located such that it can be heard by the appropriate plant personnel;

(4) Each system that works based on the triboelectric effect must be installed, operated, and maintained in a manner consistent with the guidance document, “Fabric Filter Bag Leak Detection Guidance” (EPA-454/R-98-015, September 1997). You may install, operate, and maintain other types of bag leak detection systems in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's written specifications and recommendations;

(5) To make the initial adjustment of the system, establish the baseline output by adjusting the sensitivity (range) and the averaging period of the device. Then, establish the alarm set points and the alarm delay time;

(6) Following the initial adjustment, do not adjust the sensitivity or range, averaging period, alarm set points, or alarm delay time, except as detailed in your operation and maintenance plan. Do not increase the sensitivity by more than 100 percent or decrease the sensitivity by more than 50 percent over a 365-day period unless a responsible official certifies, in writing, that the baghouse has been inspected and found to be in good operating condition; and

(7) Where multiple detectors are required, the system's instrumentation and alarm may be shared among detectors.

(b) For each CPMS required in §63.7330, you must develop and make available for inspection upon request by the permitting authority a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (6) of this section.

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

(2) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction system;

(3) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (e.g., calibrations);

(4) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §§63.8(c)(1), (3), (4)(ii), (7), and (8);

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

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

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

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

(h) If you elect the operating limit in §63.7290(b)(3)(i) for a capture system applied to pushing emissions, you must install, operate, and maintain a device to measure the fan motor amperes.

(j) For each by-product coke oven battery, you must install, operate, and maintain a COMS to measure and record the opacity of emissions exiting each stack according to the requirements in paragraphs (j)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) You must install, operate, and maintain each COMS according to the requirements in §63.8(e) and Performance Specification 1 in 40 CFR part 60, appendix B. Identify periods the COMS is out-of-control, including any periods that the COMS fails to pass a daily calibration drift assessment, quarterly performance audit, or annual zero alignment audit.

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

(3) You must develop and implement a quality control program for operating and maintaining each COMS according to the requirements in §63.8(d). At minimum, the quality control program must include a daily calibration drift assessment, quarterly performance audit, and an annual zero alignment audit of each COMS;

(4) Each COMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period. You must reduce the COMS data as specified in §63.8(g)(2).

(5) You must determine and record the hourly and daily (24-hour) average opacity according to the procedures in §63.7324(b) using all the 6-minute averages collected for periods during which the COMS is not out-of-control.

[68 FR 18025, Apr. 14, 2003, as amended at 69 FR 60819, Oct. 13, 2004]

§63.7332 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?

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

(b) You may not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emission or operating levels, or in fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing compliance. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitor to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

§63.7333 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations that apply to

me?

(a) For each control device applied to pushing emissions and subject to the emission limit in §63.7290(a), you must demonstrate continuous compliance by meeting the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) Maintaining emissions of particulate matter at or below the applicable limits in paragraphs §63.7290(a)(1) through (4); and

(2) Conducting subsequent performance tests to demonstrate continuous compliance no less frequently than twice during each term of your title V operating permit (at mid-term and renewal).

(d) For each capture system applied to pushing emissions and subject to the operating limit in §63.7290(b)(3), you must demonstrate continuous compliance by meeting the requirement in paragraph (d)(2) of this section:

(2) If you elect the operating limit for fan motor amperes in §63.7290(b)(3)(i):

(i) Maintaining the daily average fan motor amperages at or above the minimum level established during the initial or subsequent performance test; and

(ii) Checking the fan motor amperage at least every 8 hours to verify the daily average is at or above the minimum level established during the initial or subsequent performance test and recording the results of each check.

(e) Beginning on the first day compliance is required under §63.7283, you must demonstrate continuous compliance for each by-product coke oven battery subject to the opacity limit for stacks in §63.7296(a) by meeting the requirements in paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) Maintaining the daily average opacity at or below 15 percent for a battery on a normal coking cycle or 20 percent for a battery on batterywide extended coking; and

(2) Operating and maintaining a COMS and collecting and reducing the COMS data according to §63.7331(j).

(f) Beginning on the first day compliance is required under §63.7283, you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the TDS limit for quenching in §63.7295(a)(1)(i) by meeting the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) Maintaining the TDS content of the water used to quench hot coke at 1,100 mg/L or less; and

(2) Determining the TDS content of the quench water at least weekly according to the requirements in §63.7325(a) and recording the sample results.

[68 FR 18025, Apr. 14, 2003, as amended at 69 FR 60819, Oct. 13, 2004]

§63.7334 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the work practice standards that apply to me?

(a) For each by-product coke oven battery with vertical flues subject to the work practice standards for fugitive pushing emissions in §63.7291(a), you must demonstrate continuous compliance according to the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) through (8) of this section:

(1) Observe and record the opacity of fugitive emissions for four consecutive pushes per operating day, except you may make fewer or non-consecutive observations as permitted by §63.7291(a)(3). Maintain records of the pushing schedule for each oven and records indicating the legitimate operational reason for any change in the pushing schedule according to §63.7291(a)(4).

(2) Observe and record the opacity of fugitive emissions from each oven in a battery at least once every 90

days. If an oven cannot be observed during a 90-day period, observe and record the opacity of the first push of that oven following the close of the 90-day period that can be read in accordance with the procedures in paragraphs (a)(1) through (8) of this section.

(3) Make all observations and calculations for opacity observations of fugitive pushing emissions in accordance with Method 9 in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60 using a Method 9 certified observer unless you have an approved alternative procedure under paragraph (a)(7) of this section.

(4) Record pushing opacity observations at 15-second intervals as required in section 2.4 of Method 9 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 60). The requirement in section 2.4 of Method 9 for a minimum of 24 observations does not apply, and the data reduction requirements in section 2.5 of Method 9 do not apply. The requirement in §63.6(h)(5)(ii)(B) for obtaining at least 3 hours of observations (thirty 6-minute averages) to demonstrate initial compliance does not apply.

(5) If fewer than six but at least four 15-second observations can be made, use the average of the total number of observations to calculate average opacity for the push. Missing one or more observations during the push (*e.g.,* as the quench car passes behind a building) does not invalidate the observations before or after the interference for that push. However, a minimum of four 15-second readings must be made for a valid observation.

(6) Begin observations for a push at the first detectable movement of the coke mass. End observations of a push when the quench car enters the quench tower.

(i) For a battery without a cokeside shed, observe fugitive pushing emissions from a position at least 10 meters from the quench car that provides an unobstructed view and avoids interferences from the topside of the battery. This may require the observer to be positioned at an angle to the quench car rather than perpendicular to it. Typical interferences to avoid include emissions from open standpipes and charging. Observe the opacity of emissions above the battery top with the sky as the background where possible. Record the oven number of any push not observed because of obstructions or interferences.

(iii) You may reposition after the push to observe emissions during travel if necessary.

(7) If it is infeasible to implement the procedures in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section for an oven due to physical obstructions, nighttime pushes, or other reasons, you may apply to your permitting authority for permission to use an alternative procedure. The application must provide a detailed explanation of why it is infeasible to use the procedures in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section, identify the oven and battery numbers, and describe the alternative procedure. An alternative procedure must identify whether the coke in that oven is not completely coked, either before, during, or after an oven is pushed.

(8) For each oven observed that exceeds an opacity of 35 percent for any tall battery, you must take corrective action and/or increase the coking time in accordance with §63.7291(a). Maintain records documenting conformance with the requirements in §63.7291(a).

(d) For each by-product coke oven battery subject to the work practice standard for soaking in §63.7294(a), you must demonstrate continuous compliance by maintaining records that document conformance with requirements in §63.7294(a)(1) through (5).

(e) For each coke oven battery subject to the work practice standard for quenching in §63.7295(b), you must demonstrate continuous compliance according to the requirements of paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section:

(1) Maintaining baffles in each quench tower such that no more than 5 percent of the cross-sectional area of the tower is uncovered or open to the sky as required in §63.7295(b)(1);

(2) Maintaining records that document conformance with the washing, inspection, and repair requirements in §63.7295(b)(2), including records of the ambient temperature on any day that the baffles were not washed; and

(3) Maintaining records of the source of makeup water to document conformance with the requirement for

acceptable makeup water in §63.7295(a)(2).

§63.7335 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the operation and maintenance requirements that apply to me?

(a) For each by-product coke oven battery, you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the operation and maintenance requirements in §63.7300(b) by adhering at all times to the plan requirements and recording all information needed to document conformance.

(b) For each coke oven battery with a capture system or control device applied to pushing emissions, you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the operation and maintenance requirements in §63.7300(c) by meeting the requirements of paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section:

(1) Making monthly inspections of capture systems according to §63.7300(c)(1) and recording all information needed to document conformance with these requirements;

(2) Performing preventative maintenance for each control device according to §63.7300(c)(2) and recording all information needed to document conformance with these requirements; and

(3) Initiating and completing corrective action for a bag leak detection system alarm according to §63.7300(c)(3) and recording all information needed to document conformance with these requirements. This includes records of the times the bag leak detection system alarm sounds, and for each valid alarm, the time you initiated corrective action, the corrective action(s) taken, and the date on which corrective action is completed.

(c) To demonstrate continuous compliance with the operation and maintenance requirements for a baghouse applied to pushing emissions from a coke oven battery in §63.7331(a), you must inspect and maintain each baghouse according to the requirements in §63.7331(a)(1) through (8) and record all information needed to document conformance with these requirements. If you increase or decrease the sensitivity of the bag leak detection system beyond the limits specified in §63.7331(a)(6), you must include a copy of the required written certification by a responsible official in the next semiannual compliance report.

(d) You must maintain a current copy of the operation and maintenance plans required in §63.7300(b) and (c) onsite and available for inspection upon request. You must keep the plans for the life of the affected source or until the affected source is no longer subject to the requirements of this subpart.

§63.7336 What other requirements must I meet to demonstrate continuous compliance?

(a) *Deviations.* You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limitation in this subpart that applies to you. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction. You must also report each instance in which you did not meet each work practice standard or operation and maintenance requirement in this subpart that applies to you. These instances are deviations from the emission limitations (including operating limits), work practice standards, and operation and maintenance requirements in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.7341.

(b) *Startup, shutdowns, and malfunctions.* (1) Consistent with §§63.6(e) and 63.7(e)(1), deviations that occur during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction are not violations if you demonstrate to the Administrator's satisfaction that you were operating in accordance with §63.6(e)(1).

(2) The Administrator will determine whether deviations that occur during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction are violations, according to the provisions in §63.6(e).

[68 FR 18025, Apr. 14, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006]

Notification, Reports, and Records

§63.7340 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit all of the notifications in §§63.6(h)(4) and (5), 63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e) and (f)(4), and 63.9(b) through (h) that apply to you by the specified dates.

(d) If you are required to conduct a performance test, you must submit a notification of intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 calendar days before the performance test is scheduled to begin as required in §63.7(b)(1).

(e) If you are required to conduct a performance test, opacity observation, or other initial compliance demonstration, you must submit a notification of compliance status according to §63.9(h)(2)(ii).

(1) For each initial compliance demonstration that does not include a performance test, you must submit the notification of compliance status before the close of business on the 30th calendar day following the completion of the initial compliance demonstration.

(2) For each initial compliance demonstration that does include a performance test, you must submit the notification of compliance status, including the performance test results, before the close of business on the 60th calendar day following completion of the performance test according to §63.10(d)(2).

§63.7341 What reports must I submit and when?

(a) *Compliance report due dates.* Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule, you must submit quarterly compliance reports for battery stacks and semiannual compliance reports for all other affected sources to your permitting authority according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) The first quarterly compliance report for battery stacks must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.7283 and ending on the last date of the third calendar month. Each subsequent compliance report must cover the next calendar quarter.

(2) The first semiannual compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.7283 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date comes first after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source. Each subsequent compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.

(3) All quarterly compliance reports for battery stacks must be postmarked or delivered no later than one calendar month following the end of the quarterly reporting period. All semiannual compliance reports must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.

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

(b) *Quarterly compliance report contents.* Each quarterly report must provide information on compliance with the emission limitations for battery stacks in §63.7296. The reports must include the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3), and as applicable, paragraphs (c)(4) through (8) of this section.

(c) *Semiannual compliance report contents.* Each compliance report must provide information on compliance with the emission limitations, work practice standards, and operation and maintenance requirements for all affected sources except battery stacks. The reports must include the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section, and as applicable, paragraphs (c)(4) through (8) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

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

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

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

(5) If there were no deviations from the continuous compliance requirements in §63.7333(e) for battery stacks, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations during the reporting period. If there were no deviations from the continuous compliance requirements in §§63.7333 through 63.7335 that apply to you (for all affected sources other than battery stacks), a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations, work practice standards, or operation and maintenance requirements during the reporting period.

(6) If there were no periods during which a continuous monitoring system (including COMS, continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS), or CPMS) was out-of-control as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which a continuous monitoring system was out-of-control during the reporting period.

(7) For each deviation from an emission limitation in this subpart (including quench water limits) and for each deviation from the requirements for work practice standards in this subpart that occurs at an affected source where you are not using a continuous monitoring system (including a COMS, CEMS, or CPMS) to comply with the emission limitations in this subpart, the compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(4) and (7)(i) and (ii) of this section. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

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

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

(8) For each deviation from an emission limitation occurring at an affected source where you are using a continuous monitoring system (including COMS, CEMS, or CPMS) to comply with the emission limitation in this subpart, you must include the information in paragraphs (c)(4) and (8)(i) through (xii) of this section. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

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

(ii) The date and time that each continuous monitoring system (including COMS, CEMS, or CPMS) was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(iii) The date, time, and duration that each continuous monitoring system (including COMS, CEMS, or CPMS) was out-of-control, including the information in §63.8(c)(8).

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

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

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

(vii) A summary of the total duration of continuous monitoring system downtime during the reporting period and

the total duration of continuous monitoring system downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during the reporting period.

(viii) An identification of each HAP that was monitored at the affected source.

(ix) A brief description of the process units.

(x) A brief description of the continuous monitoring system.

(xi) The date of the latest continuous monitoring system certification or audit.

(xii) A description of any changes in continuous monitoring systems, processes, or controls since the last reporting period.

(d) *Immediate startup, shutdown, and malfunction report.* If you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the semiannual reporting period that was not consistent with your startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, you must submit an immediate startup, shutdown, and malfunction report according to the requirements in §63.10(d)(5)(ii).

(e) *Part 70 monitoring report.* If you have obtained a title V operating permit for an affected source pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, you must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If you submit a compliance report for an affected source along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the compliance report includes all the required information concerning deviations from any emission limitation or work practice standard in this subpart, submission of the compliance report satisfies any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a compliance report does not otherwise affect any obligation you may have to report deviations from permit requirements to your permitting authority.

§63.7342 What records must I keep?

(a) You must keep the records specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.

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

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

(3) Records of performance tests, performance evaluations, and opacity observations as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(b) For each COMS, you must keep the records specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

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

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

(3) Previous (that is, superceded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in §63.8(d)(3).

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

(c) You must keep the records in §63.6(h)(6) for visual observations.

(d) You must keep the records required in §§63.7333 through 63.7335 to show continuous compliance with each emission limitation, work practice standard, and operation and maintenance requirement that applies to you.

§63.7343 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

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

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

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

Other Requirements and Information

§63.7350 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 1 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you.

§63.7351 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

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

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under subpart E of this part, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of the U.S. EPA and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(c) The authorities in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section will not be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies.

(1) Approval of alternatives to work practice standards for fugitive pushing emissions in §63.7291(a) for a by-product coke oven battery with vertical flues, soaking for a by-product coke oven battery in §63.7294(a), and quenching for a coke oven battery in §63.7295(b) under §63.6(g).

(2) Approval of alternative opacity emission limitations for a by-product coke oven battery under §63.6(h)(9).

(3) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in §63.90, except for alternative procedures in §63.7334(a)(7).

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

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

§63.7352 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act (CAA), in §63.2, and in this section as follows:

Acceptable makeup water means surface water from a river, lake, or stream; water meeting drinking water standards; storm water runoff and production area clean up water except for water from the by-product recovery plant area; process wastewater treated to meet effluent limitations guidelines in 40 CFR part 420; water from any of these sources that has been used only for non-contact cooling or in water seals; or water from scrubbers used to control pushing emissions.

Backup quench station means a quenching device that is used for less than 5 percent of the quenches from any single coke oven battery in the 12-month period from July 1 to June 30.

Baffles means an apparatus comprised of obstructions for checking or deflecting the flow of gases. Baffles are installed in a quench tower to remove droplets of water and particles from the rising vapors by providing a point of impact. Baffles may be installed either inside or on top of quench towers and are typically constructed of treated wood, steel, or plastic.

Battery stack means the stack that is the point of discharge to the atmosphere of the combustion gases from a battery's underfiring system.

Batterywide extended coking means increasing the average coking time for all ovens in the coke oven battery by 25 percent or more over the manufacturer's specified design rate.
By-product coke oven battery means a group of ovens connected by common walls, where coal undergoes destructive distillation under positive pressure to produce coke and coke oven gas from which by-products are recovered.

By-product recovery plant area means that area of the coke plant where process units subject to subpart L in part 61 are located.

Coke oven battery means a group of ovens connected by common walls, where coal undergoes destructive distillation to produce coke. A coke oven battery includes by-product and non-recovery processes.
Coke plant means a facility that produces coke from coal in either a by-product coke oven battery or a non-recovery coke oven battery.

Cokeside shed means a structure used to capture pushing emissions that encloses the cokeside of the battery and ventilates the emissions to a control device.

Coking time means the time interval that starts when an oven is charged with coal and ends when the oven is pushed.

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

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

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

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

Four consecutive pushes means four pushes observed successively.

Fugitive pushing emissions means emissions from pushing that are not collected by a capture system.

Horizontal flue means a type of coke oven heating system used on Semet-Solvay batteries where the heating flues run horizontally from one end of the oven to the other end, and the flues are not shared with adjacent ovens.

Hot water scrubber means a mobile scrubber used to control pushing emissions through the creation of an induced draft formed by the expansion of pressurized hot water through a nozzle.

Increased coking time means increasing the charge-to-push time for an individual oven.

Non-recovery coke oven battery means a group of ovens connected by common walls and operated as a unit, where coal undergoes destructive distillation under negative pressure to produce coke, and which is designed for the combustion of the coke oven gas from which by-products are not recovered.

Oven means a chamber in the coke oven battery in which coal undergoes destructive distillation to produce

coke.

Pushing means the process of removing the coke from the oven. Pushing begins with the first detectable movement of the coke mass and ends when the quench car enters the quench tower.

Quenching means the wet process of cooling (wet quenching) the hot incandescent coke by direct contact with water that begins when the quench car enters the quench tower and ends when the quench car exits the quench tower.

Quench tower means the structure in which hot incandescent coke in the quench car is deluged or quenched with water.

Remove from service means that an oven is not charged with coal and is not used for coking. When removed from service, the oven may remain at the operating temperature or it may be cooled down for repairs.

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in §63.2.

Short battery means a by-product coke oven battery with ovens less than five meters in height.

Soaking means that period in the coking cycle that starts when an oven is dampered off the collecting main and vented to the atmosphere through an open standpipe prior to pushing and ends when the coke begins to be pushed from the oven.

Soaking emissions means the discharge from an open standpipe during soaking of visible emissions due to either incomplete coking or leakage into the standpipe from the collecting main.

Standpipe means an apparatus on the oven that provides a passage for gases from an oven to the atmosphere when the oven is dampered off the collecting main and the standpipe cap is opened. This includes mini-standpipes that are not connected to the collecting main.

Tall battery means a by-product coke oven battery with ovens five meters or more in height.

Vertical flue means a type of coke oven heating system in which the heating flues run vertically from the bottom to the top of the oven, and flues are shared between adjacent ovens.

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

Table 1 to Subpart CCCCC of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart CCCCC

As required in §63.7350, you must comply with each applicable requirement of the NESHAP General Provisions (40 CFR part 63, subpart A) as shown in the following table:

Applies to Subpart

Citation	Subject	CCCCC?	Explanation
§ 63.1.....	Applicability.....	Yes.....	
§ 63.2.....	Definitions.....	Yes.....	
§ 63.3.....	Units and Abbreviations	Yes.....	
§ 63.4.....	Prohibited Activities	Yes.....	
§ 63.5.....	Construction/ Reconstruction	Yes.....	
§ 63.6(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)(2)-(8).	Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements.	Yes.....	
§ 63.6(h)(9).....	Adjustment to an Opacity Opacity Emission Standard.	Yes.....	

Table 1 to Subpart CCCCC of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart CCCCC

As required in §63.7350, you must comply with each applicable requirement of the NESHAP General Provisions (40 CFR part 63, subpart A) as shown in the following table: Applies to Subpart (Continued)

Citation	Subject	CCCCC?	Explanation
§ 63.7(a)(3), (b), (c)-(h).....	Performance Testing Requirements.	Yes.....	
§ 63.7(a)(1)-(2).....	Applicability and Performance Test Dates.	No.....	Subpart CCCCC specifies applicability and dates.
§ 63.8(a)(1)-(3), (b), (c)(1)-(3), (c)(4)(i)-(ii), (c)(5)-(8), (d), (e), (f)(1)-(5), (g)(1)-(4).	Monitoring Requirements	Yes.....	CMS requirements in § 63.8(c)(4) (i)-(ii), (c)(5), and (c)(6) apply only to COMS for battery stacks.
§ 63.8(a)(4).....	Additional Monitoring Requirements for Control Devices in § 63.11.	No.....	Flares are not a control device for Subpart CCCCC affected sources.
§ 63.8(c)(4).....	Continuous Monitoring System (CMS) Requirements	No.....	Subpart CCCCC specifies requirements for operation of CMS.
§ 63.8(e)(4)-(5).....	Performance Evaluations	Yes.....	Except COMS performance evaluation must be conducted before the compliance date.
§ 63.8(f)(6).....	RATA Alternative.....	No.....	Subpart CCCCC does not require CEMS.
§ 63.8(g)(5).....	Data Reduction.....	No.....	Subpart CCCCC specifies data that can't be used in computing averages for COMS.

Table 1 to Subpart CCCCC of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart CCCCC

As required in §63.7350, you must comply with each applicable requirement of the NESHAP General Provisions (40 CFR part 63, subpart A) as shown in the following table:

Applies to Subpart (Continued)

Citation	Subject	CCCCC?	Explanation
§ 63.9	Notification Requirements	Yes	Additional notification for CMS in § 63.9(g) apply only to COMS for battery stacks.
§ 63.10(a), (b)(1)-(b)(2)(xii), (b)(2)(xiv), (b)(3), (c)(1)-(6), (15), (d), (e)(1)-(2), §63.10(c)(1) (e)(4), (f).	Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.	Yes	Additional records for (c)(9)-CMS in (6), (9)- (15), and reports in § 63.10(d)(1)-(2) apply only to COMS for battery stacks.
§ 63.10(b)(2) (xi)-(xii)	CMS Records for RATA Alternative.	No	Subpart CCCCC doesn't require CEMS.
§ 63.10(c)(7)-(8)	Records of Excess Emissions and Parameter Monitoring Exceedances for CMS.	No	Subpart CCCCC specifies record requirements.
§ 63.10(e)(3)	Excess Emission Reports	No	Subpart CCCCC specifies reporting requirements.
§ 63.11	Control Device Requirements.	No	Subpart CCCCC does not require flares.
§ 63.12	State Authority and Delegations	Yes	
§§ 63.13-63.15	Addresses, Incorporation by Reference, Availability of Information.	Yes	

SECTION D.2 **FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS**

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

(b) Coke By-products Recovery plant, identified as EU512-18, constructed in 1969 and modified in 1972, consisting of the following:

(1) Equipment not required to be controlled under the provisions of Subpart L:

EP512-3301	Tar Storage Tank A [currently out of service]
EP512-3012	Tar Loading facility
EP512-3049	Flushing Liquor Header
EP512-3054	500 gallon open Surge Tank
EP512-3055	Flushing Liquor Sump
EP512-3056	Ammonia Absorber Recirculation Tank
EP512-3059	Waste Water Sump #8
EP512-3060	Two (2) Waste Ammonia Liquor Clarifiers [both currently out of service]
EP512-3070	Ammonia Absorber Gas Drips Sump
EP512-3080	Crystallizer Hotwell Sump
EP512-3083	8000 gallon Tar Sludge Batch Tank
EP512-3084	15000 gallon Tar Sludge Tank
EP512-3088	No.9 Sump
EP512-3041	Barometric Condenser
EP512-3042	30,000 gallon Sulfuric Acid Tank
EP512-3043	20,000 gallon Sulfuric Acid Tank [currently out of service]
EP512-3044	Ball Mill

(2) A vapor collection system, identified as C512-3013, constructed in 1991, controlling the following associated equipment as required by the provisions of Subpart L, when in service:

EP512-3002	Tar Precipitator Sump
EP512-3050	Flushing Liquor Decanter A, B, & C and sludge conveyor (the exit end of the decanter and screw conveyor are exempt from control)
EP512-3057	Purifier Muck Storage Tank
EP512-3067	Wash Oil Decanter
EP512-3068	No.5 Sump
EP512-3069	Tar Precipitator Seal Pots
EP512-3072	Tar Transfer Tank
EP512-3073	Flushing Liquor Circulation Tanks, North & South
EP512-3074	Tar Storage Tanks B & C
EP512-3075	Primary Cooler Condensate Tank
EP512-3077	Wash Oil Separation Tank
EP512-3078	Wash Oil Decanter Muck Storage Tank
EP512-3094	Exhauster's Area (Exhausters A, B and C including associated seal pots)

(3) The following By-products Area Waste Water Treatment Facility emission units are subject to the provisions of Subpart FF:

EP512-3095	Mixing Tank
EP512-3096	Separation Tank
EP512-3097	Intermediate Tank
EP512-3098	Storage Tank
EP512-3099	Neutralization Tank
EP512-3100	1,000,000 gallon Waste Ammonia Liquid Clarifier
EP512-3101	Feed Tank

(4) One (1) clean coke oven gas export line, identified as EU512-26, constructed in 1969, with a nominal export volume of 75 MMCF gas per day, equipped with emergency bleeder flare C512-3025 on stack EP512-3091.

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

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

D.2.1 General Provisions Relating to HAPs [326 IAC 14] [40 CFR Part 61 Subpart L, Subpart V, and Subpart FF]

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 14, apply to the Coke By-products Recovery plant (EU512-18) except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart L, 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart V, and 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart FF.

D.2.2 Coke By-Product Recovery Plants NESHAP [40 CFR Part 61 Subpart L] [326 IAC 14]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 61.132(a), the Permittee shall:

(1) Enclose and seal all openings on each process vessel, tar storage tank, and tar-intercepting sump (EP512-3001 Tar Storage Tank A, EP512-3002 Tar Precipitator Sump, EP512-3057 Purifier Muck Storage Tank, EP512-3067 Wash Oil Decanter, EP512-3068 No.5 Sump, EP512-3069 Tar Precipitator Seal Pots, EP512-3072 Tar Transfer Tank, EP512-3073 Flushing Liquor Circulation Tanks- North & South, EP512-3074 Tar Storage Tanks B & C, EP512-3075 Primary Cooler Condensate Tank, EP512-3077 Wash Oil Separation Tank, EP512-3078 Wash Oil Decanter Muck Storage Tank, EP512-3094 Exhauster's Area (Exhausters A, B and C including associated seal pots).

(2) Duct gases from each process vessel, tar storage tank, and tar-intercepting sump to the gas collection system (vapor collection system), gas distribution system, or other enclosed point in the by-product recovery process where the benzene in the gas will be recovered or destroyed. This control system shall be designed and operated for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background and visual inspections, as determined by the methods specified in 40 CFR 61.245(c) of Subpart V (National Emissions Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources)). This system can be designed as a closed, positive pressure, vapor collection system, C512-3013.

(A) Except, the Permittee may elect to install, operate, and maintain a pressure relief device, vacuum relief device, an access hatch, and a sampling port on each process vessel, tar storage tank, and tar-intercepting sump. Each access hatch and sampling port must be equipped with a gasket and a cover, seal, or lid that must be kept in a closed position at all times, unless in actual use.

(B) The Permittee may elect to leave open to the atmosphere the portion of the liquid surface in each tar decanter (EP512-3050) necessary to permit operation of a sludge conveyor (EP512-3050). If the owner or operator elects to maintain an opening on part of the liquid surface of the tar decanter, the owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain a water leg seal on the tar decanter roof near the sludge discharge chute to ensure enclosure of the major portion of liquid surface not necessary for the operation of the sludge conveyor.

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 61.132(b) and (c), following the installation of the vapor collection system, C512-3013 used to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 61.132(a):

(1) The Permittee shall monitor the connections and seals on each control system to determine if it is operating with no detectable emissions, using Reference Method 21 (40 CFR Part 60, appendix A) and procedures specified in 40 CFR 61.245(c), and shall visually inspect each source (including sealing materials) and the ductwork of the control system for evidence of visible defects such as gaps or tears. This monitoring and inspection shall be conducted on a semiannual basis and at any other time after the control system is re-pressurized with blanketing gas following removal of the cover or opening of the access hatch.

(A) If an instrument reading indicates an organic chemical concentration more than 500 ppm above a background concentration, as measured by Reference Method 21, a leak is detected.

(B) If visible defects such as gaps in sealing materials are observed during a visual inspection, a leak is detected.

(C) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected.

(D) A first attempt at repair of any leak or visible defect shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(2) The Permittee shall conduct a maintenance inspection of the vapor collection system, C512-3013 on an annual basis for evidence of system abnormalities, such as blocked or plugged lines, sticking valves, plugged condensate traps, and other maintenance defects that could result in abnormal system operation. The Permittee shall make a first attempt at repair within 5 days, with repair within 15 days of detection.

(c) Pursuant to 40 CFR 61.134, the Permittee of final coolers shall allow “zero” emissions from these facilities.

(d) Pursuant to 40 CFR 61.135(f) and 61.135(g), each exhauster (EP512-3088) is exempt from the requirements of 40 CFR 61.135(d) if the exhauster:

(A) Is demonstrated to be operating with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as measured by the methods specified in 40 CFR 61.245(c) of Subpart V; and

(B) Is tested for compliance with (A) above initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.

D.2.3 Benzene Waste Operations NESHAP [40 CFR Part 61, Subpart FF] [326 IAC 14]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 61.342(c), the Permittee of a facility at which the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is equal to or greater than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) as determined in 40 CFR 61.342(a) may elect to manage and treat the facility waste as follows:

(a) The Permittee shall manage and treat facility waste with a flow-weighted annual average water content of less than 10 percent in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 61.342(c)(1); and

(b) The Permittee shall manage and treat facility waste (including remediation and process unit turnaround waste) with a flow-weighted annual average water content of 10 percent or greater, on a volume basis as total water, and each waste stream that is mixed with water or wastes at any time such that the resulting mixture has an annual water content greater than 10 percent, in accordance with the following:

(1) The benzene quantity for the wastes described in part (b) above, must be equal to or less than 6.0 Mg/yr (6.6 ton/yr), as determined in 40 CFR 61.355(k). Wastes as described in part (b) above, that are transferred offsite shall be included in the determination of benzene quantity as provided in 40 CFR 61.355(k).

(2) The determination of benzene quantity for each waste stream defined in part (b) above, shall be made in accordance with 40 CFR 61.355(k).

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.2.4 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) - Compliance Provisions and Alternative Means of Emission Limitation, Test Methods and Procedures [40 CFR 61 Subpart L] [326 IAC 14]

(a) The Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 61.132**,** 61.134, and 61.135, except as provided under 40 CFR 61.243-1 and 61.243-2 of Subpart V.

(b) Compliance with this subpart shall be determined by a review of records, review of performance test results, inspections, or any combination thereof, using the methods and procedures specified in 40 CFR 61.137.

(1) The Permittee subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart L shall comply with the requirements in 40 CFR 61.245 of Subpart V.

(2) To determine whether or not a piece of equipment is in benzene service, the methods in 40 CFR 61.245(d) shall be used, except that, for exhausters, the percent benzene shall be 1 percent by weight rather than the ten percent by weight described in 40 CFR 61.245(d).

(c) Pursuant to 40 CFR 61.136(d):

(1) An Permittee may request permission to use an alternative means of emission limitation to meet the requirements in 40 CFR 61.132 and 61.135 of this subpart and 40 CFR 61.242-2, -5, -6, -7, -8, and -11 of subpart V. Permission to use an alternative means of emission limitation shall be requested as specified in 40 CFR 61.12(d).

(2) When the Administrator evaluates requests for permission to use alternative means of emission limitation for sources subject to 40 CFR 61.132, the Administrator shall compare test data for the means of emission limitation to a benzene control efficiency of 98 percent. For tar decanters, the Administrator shall compare test data for the means of emission limitation to a benzene control efficiency of 95 percent.

(3) For any requests for permission to use an alternative to the work practices required under 40 CFR 61.135, the provisions of 40 CFR 61.244(c) shall apply. Pursuant to 40 CFR 61.136(b), the Permittee shall do the following to determine compliance:

(a) The Permittee shall review records, performance test results, inspections or any combination thereof, using the methods and procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.137.

(b) The Permittee subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart L shall comply with the requirements in 40 CFR 61.245.

(c) To determine whether or not a piece of equipment is in benzene service, the methods in 40 CFR 61.245(d) shall be used, except that, for exhausters, the percent benzene shall be 1 percent by weight rather than the ten percent by weight described in 40 CFR 61.245(d).

D.2.5 Test Methods and Procedures [40 CFR Part 61, Subpart V] [326 IAC 14]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 61.245(c), when equipment is tested for compliance with or monitored for no detectable emissions, the Permittee shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) The requirements of 40 CFR 61.245(b)(1) through (4) shall apply as follows:

(1) Monitoring shall comply with Method 21 of appendix A of 40 CFR part 60.

(2) The detection instrument shall meet the performance criteria of Reference Method 21.

(3) The instrument shall be calibrated before use on each day of its use by the procedures specified in Reference Method 21.

(4) Calibration gases shall be:

(A) Zero air (less than 10 ppm of hydrocarbon in air); and

(B) A mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 ppm methane or n-hexane or isobutylene, as approved by EPA on May 10, 2002, pursuant to 40 CFR 61.245(b)(4)(ii).

(b) The background level shall be determined, as set forth in Reference Method 21.

(c) The instrument probe shall be traversed around all potential leak interfaces as close as to the interface as possible as described in Reference Method 21.

(d) The arithmetic difference between the maximum concentration indicated by the instrument and the background level is compared with 500 ppm for determining compliance.

D.2.6 Monitoring of Operations, Test Methods and Procedures and Compliance Provisions [40 CFR Part 61, Subpart FF] [326 IAC 14]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 61.354, the Permittee shall monitor each treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit to ensure the unit is properly operated and maintained by:

Measuring the benzene concentration of the waste stream exiting the treatment process complying with 40 CFR 61.348(a)(1)(i) at least once per month by collecting and analyzing one or more samples using the procedures specified in 40 CFR 61.355(c)(3).

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 61.355(c)(3), for the purposes of the calculation required by 40 CFR 61.355(a) of Subpart FF, the Permittee shall determine the flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration in a manner that meets the requirements given in 40 CFR 61.355(c)(2) and (c)(3).

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

D.2.7 Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [40 CFR 61 Subpart L][40 CFR 61 Subpart V] [326 IAC 14]

(a) The following information pertaining to the design of control equipment installed to comply with 40 CFR 61.132 and 40 CFR 61.134 shall be recorded and kept in a readily accessible location:

(1) Detailed schematics, design specifications, and piping and instrumentation diagrams.

(2) The dates and descriptions of any changes in the design specifications.

(b) The following information pertaining to sources subject to 40 CFR 61.132 shall be recorded and maintained for 2 years following each semiannual (and other) inspection and each annual maintenance inspection:

(1) The date of the inspection and the name of the inspector.

(2) A brief description of each visible defect in the source or control equipment and the method and date of repair of the defect.

(3) The presence of a leak, as measured using the method described in 40 CFR 61.245(c). The record shall include the date of attempted and actual repair and method of repair of the leak.

(4) A brief description of any system abnormalities found during the annual maintenance inspection, the repairs made, the date of attempted repair, and the date of actual repair.

(c) Each Permittee of a source subject to 40 CFR 61.135 shall comply with 40 CFR 61.246:

(1) Recordkeeping Requirements:

(A) Each Permittee subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of this section.

(B) A Permittee of more than one process unit subject to the provisions of this subpart may comply with the recordkeeping requirements for these process units in one recordkeeping system if the system identifies each record by each process unit.

(2) When each leak is detected as specified in 40CFR 61.135(g), the following requirements apply:

(A) A weatherproof and readily visible identification, marked with the equipment identification number, shall be attached to the leaking equipment.

(B) The identification on equipment, except on a valve, may be removed after it has been repaired.

(3) When each leak is detected as specified in 40 CFR 61.135(g), the following information shall be recorded in a log and shall be kept for 2 years in a readily accessible location:

(A) The instrument and operator identification numbers and the equipment identification number.

(B) The date the leak was detected and the dates of each attempt to repair the leak.

(C) Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the leak.

(D) "Above 500 " if the maximum instrument reading measured by the methods specified in 40 CFR 61.245(a) after each repair attempt is equal to or greater than 10,000 ppm.

(E) "Repair delayed" and the reason for the delay if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak.

(F) The signature of the Permittee (or designate) whose decision it was that

repair could not be effected without a process shutdown.

(G) The expected date of successful repair of the leak if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days.

(H) Dates of process unit shutdowns that occur while the equipment is unrepaired.

(I) The date of successful repair of the leak.

(4) The following information pertaining to the design requirements for closed-vent systems and control devices described in 40 CFR 61.242-11 shall be recorded and kept in a readily accessible location:

(A) Detailed schematics, design specifications, and piping and instrumentation diagrams.

(B) The dates and descriptions of any changes in the design specifications.

(C) A description of the parameter or parameters monitored, as required in 40 CFR 61.242-11(e), to ensure that control devices are operated and maintained in conformance with their design and an explanation of why that parameter (or parameters) was selected for the monitoring.

(D) Periods when the closed-vent systems are not operated as designed, including periods when a flare pilot light does not have a flame.

(E) Dates of startups and shutdowns of the closed-vent systems.

(5) The following information pertaining to all equipment to which a standard applies shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location:

(A) A list of identification numbers for equipment (except welded fittings) subject to the requirements of this subpart.

(B) A list of identification numbers for equipment that the Permittee elects to designate for no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background.

The designation of this equipment for no detectable emissions shall be signed by the Permittee.

(C) A list of equipment identification numbers for pressure relief devices required to comply with 40 CFR 61.242-4(a).

(D) The dates of each compliance test required in 40 CFR 61.135(g).

The background level measured during each compliance test.

The maximum instrument reading measured at the equipment during each compliance test.

(6) A list of identification numbers for equipment in vacuum service.

(7) Information and data used to demonstrate that a piece of equipment is not in VHAP service shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location.

D.2.8 Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [40 CFR 61.138 of Subpart L] [326 IAC 14]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 61.138, the Permittee shall comply with the following reporting requirements:

(a) A report shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ semiannually starting 6 months after the initial reports required in 40 CFR 61.138(e) and 40 CFR 61.10, which includes the following information:

For sources subject to 40 CFR 61.123:

(1) A brief description of any visible defect in the source or ductwork,

(2) The number of leaks detected and repaired, and

(3) A brief description of any system abnormalities found during each annual maintenance inspection that occurred in the reporting period and the repairs made.

(b) A statement signed by the owner or operator stating whether all provisions of 40 CFR part 61, subpart L, have been fulfilled during the semiannual reporting period.

(c) Revisions to items reported according to 40 CFR 61.138(e) if changes have occurred since the initial report or subsequent revisions to the initial report.

D.2.9 Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [40 CFR 61.357 of Subpart FF] [326 IAC 14]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 61.357(d)(2), the Permittee shall submit annually the IDEM Office of Air Quality, a report that updates the information listed in 40 CFR 61.357(a)(1) through (a)(3) of this section.

(a) The report shall include the following information:

(1) Total annual benzene quantity from facility waste determined in accordance with 40 CFR 61.355(a) of this subpart.

(2) A table identifying each waste stream and whether or not the waste stream will be controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with the requirements of this subpart.

(3) For each waste stream identified as not being controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with the requirements of this subpart the following information shall be added to the table:

(A) Whether or not the water content of the waste stream is greater than 10 percent;

(B) Whether or not the waste stream is a process wastewater stream, product tank drawdown, or landfill leachate;

(C) Annual waste quantity for the waste stream;

(D) Range of benzene concentrations for the waste stream;

(E) Annual average flow-weighted benzene concentration for the waste stream; and

(F) Annual benzene quantity for the waste stream.

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 61.357(d)(6), the Permittee shall submit a quarterly certification that all of the required inspections have been carried out in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 61, Subpart FF.

(c) Pursuant to 40 CFR 61.357(d)(7)(i), the Permittee shall submit a quarterly report that includes:

If a treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit is monitored in accordance with 40 CFR 61.354(a)(1) of this subpart, then each period of operation during which the concentration of benzene in the monitored waste stream exiting the unit is equal to or greater than 10 ppmw.

SECTION D.3 FACILITY CONDITIONS

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

(c) One (1) Blast Furnace Granulated Coal Injection (BFGCI) system constructed in 1994, consisting of the following:

(1) A raw coal receipt, storage and handling subsystem consisting of conveyors, junction houses, and radial stacker capable of delivering 2300 tons of coal per hour to a storage pile with emission points EP520-3569 and 3570.

(2) A coal reclamation subsystem with bulldozer, reclaim hoppers, under and above ground conveyors with junction houses, and coal screen with pre crusher, delivering coal to the Coal Preparation Plant.

(3) A building enclosed Coal Preparation Plant consisting of the following:

(A) Distribution conveyor and two (2) raw coal storage bins equipped with bin filters and screw feeders.

(B) Two (2) natural gas coal dryers (25 mmBtu/hour each), two (2) granulation mills with spinner separators and cyclones exhausting and transporting undersize coal and transport air to two (2) baghouses. A portion of the baghouses exhaust is returned to the pulverization mills and the remaining exhaust exits through two (2) stacks.

(C) Coal product storage and injection system with product screens (2), storage bins (4) with filters, weight hoppers (4), distribution bins (4) with filters, injectors and lock hoppers with filters (8) and related pipework that delivers granulated coal to C and D Blast Furnaces.

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

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

D.3.1 PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to CP127-2802-00001, issued August 4, 1993 and revised by this permit, emissions from Raw coal receipt, storage and handling subsystem, coal reclamation subsystem and coal preparation plant and their corresponding operations, shall be considered in compliance with 326 IAC 6-6 provided that:

(a) the raw coal storage bins, two (2) granulation mills, coal product storage bins, distribution bins and the lock hopper vents shall be controlled with bin filters or baghouses;

(b) particulate emissions from the following vents shall be less than:

(1) 0.041 lb/hr for each of the 2 raw coal bin vent units.

(2) 0.72 lb/hr for each of the two (2) granulation mill baghouses.

(3) 0.034 lb/ hr for each of the 4 bin filter vent units.

(4) 0.034 lb/ hr for each of the 4 distribution bin filter vent units.

(5) 0.075 lb/hr for each of the 8 lock hopper filter vent units.

(c) the visible emissions from the baghouses and bin filters shall be limited to 20% opacity or levels established during stack tests;

(d) the opacity from the coal reclamation subsystem shall not exceed 20%; and

(e) the baghouses or bin filters referenced in part (a) of this condition shall be in operation at all times when the associated process is operating.

Compliance with above limits and limit in Condition D.5.5 render 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable.

D.3.2 PSD [326 IAC 2-2] and Emission Offset [326 IAC 2-3] Minor Limit

Pursuant to CP127-2725-00001, issued January 28, 1994, the heaters (BFGCI milling operations 1 and 2) for the blast furnace granulated coal injection system shall be restricted to the use of natural gas only.

D.3.3 General Provisions Relating to NSPS [326 IAC 12-1][40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A-General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 12-1, apply to the Blast Furnace Granulated Coal Injection (BFGCI) system, except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Y.

D.3.4 New Source Performance Standards-Opacity Limitations for Blast Furnace Granulated Coal Injection (BFGCI) System [326 IAC 12-1][40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Y]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.250 through 60.254:

(a) the Permittee shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any thermal dryer, gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 0.070 g/dscm (0.031 gr/dscf) and exhibit twenty (20) percent opacity or greater.

(b) the Permittee shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any pneumatic coal cleaning equipment, gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 0.040 g/dscm (0.031 gr/dscf) and exhibit ten (10) percent opacity or greater.

(c) the Permittee shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any coal processing and conveying equipment, coal storage system or coal transfer and loading system processing coal, gases which exhibit twenty (20) percent opacity or greater.

Compliance Monitoring Requirements

D.3.5 Parametric Monitoring

The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouse, used in conjunction with the blast furnace granulation milling operations, at least once per day when the facility is in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouse is less than 0.5-8.0 inches of water, or an extended range established by an IDEM approved compliance stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C- Response to Excursions or Exceedances. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

The instrument used for determining the pressure shall comply with Section C - Instrument Specifications, of this permit, and shall be calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. The specifications shall be available on site with the Preventive Maintenance Plan.

D.3.6 Baghouse Failure

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

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

D.3.7 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with Condition D.3.3, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the pressure drop across the baghouse controlling the blast furnace granulation milling operations. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a pressure drop reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation, (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

(b) Pursuant to CP127-2725-00001, issued January 28, 1994, a log of information necessary to document compliance with condition D.3.2 shall be maintained.

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

SECTION D.4 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(d) A Continuous Sintering process plant with a nominal throughput of 535 tons per hour of sinter constructed in 1968, located in the Blast Furnaces Department consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) mixing drum identified as EU520-04, with emissions controlled by one (1) venturi wet scrubber identified as C520-3502, exhausting at stack EP520-3512.

(2) One (1) sintering operation, consisting of twelve (12) windboxes, collectively identified as EU520-05, with emissions exhausting through one (1) multiclone, consisting of eight (8) cyclones followed in series by one (1) venturi scrubber and mist eliminator, collectively identified as C520-3503, with VOC emissions monitored by a Continuous Emissions Monitor System (CEMS), exhausting at stack EP520-3513.

(3) A miscellaneous Cold Screening material handling operation consisting of material conveyor and junction houses, identified as EU520-06, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) dedust baghouse, identified as C520-3501, exhausting at stack EP520-3511, and fugitive emissions reporting to monitors EP520-3510 and 15.

(4) A finished sinter cooler operation, identified as EU520-24, with fugitive emissions identified as EP520-3514.

(5) A Cold Screening operation consisting of material conveyor and junction houses.

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

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

D.4.1 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the allowable particulate emission rate from the Sinter Plant Miscellaneous Cold Screening Material Handling operations, the Sinter Plant Mixing Drum and the Finished Sinter Cooler operation shall not exceed 69.78 pounds per hour each, when operating at a process weight rate of 535 tons per hour. The pounds per hour limitation were calculated with the following equation:

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

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e)(3), when the process weight exceeds two hundred (200) tons/hour, the maximum allowable emission may exceed that calculated from the above equation, provided the concentration of particulate matter in the discharge gases to the atmosphere from shall be less than one-tenth (0.10) pound per one thousand (1,000) pounds of gases.

D.4.2 Source Specific and Facility Emission Limitations for TSP in Porter County [326 IAC 6-6-4]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-6-4, Bethlehem Steel Corporation (ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC) specific source and facility TSP emission limits, the annual particulate matter emissions of each of the following facilities shall not exceed the limit listed below for that facility:

(a) The Sinter Plant Windbox Scrubber (EP520-3513) annual particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.277 pounds per ton of sinter processed.

(b) The Sinter Plant Miscellaneous Material Handling operations Dedust Baghouse (EP 520-3511) annual particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 42.9 pounds per hour.

(c) The Sinter Plant Mixing Drum Scrubber (EP 520-3512) annual particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 4.7 pounds per hour.

This condition is not federally enforceable.

D.4.3 Porter County Sulfur Dioxide Limitations [326 IAC 7-4-14]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-4-14(1)(B)(iv) and 7-4-14(1)(c)(iv), the Sinter Plant Windbox Exhaust (EP520-3513) shall not exceed 1.0 pound of sulfur dioxide per ton of process material and 400 pounds of sulfur dioxide per hour.

D.4.4 Sinter Plants [326 IAC 8-13]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-13-3 (Emission Limit), sinter plant windbox exhaust gas VOC emissions shall not exceed the following VOC emission limits:

(1) During the period of May 1 through September 30, the total VOC emissions (the seasonal cap) shall not exceed the VOC emission limit of 447,410 pounds of VOC.

(2) Except as provided in 326 IAC 8-13-3(b)(3), on any day from May 1 through September 30, the sinter plant windbox exhaust VOC emissions (the maximum daily limit) shall not exceed 3,150 pounds of VOC.

(3) On any day from May 1 through September 30 when ozone levels in Lake, Porter, or LaPorte Counties are expected to exceed the national ambient air quality standard for ozone (based on the IDEM ozone action day as the predictor), the sinter plant windbox exhaust VOC emissions (the lower daily limit) shall not exceed the VOC emission limit of 2,924 pounds of VOC.

A high ozone level day shall be predicted by the Permittee in accordance with a high ozone day action plan (submitted November 24, 1998) developed by the source and submitted to the IDEM, OAQ as part of the report required by 326 IAC 8-13-4(b).

(4) From October 1 through April 30, sinter plant windbox exhaust gas VOC emissions shall be limited to thirty-six hundredths (0.36) pound per ton of sinter produced. The limit shall be complied with on an operating day average basis.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-13-4(b)(8) and the approval letter for the Permittee's High Ozone Day Action Plan, dated September 1, 1999, the Permittee shall complete the plan's requirements, which includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) Seek to limit mill scale in the five-day bedded pile to less than one percent (1%) free oil and grease;

(2) Monitor pounds of emissions on an hourly basis; and

(3) If it appears that emissions for the day may exceed allowable pounds, operating parameters will be adjusted by the Permittee, including potentially curtailing production, to ensure demonstrating compliance with the allowable pounds.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.4.5 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 6-6]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-6-2(e)(1), Methods to determine compliance, for the particulate emission limitations contained in condition D.4.2, when required by the commissioner, the Permittee shall make any stack modifications necessary to permit a stack test in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Methods 1-5. The following are emission points for which stack tests are required to determine compliance with particulate emission limitations:

(1) The sinter plant windbox scrubber stack shall be tested to determine compliance with particulate emission limitations once in each two (2) year period.

(2) The sinter plant dedusting baghouse shall be tested to determine compliance with particulate emission limitations once in each two (2) year period.

This condition is not federally enforceable.

D.4.6 Continuous Emissions Monitoring (VOC)[326 IAC 8-13-8][326 IAC 3-5] [40 CFR 63.7824(g)]

The Permittee shall operate the continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) for the measurement of VOC emissions discharged into the atmosphere from the Sinter Plant Windbox operation stacks (C520-3503), in accordance with 326 IAC 8-13-8, and 326 IAC 3-5.

(a) The continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) shall measure VOC emission rate in pounds per hour.

(b) The Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with condition D.4.4 utilizing data from the VOC CEMS and 326 IAC 8-13-3(b) calculations.

(c) The Permittee shall follow the maintenance, operating procedures, quality assurance procedures and performance specifications for the VOC CEMS in 326 IAC 3-5.

The VOC CEM has been approved by IDEM for monitoring VOC emissions from this sinter plant windbox exhaust stack pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7824(g).

D.4.7 VOC Monitoring Downtime [326 IAC 2-7-6] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 8-13-5(d)]

Whenever the VOC CEMS is malfunctioning or down for repairs or adjustments, the following method shall be used to provide information related to VOC emissions:

(a) The Permittee shall not include oily scale in the sinter plant burden raw materials, and

(b) If the VOC CEMS is malfunctioning or down for 72 hours, the Permittee will sample and analyze the sinter burden for oil and grease utilizing the methods and calculations in 326 IAC 8-13-5(d). Nothing shall excuse the Permittee from operating the CEMS.

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

D.4.8 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with D.4.2 and D.4.3, the Permittee shall keep records in accordance with C.12, C.13, and Section C - Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements, of this permit.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-13-8 (Continuous emissions monitoring), the Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with condition D.4.4 by complying with the recordkeeping requirements in 326 IAC 3-5, and the following for the period May 1 through September 30:

(1) The VOC emitted each day.

(2) The cumulative total of VOC emitted.

(3) The sinter produced each operating day.

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

D.4.9 Control Equipment Failure

In the event that windbox scrubber failure is observed, the failure shall be addressed in accordance with the provisions of the Integrated Iron and Steel Manufacturing MACT, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart FFFFF.

D.4.10 Reporting Requirements

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-13-8(a), within thirty (30) days of the exceedance of an applicable VOC emission limit in condition D.4.4, the Permittee shall submit a report containing the following:

(1) The name and location of the source.

(2) The nature of the exceedance.

(3) The date of the occurrence.

(4) The cause of the exceedance, such as, but not limited to production rates or characteristics of the sinter burden.

(5) The corrective action taken according to the correction action plan in 326 IAC 8-13-4(b)(5).

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-13-8(a)(4), the Permittee shall demonstrate compliance with condition D.4.4, by submitting the CEM certification reports according to the procedures and schedule in 326 IAC 3-5.

Reports submitted by the Permittee, as required by this condition, require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

SECTION D.5 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(e) Two (2) Blast Furnaces, designated as Blast Furnace C and Blast Furnace D, comprised of the following facilities and process equipment:

(1) C Blast Furnace constructed in 1971 and modified in 1994, with a nominal (combined with D furnace) capacity of 623 tons per hour of iron including an integral gas cleaning system consisting of various components including a dust catcher, separator, and 2 scrubbers (primary and secondary), which provides clean fuel to the plant fuel distribution system with excess gas flared at stack EP520-3540.

(2) C Blast Furnace Stoves, exhausting to combustion stack (EP520-3547) with an estimated heat input rate of 660 mmBtu/hr.

(3) C Furnaces with East and West casthouses with iron and slag runner fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitors EP520-3543 and 3545 respectively and tap hole and tilting runner emissions controlled by MACT baghouse installed in 2007.

(4) D Blast Furnace constructed in 1968, with a nominal (combined with C furnace) capacity of 623 tons per hour of iron, including a integral gas cleaning system consisting of various components including a dust catcher, separator, and 2 scrubbers (primary and secondary), which provides clean fuel to the plant fuel distribution system with excess gas flared at stack EP520-3553.

(5) D Blast Furnace Stoves, exhausting to combustion stack (EP520-3560) with an estimated heat input rate of 660 mmBtu/hr.

(6) D Furnaces with East and West casthouses with iron and slag runner fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitors EP520-3556 and 3558 respectively and respectively and tap hole and tilting runner emissions controlled by MACT baghouse installed in 2007.

(7) Blast Furnaces material handling and miscellaneous activities constructed in 1968:

(A) One (1) rail car dumper, with one (1) truck hopper, with emissions from car dumper controlled by baghouse C520-3506, and exhausting to stacks EP520-3520 and 3532 and fugitive emissions exhausting to building and ambient air (from truck hopper).

(B) One (1) railcar thaw shed constructed in 1969 with natural gas heaters used seasonally.

(C) Raw material handling operations with conveyors with transfer stations.

(D) Material Piles and Stacker/Reclaimers.

(E) C and D Stockhouses.

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

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

D.5.1 Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-2 (Emission limitations for facilities specified in 326 IAC 6-2-1(a)), the particulate emissions from the C and D Blast Furnace stoves rated at a total combined maximum operating capacity of 1320 MMBtu per hour shall not exceed 0.23 pounds per MMBtu of heat input

The above condition is federally enforceable, because rule 326 IAC 6-6 (Source Specific and Facility Emission Limitations for TSP in Porter County) is not federally approved.

D.5.2 Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6-3]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the allowable PM emission rate, the rail car dumper, material handling transfer stations, C and D Stockhouses shall not exceed 71.62 pounds per hour each, when operating at a process weight rate of 623 tons per hour. The pounds per hour limitation are calculated with the following equation:

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

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate emission limitations), when the process weight exceeds two hundred (200) tons/hour calculated from the above equation, provided the concentration of particulate matter in the discharge gases to the atmosphere shall be less than one-tenth (0.10) pound per one thousand (1,000) pounds of gases.

The above conditions are federally enforceable, because rule 326 IAC 6-6 (Source Specific and Facility Emission Limitations for TSP in Porter County) is not federally approved.

D.5.3 Source Specific and Facility Emission Limitations for TSP in Porter County [326 IAC 6-6-4]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-6-4 (Bethlehem Steel Corporation specific source and facility TSP emission limits), the annual particulate matter emissions of each of the following facilities shall not exceed the limit listed below for that facility:

(a) Blast Furnace Casting shall not exceed 0.6 lb/ton of iron.

(b) Blast Furnace Stoves (EP520-3547, 3560) shall not exceed 0.016 lb/MMBtu.

(c) Blast Furnace Flare (EP520-3540, 3553) shall not exceed 0.017 lb/MMBtu.

(d) Blast Furnace Car Dumper Baghouse (C520-3506) shall not exceed 20.6 lb/hr.

The above conditions are enforceable by the state only, because rule 326 IAC 6-6 (Source Specific and Facility Emission Limitations for TSP in Porter County) is not federally approved.

D.5.4 Porter County Sulfur Dioxide Limitations [326 IAC 7-4-14]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-4-14(1)(B) (Porter County sulfur dioxide emission limitations), the following facilities shall comply with the sulfur dioxide emission limitations and other requirements:

(a) The Blast Furnace C Stoves (EP520-3547) shall not exceed 0.83 lb/MMBtu, and 545 lb/hr of sulfur dioxide.

(b) The Blast Furnace D Stoves (EP520-3560) shall not exceed 0.83 lb/MMBtu, and 545 lb/hr of sulfur dioxide.

(c) The Blast Furnace Flare (EP520-3540, 3553) shall not exceed 0.07 lb/MMBtu of sulfur dioxide.

D.5.5 PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to CP127-2802-00001, issued August 4, 1993:

(a) the combined production rate of blast furnaces C and D shall be less than 5,460,000 tons per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined monthly.

(b) the point source and fugitive emissions from the car dump (EU520-08) shall not exceed 7.2 lb/hr. (not applicable when dumping material other than GCI coal)

Compliance with the above limits and limits in Condition D.3.1 shall render 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.5.6 Particulate Matter [326 IAC 6-6-2] [326 IAC 6-6-4]

(a) To demonstrate compliance with the limitations set forth in D.5.3(b), the Permittee shall calculate monthly the pounds of particulate matter emitted per MMBtu in accordance with 326 IAC 6-6-2(d):

$$\frac{(F_1 \times E_1) + \ldots (F_i \times E_i)}{(F_1 \times H_1) + \ldots (F_i \times H_i)} = T_h$$

Where: F[I] through F[i] = the quantities (e.g., million cu.ft.) of each fuel type used in one (1) month.
H[I] through H[i] = the heat content factors (e.g., BTU/cu.ft.) corresponding to the fuel types used; the most recent heat content factors obtained by the procedures required by D.5.6(b) shall be used.
E[I] through E[i] = the emissions factors (e.g., lb/million cu. Ft.) corresponding to the fuel types used; the most recent emissions factors obtained by the procedures required by D.5.6(b) shall be used.
T[h] = Total emissions in lbs/MMBtu.

(b) Once each calendar quarter, the Permittee is to conduct sampling and analysis to determine the heat content factors contained in the equation set forth above.

(c) To demonstrate compliance with the particulate limitations in D.5.3(c), the Permittee shall calculate monthly the pounds of particulate matter emitted per MMBtu.

(d) To demonstrate compliance with the particulate limitations in D.5.3 (a), the Permittee shall perform MACT parametric monitoring to ensure proper operation of the capture and control system for casting emissions.

D.5.7 Particulate Matter (PM)

Pursuant to CP127-2802-00001, issued August 4, 1993, operation condition 5, parts (a) and (d), the emissions from the following vent shall not exceed the following:

(a) Visible emissions from the rail car dump hopper baghouse are limited to 20% opacity or levels established during stack tests.

(b) The rail car dump hopper baghouse is in operation at all times that the coal dump hopper is operating; and

(c) The point and fugitive emissions, including the slag handling (EU520-20, 21), not limited by 326 IAC 6-6 shall not exceed 20% opacity.

Although the rule 326 IAC 6-6 (Source Specific and Facility Emission Limitations for TSP in Porter County) has not been federally approved, part (a) above is federally enforceable because it's a condition from a federally enforceable construction permit.

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

D.5.8 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Visible emission notations of car dumper baghouse stack shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations.

(b) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during normal operations.

(c) If visible emissions are observed, and corrective actions cannot be initiated within one hour of the observation, the Permittee shall record the reason that corrective action cannot be taken within the hour and an employee certified to perform an EPA Method 9 evaluation shall determine whether opacity exceeds forty percent (40%) in one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4; and:

(1) If the opacity exceeds forty percent (40%) per Method 9, the Permittee shall shut down the associated process as soon as practicable, unless either: (1) the Permittee is able to bring opacity to under forty percent (40%) per Method 9 within a reasonable period of time; or (2) the situation qualifies as an “emergency” under 326 IAC 2-7-1(12). If the Permittee continues to operate the associated process after determining that opacity exceeds forty percent (40%) per Method 9, then the Permittee shall perform an additional Method 9 reading once every four daylight hours until opacity is returned to under forty percent (40%). Once the Permittee is able to return opacity to under forty percent (40%) per this subsection (d)(i), then Permittee shall perform response actions according to subsection (d)(ii) and/or d(iii), as appropriate.

(2) If opacity does not exceed forty percent (40%) per the Method 9 observation referenced above, inspection of the baghouse shall be scheduled at the next available process downtime. Repairs shall be scheduled as expeditiously as practical, based on the inspection results.

(3) If opacity exceeds twenty percent (20%) per any Method 9 observations referenced above, the Permittee must notify IDEM, if the Permittee anticipates that operations will continue for ten (10) days or more before the failed baghouse units will be repaired or replaced.

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

D.5.9 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with conditions D.5.3 (a) through (b) and D.5.4, the Permittee shall keep the following records in accordance with C.11, C.12 and Section C – Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements, of this permit.

(b) To document compliance with D.5.6 (a), the Permittee shall maintain records of fuel usage in accordance with 326 IAC 6-6-2(d)(1) and (2).

(c) To document compliance with condition D.5.8, the Permittee shall maintain records of visible emission notations. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a visible emission reading, (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

(d) Pursuant to CP127-2802-00001, issued August 4, 1993, operation condition 8, a log of information necessary to document compliance with condition D.5.5 (a) shall be maintained.

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

D.5.10 Reporting Requirements

(a) Quarterly summaries of the information to document compliance with the applicable conditions of this section, specified below, 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.

(b) In order to comply with condition D.5.5 (a), quarterly summaries shall include tons of hot metal produced per month from the two (2) blast furnaces.

SECTION D.6 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(f) A Basic Oxygen Furnace (BOF) Shop operation located in the Steelmaking Department consisting of the following:

(1) Three (3) Hot Metal Transfer/Desulfurization and Skimming Stations, with an annual total combined nominal input of 623 tons per hour of hot metal per month, with #1 & #2 constructed in 1968, and #3 in 1978 and modified in 1992, each identified as EU534-01, 02, and 03, each with particulate emissions controlled by baghouses C534-4001, 4002, and 4003, respectively, exhausting at stacks EP534-4002, 4006, and 4008, respectively.

(2) Three (3) BOF Shop vessels, with #1 & #2 constructed in 1968 and #3 in 1978, identified as EU534-06a (No. 1), EU534-06b (No. 2), and EU534-07(No. 3), each with a nominal capacity of 300 tons per heat of liquid steel with a combined estimated capacity of 500 tons per hour of molten steel, emissions from vessels No. 1 and No. 2 (EU534-06a, 06b) controlled by three (3) scrubbers, numbered #2, #3, and #4 in parallel, collectively identified as C534-4004, each exhausting at respective stacks EP534-4013, 4014, and 4015, respectively, and emissions from vessel No. 3 (EU534-07) controlled by scrubber C534-4007 exhausting to stack EP534-4017, equipped with CO flare C534-4008. The three BOF vessels have secondary capture hood ducted to a MACT baghouse installed in May 2007.

(3) Refining Cycles for three BOF Shop vessels, identified as EU534-10 for vessels No. 1 and No. 2 (EU534-06a, EU534-06b), and EU534-11 for vessel No. 3 (EU534-07), using the respective exhausts and emissions control equipment for the associated BOF Shop vessels listed above.

(4) Three (3) Molten Steel Ladle Addition Stations consisting of:

(A) Station No. 1 argon stirring, constructed in 1968, identified as EU534-14, with fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitor EP534-4003; and

(B) Stations No. 2 and No. 3 stirring and desulfurization and alloy addition, constructed in 1978, collectively identified as EU534-15, with particulate emissions from both controlled by baghouse C534-4016, exhausting to stack EP534-4031.

(5) Two (2) Steel Ladle Treatment Stations No. 4 and No. 5, constructed in 1986, collectively identified as EU534-16, with particulate emissions controlled by baghouses C534-4017 and 4099, respectively, exhausting at respective stacks EP534-4031 and 4099.

(6) One (1) Vacuum Degasser, identified as EU534-19, constructed in 1989, with a nominal capacity of 245 tons per hour of hot steel, utilizing a steam ejector identified as C534-4019 for vessel evacuation, with exhausts to stack EP534-4034 which is equipped with a CO flare, identified as C534-4020.

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

(7) Two (2) Continuous Casters, each with a nominal capacity of 1000 tons of molten steel per hour, consisting of:

(A) Continuous Caster #1 constructed in 1975 and modified in 1984, identified as EU595-24, with particulate emissions controlled by a demister identified as C595-4501, exhausting to stack EP595-4501; and

(B) Continuous Caster #2 constructed in 1985, identified as EU595-25, with particulate emissions controlled by three (3) demisters identified as C595-4504, exhausting to two stacks, collectively identified as EP595-4504.

(8) One (1) natural gas fired FM boiler for the BOF Shop, constructed in 1968, identified as EU534-23, with an estimated capacity of 50 mmBtu/hr heat input, exhausting to stack EP534-4018.

(9) Steel making material handling operations consisting of:

(A) One (1) Track hopper, constructed in 1989, identified as EU 534- 21, with particulate emissions controlled by baghouse C534-4013, exhausting to stack EP534-4021.

(B) Two (2) Junction Houses, constructed in 1968 and modified in 1996, identified as H1 and H2, enclosing the transfer points between conveyors L2 and L3, and L3 and L4, respectively, with particulate emissions controlled by two (2) baghouses, identified as C534-4014 and 15, respectively, with each exhausting to respective stacks EP534-4027 and 28.

(C) Three (3) BOF weigh hoppers constructed in 1968 and modified in 1996, collectively identified as EU534-36, with particulate emissions controlled by two (2) baghouses, collectively identified as C534-4010, exhausting to respective stacks EP534-4020 and 4026.

(D) Two (2) BOF vessel storage bins, constructed in 1968 and modified in 1996, collectively identified as EU534-33, with particulate emissions from both controlled by baghouse C534-4009, exhausting at stack EP534-4019.

(E) Vacuum Degasser Material handling for alloy addition, constructed in 1989, identified as EU534-20, with particulate emissions controlled by baghouse C534-4018, exhausting to stack EP534-4033.

(10) Additional steel making activities consisting of:

(A) Eight (8) steel ladle and sub car dryers (including a torpedo car dryer), constructed in 1982, collectively identified as EU534-17, with fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitor EP534-4003.

(B) Teeming Aisles, constructed in 1969, collectively identified as EU534-18, with fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitor EP534-4003.

(C) Vacuum Degasser ladle dryers and preheaters, constructed in 1989, collectively identified as EU534-22, all using natural gas as fuel with nominal capacities of 7mmBtu/hr for the preheat burner, 9 mmBtu/hr for the refractory dryer burner, and 4.5 mmBtu/hr for the refractory dryer burner, with all collectively exhausting at stack EP534-4036.

(D) BOF Auxiliaries collectively identified as EU534-40, consisting of fugitive emissions EP534-4004, 4005, 4007, and 4051.

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

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

D.6.1 PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2]

(a) Pursuant to CP 127-2480-00001, issued November 12, 1992, the PM and PM10 shall not exceed 31.3 lbs/hour for the baghouse (HMD3) that serves #3 Hot Metal Desulfurization Station.

(b) Pursuant to Significant Modification 127-15656-00001, issued October 17, 2002, the Vacuum Degasser (EU534-19) shall not remove more than 0.04% carbon from the steel based on a twelve month period rolled on a monthly basis and the production level shall be less than 2,146,511 tons of hot steel, per twelve consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with the above limits will render the PSD rule, 326 IAC 2-2, not applicable to the 1992 modification.

D.6.2 Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 the particulate emissions from the following units shall be limited as follows when operating at the listed process weight rate.

Unit	Process Weight Rate (tons/hr)	Emission Limit (lb/hr)
BOF Shop Vessel 1	167	56.6
BOF Shop Vessel 2	167	56.6
BOF Shop Vessel 3	167	56.6
Molten Steel Ladle Addition Station 1	167	56.6
Molten Steel Ladle Addition Station 2	167	56.6
Molten Steel Ladle Addition Station 3	167	56.6
Continuous Caster 1	1000	77.6
Continuous Caster 1	1000	77.6
Steel ladle and sub car dryers	623	71.6
Teeming Aisles	623	71.6
Vacuum Degasser ladle dryers and preheaters	623	71.6
BOF Auxilliaries	623	71.6

The pounds per hour limitation was calculated using the following equation:

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

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

P = process weight rate in tons per hour

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e)(3), when the process weight exceeds two hundred (200) tons/hour, the maximum allowable emission may exceed that calculated from the above equation, provided the concentration of particulate matter in the discharge gases to the atmosphere ~~is~~ shall be less than one-tenth (0.10) pound per one thousand (1,000) pounds of gases.

D.6.3 Source Specific and Facility Emission Limitations for TSP in Porter County [326 IAC 6-6-4]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-6-4, Bethlehem Steel Corporation (ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC) specific source and facility TSP emission limits, the annual particulate matter emissions of each of the following facilities shall not exceed the limit listed below for that facility:

(a) The BOF Shop Nos. 1 and 2 vessel scrubber stacks [three (3) stacks (EP534-4013, 14, 15) collectively restricted to limit] shall not exceed 0.09 pounds per ton of liquid steel.

(b) The BOF Shop Nos. 1 and 2 vessel (EU534-06) charging and tapping shall not exceed 0.35 lb/ton of liquid steel.

(c) The BOF Shop No.3 vessel scrubber stack (EP534-4017) shall not exceed 0.022 grains/dscf.

(d) The BOF Shop No.3 vessel charging and tapping (EU534-07) shall not exceed 0.05 lb/ton of liquid steel.

(e) BOF Shop Teeming operation (EU534-18) shall not exceed 0.07 pounds per ton of liquid steel.

(f) The BOF Desulfurization baghouse (steel ladle desulfurization baghouse, C534-4016) shall not exceed 6.0 pounds per hour.

(g) The Track Hopper Building particulate matter emissions (C534-4013) shall not exceed 1.2 pounds per hour.

(h) The Conveyor Junction H1 particulate matter emissions (C534-4014) shall not exceed 0.6 pounds per hour.

(i) The Conveyor Junction H2 particulate matter emissions (C534-4015) shall not exceed 0.6 pounds per hour.

(j) The BOF No.1 vessel storage bins baghouse (C534-4009) particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 1.7 pounds per hour.

(k) The BOF No.2 vessel storage bins baghouse (C534-4009) particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 1.7 pounds per hour.

(l) The BOF No.1 vessel weigh hopper baghouses (C534-4010a, 10b) particulate matter emissions for the BOF No.1 vessel, shall not exceed 2.2 pounds per hour.

(m) The BOF No.2 vessel weigh hopper baghouses (C534-4010a, 10b) particulate matter emissions for the BOF No.2 vessel, shall not exceed 2.2 pounds per hour.

(n) The Continuous Casters (EU595-24 and 25) shall not exceed 0.015 lb/ton of liquid steel cast, on an annual basis.

(o) The BOF Shop FM Boiler (EP534-4018) annual particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.005 lb/MMBtu.

This condition is not federally enforceable.

D.6.4 Porter County Sulfur Dioxide Limitations [326 IAC 7-4-14]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-4-14(1)(A)(i), the BOF FM Boiler EU534-23, shall burn natural gas only.

D.6.5 Carbon Monoxide

Pursuant to 326 IAC 9-1-2(2), no carbon monoxide shall be discharged from the No.3 BOF shop vessel (EU534-07, 11), unless the waste gas stream is burned in one of the following: a direct-flame afterburner, boiler or recuperative incinerator. In instances where carbon monoxide destruction is not required, carbon monoxide emissions shall be released at such elevation that the maximum ground level concentration from the No. 3 BOF Shop Vessel shall not exceed twenty-percent (20%) of the maximum one (1) hour Indiana ambient air quality value for carbon monoxide.

D.6.6 PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to PC (64)1788, issued February 14, 1990, the Vacuum Degasser facility shall have the following limits:

(a) Particulate matter emissions from the vacuum degasser steam ejector discharge flare stack (EP534-4034) shall be limited to 2.06 lbs/hr.

(b) PM10 emissions from the vacuum degasser steam ejector discharge flare stack (EP534-4034) shall be limited to 1.03 lbs/hr.

(c) One hundred percent (100%) of the particulate matter generated by the vacuum degasser alloy additive material handling equipment consisting of 18 alloy storage bins (EU534-20), 3 weigh hoppers (EU 534-36) and conveyor transfer points shall be captured and vented to the vacuum degasser material handling baghouse (C534-4018) and shall comply with the following limits:

(1) Particulate matter emissions shall be limited to 2.31 lbs/hr.

(2) PM10 emissions shall be limited to 1.16 lbs/hr.

(d) The vacuum degasser refractory drying and preheating burners (EU534-22) shall burn only natural gas and be limited to the following maximum heat input rates:

(1)	Vessel preheat burner	7 million Btu per hour
(2)	Refractory dryer burner	9 million Btu per hour
(3)	Refractory dryer burner	4.5 million Btu per hour

(e) The visible emissions from any stack, other process exhaust, building roof monitor, or building opening due to the operations of the vacuum degasser process (EU534-19), the vacuum degasser alloy material handling system (EU534-20) and the vacuum degasser vessel preheat and refractory dryer burners (EU534-22) shall not exceed five percent (5%) opacity, as determined by 40 CFR 60 appendix A, Method 9 and 326 IAC 5-1.

(f) The vacuum degassing equipment shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

D.6.7 General Provisions Relating to NSPS [326 IAC 12-1][40 CFR Part 60, Subpart N]

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A (General Provisions), which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 12-1, apply to the Basic Oxygen Process Furnace vessel No.3, except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart N.

D.6.8 Particulate Matter (PM) [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart N]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart N (Standards of Performance for Primary Emissions From Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces for Which Construction Is Commenced After June 11, 1973), the Permittee shall not discharge or cause the discharge into the atmosphere from the control device of BOF Shop vessel No.3 (EU534-07, 11) any gases which:

(a) Contain particulate matter in excess of 50 mg/dscm (0.022 gr/dscf). (BOF Shop vessel No.3, EU534-07, 11)

(b) Exit from a control device and exhibit 10 percent opacity or greater, except that an opacity of greater than 10 percent but less than 20 percent may occur once per steel production cycle. (BOF Shop No.3 vessel scrubber stack, EP534-4017)

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.6.9 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 6-6-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-6-2(e), for the particulate emission limitations contained in condition D.6.3, when required by the commissioner, the Permittee shall make any stack modifications necessary to permit a stack test in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Methods 1-5. The following are sources for which stack tests are required to determine compliance with particulate emission limitations:

The BOF Shop: Nos. 1 and 2 Vessel Scrubber stacks (three [3] stacks, EP534-4013, 14, 15) shall be tested once in each four (4) year period.

This condition is not federally enforceable.

D.6.10 Particulate Matter (PM) [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart N]

(a) The Permittee shall maintain a single time-measuring instrument which shall be used in recording daily the time and duration of each steel production cycle, and the time and duration of any diversion of exhaust gases from the main stack (EP534-4017) servicing the BOF Shop Vessel No.3.

(b) The Permittee shall calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate monitoring devices for the BOF Shop vessel No.3 (EU534-07, 11) venturi scrubber emission control equipment (C534-4007) as follows:

(1) A monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the pressure loss through the venturi constriction of the control equipment. The monitoring device is to be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±250 Pa (±1 inch water).

(2) A monitoring device for the continual measurement of the water supply pressure to the control equipment. The monitoring device is to be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±5 percent of the design water supply pressure. The monitoring device's pressure sensor or pressure tap must be located close to the water discharge point. The Administrator must be consulted for approval in advance of selecting alternative locations for the pressure sensor or tap.

(3) All monitoring devices shall be synchronized each day with the time-measuring instrument used under paragraph (a) of this condition. The chart recorder error directly after synchronization shall not exceed 0.08 cm (1/32 inch).

(4) All monitoring devices shall use chart recorders which are operated at a minimum chart speed of 3.8 cm/hr (1.5 in/hr).

(5) All monitoring devices are to be recalibrated annually, and at other times as the Administrator may require, in accordance with the procedures under 40 CFR 60.13(b).

(c) The Permittee shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standards in condition D.6.8 as follows:

(1) The time-measuring instrument of 40 CFR 60.143 shall be used to document the time and duration of each steel production cycle and each diversion period during each run.

(2) Method 5 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 1.50 dscm (53 dscf). Sampling shall be discontinued during periods of diversions.

(i) The sampling for each run shall continue for an integral number of steel production cycles. A cycle shall start at the beginning of either the scrap preheat or the oxygen blow and shall terminate immediately before tapping.

(3) Method 9 and the procedures in 40 CFR 60.11 shall be used to determine opacity. Observations taken during a diversion period shall not be used in determining compliance with the opacity standard. Opacity observations taken at 15-second intervals immediately before and after a diversion of exhaust gases from the stack may be considered to be consecutive for the purpose of computing an average opacity for a 6-minute period.

(d) To comply with 40 CFR 60.143(c), the Permittee shall use the monitoring devices of 40 CFR 60.143(b)(1) and (2) during the particulate runs to determine the 3-hour averages of the required measurements.

D.6.11 Carbon Monoxide

(a) Pursuant to PC(64)1788, issued February 14, 1990, the carbon monoxide bearing process gas streams from the vacuum degasser (i.e., degassing/ decarbonization process vacuum system exhaust and the recycled water system carbon monoxide scrubber/stripper exhaust) (C534-4019) shall pass through a stack flare (C534-4020) equipped with a natural gas pilot burner ring.

(b) To demonstrate compliance with condition D.6.1(c), the carbon content from each batch of steel going into and coming from the Vacuum Degassing process shall be measured based on a twelve month period rolled on a monthly basis.

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

D.6.12 Control Equipment Failure

(a) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a batch process (including the baghouses identified in the source descriptions at D.6(9)), in the event of a bag failure, the Permittee shall repair or replace the failed bag as soon as practicable and in any case, within 24 hours of discovery of the bag failure. Operations may also continue if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

(b) In the event that flare failure has been observed, the failed flare must be repaired or replaced as soon as practicable. If it is determined that the flare failure cannot be corrected within twenty-four (24) hours of the failure being identified, then the Permittee shall commence the shut down process and completely shut down within 24 hours after making the determination that the failure cannot be corrected. The process may not be returned to normal operations until the flare failure is corrected. Operations may continue or be restarted only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

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

D.6.13 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) Pursuant to CP 127-2480-00001, issued November 12, 1992, the Permittee shall maintain a log of information (hot iron throughput in tons per month necessary to document compliance with condition D.6.1(a).

(b) To document compliance with condition D.6.1(b), the Permittee shall maintain records of steel carbon content and the steel production level based on a twelve month period rolled on a monthly basis.

(c) To document compliance with conditions D.6.3 and D.6.4, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with C.12, C.13, and Section C - Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements, of this permit.

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

D.6.14 Reporting Requirements

Pursuant to CP 127-2480-00001, issued November 12, 1992, a quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with condition D.6.1(b) shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. These reports shall include total tonnage of hot iron processed through the three stations. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

D.6.15 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart N (Standards of Performance for Primary Emissions From Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces for Which Construction Is Commenced After June 11, 1973) Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements

(a) To document compliance with condition D.6.1~~3~~1(a), the owner or operator shall record daily the time and duration of each steel production cycle, and the time and duration of any diversion of exhaust gases from the main stack servicing the BOF Shop No.3 vessel (EP534-4017).

(b) To document compliance with condition D.6.10 (b), any owner or operator subject to the requirements of condition D.6.13(b) of this section shall report to the IDEM, OAQ, on a semi-annual basis, all measurements over any 3-hour period that average more than 10 percent below the average levels maintained during the most recent performance test conducted under 40 CFR 60.8 in which the BOF Shop Vessel No.3 demonstrated compliance with the mass standards under 40 CFR 60.142(a)(1), (b)(1)(i) or (b)(2)(i). The accuracy of the respective measurements, not to exceed the values specified in condition D.6.13(b)(1) and (2) of this section, may be taken into consideration when determining the measurement results that must be reported.

SECTION D.7 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(g) One (1) Slab/Plate Mill Complex consisting of the following operations and equipment:

(1) Various natural gas-fired portable cutting tables with fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitors EP 673-6604, EP 673-6605 and EP 673-6606.

(2) No. 2 Slab Yard operations consisting of:

(A) Three (3) natural gas-fired Slab Preheater Furnaces Nos. 1, 2 & 3, constructed in 1964, with estimated nominal capacities of 16 mmBtu/hr heat input each for No. 1 & No. 2, and 5 mmBtu/hr heat input for No. 3, with fugitive emissions from each reporting to roof monitor EP673-6605.

(3) No. 3 Slab Yard operations consisting of:

(A) Three (3) natural gas-fired Slab Preheater Furnaces Nos. 4, 5, and 6, constructed in 1968, with estimated nominal capacities of 25 mmBtu/hr heat input for each, with fugitive emissions from each reporting to roof monitor EP673-6604.

(B) One (1) Slab Grinder, constructed in 1985, with particulate emissions controlled by baghouse C673-6606, exhausting at stack EP673-6603.

(4) 160 Inch Plate Mill operations consisting of:

(A) One (1) Slab Reheat Furnace No. 1 – Continuous Pusher, capable of firing natural gas, coke oven gas, fuel oil (including No. 2 and No. 6), constructed in 1964, with an estimated furnace nominal rated capacity of 500 mmBtu/hr heat input, equipped with low NOx burners, with emissions exhausting at stack EP673-6503.

(B) One (1) Slab Reheat Furnace No. 2 - Continuous Pusher, capable of firing natural gas, coke oven gas, fuel oil (including No. 2 and No. 6), constructed in 1964, with an estimated furnace nominal rated capacity of 500 mmBtu/hr heat input, equipped with low NOx burners, with emissions exhausting at stack EP673-6504.

(C) One (1) In and Out Reheat Furnace No. 5, capable of firing natural gas, coke oven gas, fuel oil (including No. 2 and No. 6), constructed in 1964, with an estimated nominal rated capacity of 70 mmBtu/hr heat input, with emissions exhausting at stack EP673-6501.

(D) Two (2) In and Out Reheat Furnaces No. 6 and No. 7, capable of firing natural gas, coke oven gas, fuel oil (including No. 2 and No. 6), with No. 6 constructed in 1967 and No. 7 constructed in 1971each with estimated nominal rated capacities of 70 mmBtu/hr heat input, with emissions collectively exhausting at stack EP673-6502.

(E) One (1) Rolling Process, constructed in 1964, with fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitor EP673-6507.

(5) Steel Plate operations (located in the 160 Inch Plate Mill building) consisting of:

(A) One (1) natural gas-fired Car Bottom Furnace (Normalizing and Annealing), constructed in 1965 with an estimated nominal capacity of 50 mmBtu/hr heat input, and fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitor EP673-6508.

(B) One (1) natural gas-fired Continuous Hardening and Normalizing Furnace, constructed in 1966 with an estimated nominal capacity of 100 mmBtu/hr heat input, and fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitor EP673-6508.

(C) One (1) natural gas-fired Continuous Tempering Furnace, constructed in 1966, with an estimated nominal capacity of 100 mmBtu/hr heat input, and fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitor EP673-6508.

(6) 110 Inch Plate Mill operations consisting of:

(A) Two (2) Slab Reheat Furnaces- Continuous Walking Beam No. 1 and No. 2, capable of firing natural gas, coke oven gas, fuel oil (including No. 2 and No. 6), both constructed in 1977, each with nominal capacities of 380 mmBtu/hr heat input, equipped with low NOx burners, with emissions collectively exhausting at stack EP674-7001.

(B) One (1) Normalizing Furnace, capable of firing natural gas, and #1 and #2 fuel oil, constructed in 1979, with a nominal capacity of 82 mmBtu/hr heat input, and emissions exhausting to stack EP674-7005.

(C) One (1) Rolling Process, constructed in 1977, with fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitor EP674-7003.

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

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

D.7.1 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e) (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emission rate from the No. 2 Slab Yard, No. 3 Stab Yard, the 160 inch plate mill operation, and the 110 inch plate operation shall each not exceed the pound per hour emission rate established as E in the following formula:

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

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emissions Limitations), when the process weight exceeds two hundred (200) tons/hour the maximum allowable emission may exceed that calculated from the above equation, provided the concentration of particulate matter in the discharge gases to the atmosphere shall be less than one-tenth (0.10) pound per one thousand (1,000) pounds of gases.

D.7.2 Source Specific and Facility Emission Limitations for TSP in Porter County [326 IAC 6-6]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-6-4, Bethlehem Steel Corporation (ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC) specific source and facility TSP emission limits, the annual particulate matter emissions of each of the following facilities shall not exceed the limit listed below for that facility:

(a) The 160 Inch Plate Mill Furnace No.1 (EP673-6503) annual particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.082 lb/MMBtu.

(b) The 160 Inch Plate Mill Furnace No. 2 and No.4 (EP673-6504) annual particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.082 lb/MMBtu.

(c) The 110 Inch Plate Mill Slab Reheat Furnaces No.1 and 2 (EP674-7001) annual particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.080 lb/MMBtu.

(d) The 160 Inch Plate Mill In & Out Furnaces No.5, 6 and 7 (EP673-6501 and 6502) annual particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.088 lb/MMBtu.

(e) The 110 Inch Plate Mill Normalizing Furnace (EP674-7005) annual particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.015 lb/MMBtu.

(f) The 160 Inch Plate Mill Car Bottom Furnace, Normalizing Furnace and Continuous Tempering Furnace annual particulate matter emissions shall each not exceed 0.005 lb/MMBtu.

This condition is not federally enforceable.

D.7.3 Porter County Sulfur Dioxide Limitations [326 IAC 7-4-14]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-4-14(1)(A)(ii) and (iii), the Continuous Hardening and Annealing Heat Treatment Furnace (Car Bottom Furnace EU673-23, Continuous Hardening and Normalizing Furnace EU673-24, and Continuous Tempering Furnace EU673-25) shall burn natural gas only.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-4-14(1)(B)(viii) and (ix), and (xi) through (xv), the following facilities shall comply with the sulfur dioxide emission limitations listed:

(1) The Slab Reheat Furnace No.1 (EP673-6503) shall not exceed 1.96 lb/MMBtu and 299 lb/hr of sulfur dioxide.

(2) The Slab Reheat Furnace No.2 (EP673-6504) shall not exceed 1.96 lb/MMBtu and 299 lb/hr of sulfur dioxide.

(3) The 110 Inch Plate Mill Slab Reheat Furnaces No.1 and 2 (EP674-7001) shall not exceed 1.96 lb/MMBtu and 441 lb/hr of sulfur dioxide.

(4) The 110 Inch Plate Mill Normalizing Furnace (EP674-7005) shall not exceed 1.07 lb/MMBtu and 88 lb/hr of sulfur dioxide.

(5) The 160 Inch Plate Mill In & Out Furnaces No. 4 and 5 (EP673-6501) shall not exceed 1.96 lb/MMBtu and 274 lb/hr of sulfur dioxide.

(6) The 160 Inch Plate Mill In and Out Furnaces No. 6 and 7 (EP673-6502) shall not exceed 1.96 lb/MMBtu and 274 lb/hr of sulfur dioxide.

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

D.7.4 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) When combusting liquid fuels, visible emission notations of the stack exhausts at the 160 Inch Plate Mill (EP673-6503, 6504, 6501, 6502, 6505), the 110 Inch Plate Mill (EP674-7001, 7005), shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations.

(b) Visible emission notations of the Slab Grinder stack (EP673-6603) shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

(c) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during normal operations.

(d) If visible emissions are observed, and corrective actions cannot be initiated within one hour of the observation, the Permittee shall record the reason that corrective action cannot be taken within the hour and an employee certified to perform an EPA Method 9 evaluation shall determine whether opacity exceeds forty percent (40%) in one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4; and:

(1) If the opacity exceeds forty percent (40%) per Method 9, the Permittee shall shut down the associated process as soon as practicable, unless either: (1) the Permittee is able to bring opacity to under forty percent (40%) per Method 9 within a reasonable period of time; or (2) the situation qualifies as an "emergency" under 326 IAC 2-7-1(12). If the Permittee continues to operate the associated process after determining that opacity exceeds forty percent (40%) per Method 9, then the Permittee shall perform an additional Method 9 reading once every four daylight hours until opacity is returned to under forty percent (40%). Once the Permittee is able to return opacity to under forty percent (40%) per this subsection (d)(i), then Permittee shall perform response actions according to subsection (d)(ii) and/or d(iii), as appropriate.

(2) If opacity does not exceed forty percent (40%) per the Method 9 observation referenced above, inspection of the baghouse shall be scheduled at the next available process downtime. Repairs shall be scheduled as expeditiously as practical, based on the inspection results.

(3) If opacity exceeds twenty percent (20%) per any Method 9 observations referenced above, the Permittee must notify IDEM, if the Permittee anticipates that operations will continue for ten (10) days or more before the failed baghouse units will be repaired or replaced.

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

D.7.5 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with conditions D.7.2 and D.7.3, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with C.11, C.12 and Section C - Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements, of this permit.

(b) To document compliance with condition D.7.4, the Permittee shall maintain records of visible emission notations of the 160 Inch Plate Mill, 110 Inch Plate Mill and Slab Grinder stack exhausts specified. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation, (e.g. the process did not operate that day or that natural gas was sole fuel).

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

SECTION D.8 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(h) Hot strip mill (HSM) operations consisting of:

(1) Various natural gas-fired portable cutting torches, six (6) cutting tables using one natural gas/oxygen torch per table, approved for construction in 2008, and hand scarfers with fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitors EP670-5501, 5502, and 5516.

(2) One (1) reheat furnace No. 1, capable of firing natural gas, coke oven gas, and/or propane, constructed in 1966, with a nominal capacity of 730 mmBtu/hr of heat input, with exhausts at stacks EP670-5504 and 5505.

(3) One (1) reheat furnace No. 2, capable of firing natural gas, coke oven gas, and/or propane, constructed in 1966, with a nominal capacity of 730 mmBtu/hr of heat input, with exhausts at stacks EP670-5506 and 5507.

(4) One (1) reheat furnace No. 3, capable of firing natural gas, coke oven gas, and/or propane, constructed in 1966, with a nominal capacity of 730 mmBtu/hr of heat input, with exhausts at stacks EP670-5508 and 5509.

(5) One (1) hot strip mill rolling process constructed in 1966 with fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitors EP670-5510, 5511, and 5512.

(6) Gantry burners

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

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

D.8.1 Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e), the particulate from the Hot Strip Mill Rolling process shall not exceed the pound per hour emission rate established as E in the following formula:

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

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emissions Limitations), when the process weight exceeds two hundred (200) tons/hour the maximum allowable emission may exceed that calculated from the above equation, provided the concentration of particulate matter in the discharge gases to the atmosphere shall be less than one-tenth (0.10) pound per one thousand (1,000) pounds of gases.

D.8.2 Source Specific and Facility Emission Limitations for TSP in Porter County [326 IAC 6-6]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-6-4, Bethlehem Steel Corporation (ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC) specific source and facility TSP emission limits, the annual particulate matter emissions of each of the following facilities shall not exceed the limit listed below for that facility:

(a) The 80 inch Hot Strip Mill Furnace No.1 (EP670-5504, 5505) annual particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.085 lb/MMBtu.

(b) The 80 inch Hot Strip Mill Furnace No.2 (EP670-5506, 5507) annual particulate matter emissions shall not exceed the collective limit of 0.084 lb/MMBtu.

(c) The 80 inch Hot Strip Mill Furnace No.3 (EP670-5508, 5509) annual particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.084 lb/MMBtu.

This condition is not federally enforceable.

D.8.3 Porter County Sulfur Dioxide Limitations [326 IAC 7-4-14]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-4-14(1)(B)(x), the HSM Reheat Furnaces, sulfur dioxide emissions shall be limited to less than 1.96 lb/MMBtu each, and 79 lb/hr each.

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

D.8.4 Record Keeping Requirements

To document compliance with conditions D.8.2 and D.8.3, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with C.12, C.13 and Section C - Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements, of this permit.

SECTION D.9 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(i) Cold Sheet Mill operations and equipment with a nominal capacity of 263 tons per hour of treated steel:

(1) Two (2) Pickle Lines, Nos. 1 & 2, with No. 1 constructed in 1965 and No. 2 constructed in 1968, each having four (4) acid process tanks with a storage capacity of 35,000 gallons, one (1) rinse enclosure and one rinse tank. Acid fumes on each line are captured and ducted thru a two (2) scrubber system each scrubber capable of serving either or both lines with both scrubbers exhausting at stack EP672-6001. The above lines are served by a system of six (6) raw acid storage tanks which vent thru a common header terminating at a water/limestone filled sump.

(2) One (1) 80 inch five (5) stand tandem mill constructed in 1965 with emissions controlled by a mist eliminator exhausting at stack EP672-6003.

(3) A natural gas fired batch annealing process constructed in 1965 consisting of 25 furnaces each with ratings less than 10 mmBtu/hr. with emissions reporting to roof monitor EP 672-6009.

(4) One (1) CHTL line constructed in1983 and consisting of natural gas fired preheat, heat and soak furnaces with a combined rated capacity of 76 mmBtu/hr. exhausting at stacks EP672-6014, 15; a natural gas fired reheat furnace with an estimated capacity of 34 mmBtu/hr. exhausting at stack EP672-6017; and a pickle tank with fumes passing thru a scrubber and exhausting at stack 672-6022.

(5) One (1) hot dip coating line (HDCL) for hot galvanizing, galvannealing, chemical treatment and cleaning of steel constructed in 1992 having a nominal capacity of 140 tons of steel coil per hour with the cleaning section fumes (excluding the chemical treatment portion) passing thru a scrubber and exhausting at stack EP672-6022 and a radiant tube furnace constructed in 1992 with a rated capacity of 95 mmBtu/hr. with NOx emissions controlled by a Selective Catalytic control device equipped with a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) that exhaust at stack 672-6023.

(6) One (1) temper mill constructed in 1965 with emissions controlled by a mist eliminator reporting to monitor EP672-6024.

(7) One (1) cold mill finishing operations and shipping constructed in 1965 with emissions reporting to roof monitor EP672-6034.

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

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

D.9.1 Particulate Emission Limitations [326 IAC 6-3-2] [326 IAC 6-6-4]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the allowable particulate emission rate from the tandem mill and temper mill shall not exceed the pound per hour emission rate established as E in the following formula:

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

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emissions Limitations), when the process weight exceeds two hundred (200) tons/hour the maximum allowable emission may exceed that calculated from the above equation, provided the concentration of particulate matter in the discharge gases to the atmosphere shall be less than one-tenth (0.10) pound per one thousand (1,000) pounds of gases.

(b) Pursuant to Operating Permits 64-01-93-0234 to 0236, issued January 25, 1989, particulate matter emissions at the CHTL shall be limited pursuant to 326 IAC 6-6-4. The annual particulate matter emissions of each of the following facilities shall not exceed the limit listed below for that facility:

(1) The Continuous Anneal Furnace (CHTL, EP672-6014) annual particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.005 lb/MMBtu.

(2) The 24 Batch Annealing Furnaces (EP672-6009) annual particulate matter emissions shall not exceed the collective limit of 0.015 lb/MMBtu.

(3) The Continuous Anneal Preheating (CHTL, EP672-6014) annual particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.005 lb/MMBtu.

(4) The Continuous Anneal Heating and Soaking (CHTL, EP672-6015) annual particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.005 lb/MMBtu.

(5) The Continuous Anneal Reheating (CHTL, EP672-6017) annual particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.005 lb/MMBtu.

Part (b) above is not federally enforceable.

D.9.2 Porter County Sulfur Dioxide Limitations [326 IAC 7-4-14]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-4-14(1)(A)(iv), the 24 Batch Annealing Furnaces, shall burn natural gas only.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-4-14(1)(A)(v), the Continuous Heat Treat line (CHTL) Preheat, Heating, and Soaking, and Reheat, shall burn natural gas only.

D.9.3 Emission Offset Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-3]

Pursuant to Construction Permit 127-1989-00001, issued February 14, 1992, NOx emissions from the HDCL shall not exceed 2.99 pounds per hour (0.031 pounds per MMBtu). Compliance with this limit will render the Emission Offset rule, 326 IAC -2-3, not applicable.

D.9.4 PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to Construction Permit 127-1989-00001, issued February 14, 1992, the particulate matter emissions from the HDCL scrubbers (C672-6007) shall not exceed 1.29 lb/hr. Compliance with this limit will render the PSD rule, 326 IAC -2-2, not applicable.

D.9.5 General Provisions Relating to HAPs [326 IAC 20-1-1][40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the existing emission units, the No. 1 and No. 2 Pickling Lines described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCC.

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

D.9.6 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

Within 60 months following the most recent compliance stack test, or within 180 days after the effective date of this permit, whichever is later, compliance with the NOx limitations in condition D.9.3 shall be determined by a performance stack test conducted utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. This test shall be repeated at least once every five (5) calendar years following this valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section C- Performance Testing.

D.9.7 Nitrogen Oxides

Pursuant to Construction Permit 127-1989-00001, issued February 14, 1992;

(a) In order to ensure eighty percent (80%) destruction efficiency for nitrogen oxides in the proposed selective catalytic reduction/NOx control device (C672-6008), the following operating parameters shall be maintained:

(1) a minimum of 0.8 moles of ammonia per mole of NOx;

(2) the operating temperature of the device shall be maintained between 500F and 900F.

(b) The continuous monitoring systems shall be calibrated and operated to measure the nitrogen oxides emissions and carbon dioxide emissions from the stack through which the HDCL annealing furnace is exhausted (EP672-6023), pursuant to 326 IAC 3.

D.9.8 Control Device Failure

Control device failure shall be addressed in accordance with Steel Pickling MACT provisions 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCC.

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

D.9.9 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with conditions D.9.1 (b) and D.9.2, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with C.12, C.13 and Section C - Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements, of this operating permit.

(b) Pursuant to Construction Permit 127-1989-00001, issued February 14, 1992, a log of information necessary to document compliance with condition D.9.7 shall be maintained.

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

The notification requires the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

D.9.10 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Steel Pickling-HCl Process Facilities and Hydrochloric Acid Regeneration Plants [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCC]

TITLE 40: Protection of Environment

PART 63– NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES

Subpart CCC- National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Steel Pickling: HCl Process Facilities and Hydrochloric Acid Regeneration Plants

§1155. Applicability

(c) Table 1 to this subpart specifies the provisions of this part 63, subpart A that apply and those that do not apply to owners and operators of steel pickling facilities and hydrochloric acid regeneration plants subject to this subpart.

§1156. Definitions

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

Carbon steel means steel that contains approximately 2 percent or less carbon, 1.65 percent or less manganese, 0.6 percent or less silicon, and 0.6 percent or less copper.

Closed-vent system means a system that is not open to the atmosphere and that is composed of piping, ductwork, connections, and, if necessary, flow-inducing devices that transport emissions from a process unit or piece of equipment (e.g., pumps, pressure relief devices, sampling connections, open-ended valves or lines, connectors, and instrumentation systems) back into a closed system or into any device that is capable of reducing or collecting emissions.

Continuous pickling line means the collection of equipment and tanks configured for pickling metal strip, rod, wire, tube, or pipe that is passed through an acid solution in a continuous or nearly continuous manner and rinsed in another tank or series of tanks to remove residual acid. This definition includes continuous spray towers.

Hydrochloric acid storage vessel means a stationary vessel used for the bulk containment of virgin or regenerated hydrochloric acid.

Responsible maintenance official means a person designated by the owner or operator as having the knowledge and the authority to sign records and reports required under this rule.

Steel pickling means the chemical removal of iron oxide mill scale that is formed on steel surfaces during hot rolling or hot forming of semi-finished steel products through contact with an aqueous solution of acid where such contact occurs prior to shaping or coating of the finished steel product. This definition does not include removal of light rust or scale from finished steel products or activation of the metal surface prior to plating or coating.

Steel pickling facility means any facility that operates one or more batch or continuous steel pickling lines.

§1157. Emission standards for existing sources

(a) *Pickling lines.* No owner or operator of an existing affected continuous or batch pickling line at a steel pickling facility shall cause or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected pickling line:

(1) Any gases that contain HCl in a concentration in excess of 18 parts per million by volume (ppmv); or

§1159. Operational and equipment standards for existing sources

(b) *Hydrochloric acid storage vessels.* The owner or operator of an affected vessel shall provide and operate, except during loading and unloading of acid, a closed-vent system for each vessel. Loading and unloading shall be conducted either through enclosed lines or each point where the acid is exposed to the atmosphere shall be equipped with a local fume capture system, ventilated through an air pollution control device.

§1160. Compliance dates and maintenance requirements

(a) *Compliance dates.* (1) The owner or operator of an affected existing steel pickling facility and/or hydrochloric acid regeneration plant subject to this subpart shall achieve initial compliance with the requirements of this subpart no later than June 22, 2001.

(b) *Maintenance requirements.* (1) The owner or operator of an affected source shall comply with the operation and maintenance requirements prescribed under §63.6(e) of subpart A of this part.

(2) In addition to the requirements specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the owner or operator shall prepare an operation and maintenance plan for each emission control device to be implemented no later than the compliance date. The plan shall be incorporated by reference into the source's title V permit. All such plans must be consistent with good maintenance practices and, for a scrubber emission control device, must at a minimum:

(i) Require monitoring and recording the pressure drop across the scrubber once per shift while the scrubber is operating in order to identify changes that may indicate a need for maintenance;

(ii) Require the manufacturer's recommended maintenance at the recommended intervals on exhaust system and scrubber fans and motors associated with fans;

(iii) Require cleaning of the scrubber internals and mist eliminators at intervals sufficient to prevent buildup of solids or other fouling;

(iv) Require an inspection of each scrubber at intervals of no less than 3 months with:

(A) Cleaning or replacement of any plugged spray nozzles or other liquid delivery devices;

(B) Repair or replacement of missing, misaligned, or damaged baffles, trays, or other internal components;

(C) Repair or replacement of droplet eliminator elements as needed;

(E) Adjustment of damper settings for consistency with the required air flow.

(v) If the scrubber is not equipped with a viewport or access hatch allowing visual inspection, alternate means of inspection approved by the Administrator may be used.

(vi) The owner or operator shall initiate procedures for corrective action within 1 working day of detection of an operating problem and complete all corrective actions as soon as practicable. Procedures to be initiated are the applicable actions that are specified in the maintenance plan. Failure to initiate or provide appropriate repair, replacement, or other corrective action is a violation of the maintenance requirement of this subpart.

(vii) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of each inspection, including each item identified in paragraph (b)(2)(iv) of this section, that is signed by the responsible maintenance official and that shows the date of each inspection, the problem identified, a description of the repair, replacement, or other corrective action taken, and the date of the repair, replacement, or other corrective action taken.

§1161. Performance testing and test methods

(a) *Demonstration of compliance.* The owner or operator shall conduct an initial performance test for each process or emission control device to determine and demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limitation according to the requirements in §63.7 of subpart A of this part and in this section.

(1) Following approval of the site-specific test plan, the owner or operator shall conduct a performance test for each control device to measure the concentration of HCl in gases exiting the emission control device (to determine compliance with the applicable emission concentration standard).

(2) Compliance with the applicable concentration standard shall be determined by the average of three consecutive runs or by the average of any three of four consecutive runs. Each run shall be conducted under conditions representative of normal process operations.

(3) Compliance is achieved if the average measured concentration of HCl exiting the emission control device is less than or equal to the applicable emission concentration standard.

(b) *Establishment of scrubber operating parameters.* During the performance test for each emission control device, the owner or operator using a wet scrubber to achieve compliance shall establish site-specific operating parameter values for the minimum scrubber makeup water flow rate. During the emission test, each operating parameter must be monitored continuously and recorded with sufficient frequency to establish a representative average value for that parameter, but no less frequently than once every 15 minutes. The owner or operator shall determine the operating parameter monitoring values as the averages of the values recorded during any of the runs for which results are used to establish the emission concentration. An owner or operator may conduct multiple performance tests to establish alternative compliant operating parameter values. Also, an owner or operator may reestablish compliant operating parameter values as part of any performance test that is conducted subsequent to the initial test or tests.

(d) *Test methods.* (1) The following test methods in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 shall be used to determine compliance under §63.1157(a), §63.1157(b), §63.1158(a), and §63.1158(b) of this subpart:

(i) Method 1, to determine the number and location of sampling points, with the exception that no traverse point shall be within one inch of the stack or duct wall;

(ii) Method 2, to determine gas velocity and volumetric flow rate;

(iii) Method 3, to determine the molecular weight of the stack gas;

(iv) Method 4, to determine the moisture content of the stack gas; and

(v) Method 26A, the concentration of HCl discharged to the atmosphere The minimum sampling time for each run shall be 60 minutes and the minimum sample volume 0.85 dry standard cubic meters (30 dry standard cubic feet). The concentrations of HCl shall be calculated for each run as follows:

C_{HCl}(ppmv) = 0.659 C_{HCl}(mg/dscm),

where C(ppmv) is concentration in ppmv and C(mg/dscm) is concentration in milligrams per dry standard cubic meter as calculated by the procedure given in Method 26A.

(2) The owner or operator may use equivalent alternative measurement methods approved by the Administrator.

§1162. Monitoring requirements

(a) The owner or operator of a new, reconstructed, or existing steel pickling facility or acid regeneration plant subject to this subpart shall:

(1) Conduct performance tests to measure the concentration of HCl exiting the control device according to the procedures described in §63.1161 of this subpart. Performance tests shall be conducted either annually or according to an alternative schedule that is approved by the applicable permitting authority, but no less frequently than every 2 ½ years or twice per title V permit term. If any performance test shows that the HCl emission limitation is being exceeded, then the owner or operator is in violation of the emission limit.

(2) In addition to conducting performance tests, if a wet scrubber is used as the emission control device, install, operate, and maintain systems for the measurement and recording of the scrubber makeup water flow rate. These flow rates must be monitored continuously and recorded at least once per shift while the scrubber is operating. Operation of the wet scrubber with excursions of scrubber makeup water flow rate less than the minimum values established during the performance test or tests will require initiation of corrective action as specified by the maintenance requirements in §63.1160(b)(2) of this subpart.

(4) Failure to record each of the operating parameters listed in paragraph (a)(2) of this section is a violation of the monitoring requirements of this subpart.

(5) Each monitoring device shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within 5 percent and shall be calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions but not less frequently than once per year.

(6) The owner or operator may develop and implement alternative monitoring requirements subject to approval by the Administrator.

(c) The owner or operator of an affected hydrochloric acid storage vessel shall inspect each vessel semiannually to determine that the closed-vent system and either the air pollution control device or the enclosed loading and unloading line, whichever is applicable, are installed and operating when required.

§1163. Notification requirements

(a) *Initial notifications.* As required by §63.9(b) of subpart A of this part, the owner or operator shall submit the following written notifications to the Administrator:

(2) As required by §63.9(b)(2) of subpart A of this part, the owner or operator of an affected source that has an initial startup before June 22, 1999, shall notify the Administrator that the source is subject to the requirements of the standard. The notification shall be submitted not later than October 20, 1999 (or within 120 calendar days after the source becomes subject to this standard), and shall contain the information specified in §§63.9(b)(2)(i) through 63.9(b)(2)(v) of subpart A of this part.

(d) *Notification of performance test.* As required by §63.9(e) of subpart A of this part, the owner or operator of an affected source shall notify the Administrator in writing of his or her intention to conduct a performance test at least 60 calendar days before the performance test is scheduled to begin, to allow the Administrator to review and approve the site-specific test plan required under §63.7(c) of subpart A of this part and, if requested by the Administrator, to have an observer present during the test.

(e) *Notification of compliance status.* The owner or operator of an affected source shall submit a notification of compliance status as required by §63.9(h) of subpart A of this part when the source becomes subject to this standard.

§1164. Reporting requirements

(a) *Reporting results of performance tests.* As required by §63.10(d)(2) of subpart A of this part, the owner or operator of an affected source shall report the results of any performance test as part of the notification of compliance status required in §63.1163 of this subpart.

(b) *Progress reports.* The owner or operator of an affected source who is required to submit progress reports under §63.6(i) of subpart A of this part shall submit such reports to the Administrator (or the State with an approved permit program) by the dates specified in the written extension of compliance.

(c) *Periodic startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports.* Section 63.6(e) of subpart A of this part requires the owner or operator of an affected source to operate and maintain each affected emission source, including associated air pollution control equipment, in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions at least to the level required by the standard at all times, including during any period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. Malfunctions must be corrected as soon as practicable after their occurrence.

(1) *Plan.* As required by §63.6(e)(3) of subpart A of this part, the owner or operator shall develop a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan that describes, in detail, procedures for operating and maintaining the source during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, and a program of corrective action for malfunctioning process and air pollution control equipment used to comply with the relevant standards.

(2) *Reports.* As required by §63.10(d)(5)(i) of subpart A of this part, if actions taken by an owner or operator during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction of an affected source (including actions taken to correct a malfunction) are consistent with the procedures specified in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, the owner or operator shall state such information in a semiannual report. The report, to be certified by the owner or operator or other responsible official, shall be submitted semiannually and delivered or postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar half; and

(3) *Immediate Reports.* Any time an action taken by an owner or operator during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction (including actions taken to correct a malfunction) is not consistent with the procedures in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, the owner or operator shall comply with all requirements of §63.10(d)(5)(ii) of subpart A of this part.

§1165. Recordkeeping requirements

(a) *General recordkeeping requirements.* As required by §63.10(b)(2) of subpart A of this part, the owner or operator shall maintain records for 5 years from the date of each record of:

(1) The occurrence and duration of each startup, shutdown, or malfunction of operation (i.e., process equipment);

(2) The occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the air pollution control equipment;

(3) All maintenance performed on the air pollution control equipment;

(4) Actions taken during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction and the dates of such actions (including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation) when these actions are different from the procedures specified in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan;

(5) All information necessary to demonstrate conformance with the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan when all actions taken during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction (including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation) are consistent with the procedures specified in such plan. This information can be recorded in a checklist or similar form (see §63.10(b)(2)(v) of subpart A of this part);

(6) All required measurements needed to demonstrate compliance with the standard and to support data that the source is required to report, including, but not limited to, performance test measurements (including initial and any subsequent performance tests) and measurements as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the initial test or subsequent tests;

(7) All results of initial or subsequent performance tests;

(8) If the owner or operator has been granted a waiver from recordkeeping or reporting requirements under §63.10(f) of subpart A of this part, any information demonstrating whether a source is meeting the requirements for a waiver of recordkeeping or reporting requirements;

(9) If the owner or operator has been granted a waiver from the initial performance test under §63.7(h) of subpart A of this part, a copy of the full request and the Administrator's approval or disapproval;

(10) All documentation supporting initial notifications and notifications of compliance status required by §63.9 of subpart A of this part; and

(11) Records of any applicability determination, including supporting analyses.

(b) *Subpart CCC records.* (1) In addition to the general records required by paragraph (a) of this section, the owner or operator shall maintain records for 5 years from the date of each record of:

(i) Scrubber makeup water flow rate if a wet scrubber is used;

(ii) Calibration and manufacturer certification that monitoring devices are accurate to within 5 percent; and

(iii) Each maintenance inspection and repair, replacement, or other corrective action.

(3) The owner or operator shall keep the written operation and maintenance plan on record after it is developed to be made available for inspection, upon request, by the Administrator for the life of the affected source or until the source is no longer subject to the provisions of this subpart. In addition, if the operation and maintenance plan is revised, the owner or operator shall keep previous (i.e., superseded) versions of the plan on record to be made available for inspection by the Administrator for a period of 5 years after each revision to the plan.

(c) *Recent records.* General records and subpart CCC records for the most recent 2 years of operation must be maintained on site. Records for the previous 3 years may be maintained off site.

Table 1. Applicability of General Provisions (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A) to Subpart CCC

Reference	Applies to Subpart CCC	Explanation
63.1-63.5	Yes.	
63.6 (a)-(g)	Yes.	
63.6 (h)	No.	Subpart CCC does not contain an opacity or visible emission standard.
63.6 (i)-(j)	... Yes.	
63.7-63.9	... Yes.	
63.10 (a)-(c)	... Yes.	
63.10 (d) (1)-(2)	.. Yes.	
63.10 (d)(3)	... No	Subpart CCC does not contain an opacity or visible emission standard.
63.10 (d) (4)-(5)	Yes.	
63.10 (e)-(f)	.. Yes.	
63.11	... No	Subpart CCC does not contain an opacity or visible emission standard.
63.12-63.15	... Yes	

SECTION D.10 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(j) One (1) Power Station, consisting of the following boilers:

(1) No. 7 boiler, capable of firing natural gas, coke oven gas, and blast furnace gas, constructed in 1976 and modified in 1990, with a rated capacity of 650 mmBtu/hr heat input, with emissions exhausting at stack EP460-2501;

(2) No. 8 boiler, capable of firing natural gas, coke oven gas, blast furnace gas, and No. 2 and No. 6-fuel oil constructed in 1970, with a rated capacity of 650 mmBtu/hr heat input, with emissions exhausting at stack EP460-2502;

(3) No. 9 boiler, capable of firing natural gas, coke oven gas, blast furnace gas, and No. 2 and No. 6-fuel oil constructed in 1970, with a rated capacity of 650 mmBtu/hr heat input, with emissions exhausting at stack EP460-2503;

(4) No. 10 boiler, capable of firing natural gas, coke oven gas, blast furnace gas, and No. 2 and No. 6-fuel oil constructed in 1969, with a rated capacity of 650 mmBtu/hr heat input, with emissions exhausting at stack EP460-2504;

(5) No. 11 boiler, capable of firing natural gas, coke oven gas, blast furnace gas, and No. 2 and No. 6-fuel oil constructed in 1968, with a rated capacity of 650 mmBtu/hr heat input, with emissions exhausting at stack EP460-2505; and

(6) No. 12 boiler, capable of firing natural gas, coke oven gas, blast furnace gas, and No. 2 and No. 6-fuel oil constructed in 1968, with rated capacity of 650 mmBtu/hr heat input, with emissions exhausting at stack EP460-2506.

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

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

D.10.1 Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6-2-2] [326 IAC 6-6-4]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating: Emission limitations for facilities specified in 326 IAC 6-2-1(b)), the PM emissions from the boilers No.8 through No.12 shall not exceed 0.23 pound per million Btu heat input (lb/MMBtu). This limit is calculated using the total source maximum operating capacity rating of Q, which equals 4570 MMBtu per hour, in the following equation:

$$Pt = \frac{0.87}{Q^{0.16}} \quad \text{Btu}$$

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

Q = Total source maximum operating capacity rating in million Btu per hour (mmBtu/hr) heat input which is 4570 MMBtu/hr.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-6-4, Bethlehem Steel Corporation specific source and facility TSP emission limits (ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC), the annual particulate matter emissions of each of the following facilities shall not exceed the limit listed below for that facility:

(1) The Power Station Boiler Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 (EP460-2502 to 2506) annual particulate matter emissions shall not exceed the collective limit of 0.088 lb/MMBtu.

(2) The Power Station Boiler No.7 (EP460-2501) annual particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.10 lb/MMBtu.

This condition is not federally enforceable.

D.10.2 Porter County Sulfur Dioxide Limitations [326 IAC 7-4-14]

(a) Pursuant to Pursuant to PC (64) 1831, issued February 14, 1990, and 326 IAC 7-4-14(1)(B)(xvi), the Power Station Boiler No.7 sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed 0.8 lb/MMBtu, and 520 lb/hr.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-4-14(1)(B)(xvii), the Power Station Boilers No.8, No.9, No.10, No.11, and No.12 sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed 1.45 lb/MMBtu, and 2,798 lb/hr, collectively.

D.10.3 Nitrogen Oxide Reduction Program for Specific Source Categories [326 IAC 10-3]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 10-3 (Nitrogen Oxide Reduction Program for Specific Source Categories) Section 1(a)(2), this rule applies to affected boilers No.7, No.8, No.9, No.10, No.11, and No.12.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 10-3-3, the Permittee shall comply with the following NOx emission limits for each ozone control period:

(1) NOx emissions shall be limited to seventeen-hundreds pound of NOx per million Btus (0.17 lbs/MMBtu) of heat input over the ozone control period from each affected boiler;

(2) Ensure that fifty percent (50%) of the heat input shall be derived from blast furnace gas averaged over the ozone control period.

(3) During periods of blast furnace reline, startup, and period of malfunction, the affected boilers shall not be required to meet the requirement to derive fifty percent (50%) of the heat input from blast furnace gas.

D.10.4 General Provisions Relating to NSPS [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 12-1, apply to boiler No.7 except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D.

D.10.5 New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60, Subpart D]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 12 and 40 CFR 60, Subpart D (Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction is Commenced After August 17, 1971), emissions from boiler No.7 (EU460-01) shall not exceed the following when burning fossil fuel:

(a) One-tenth (0.10) pound PM per million Btu (MMBtu) heat input derived from fossil fuel. [40 CFR 60.42(a)(1)]

(b) Twenty percent (20%) opacity except for one six-minute period per hour of not more than twenty-seven (27%) opacity.[40 CFR 60.42(a)(2)] Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.11(c), this opacity standard is not applicable during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

(c) When combusting different fossil fuels simultaneously, the applicable SO_2 limit shall be determined using the formula in 40 CFR 60.43(b).

(d) Two-tenths (0.20) pound NO_X per million Btu (MMBtu) heat input derived from gaseous fossil fuel. [40 CFR 60.44(a)(1)]

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.10.6 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

Before switching to No. 6 fuel oil in Power Station Boilers No.8, No.9, No.10, No.11 and No.12, the Permittee shall perform PM and opacity testing using methods as approved by the Commissioner, in order to demonstrate compliance with condition D.10.1 and Section C - Opacity. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section C- Performance Testing.

D.10.7 Particulate Matter [326 IAC 6-6-2] [326 IAC 6-6-4]

(a) To demonstrate compliance with the limitations set forth in D.10.1(b), the Permittee shall calculate monthly the pounds of particulate matter emitted per MMBtu in accordance with 326 IAC 6-6-2(d):

$$\frac{(F_1 \times E_1) + \ldots (F_i \times E_i)}{(F_1 \times H_1) + \ldots (F_i \times H_i)} = T_h$$

Where: F[I] through F[i] = the quantities (e.g., million cu.ft.) of each fuel type used in one (1) month.
H[I] through H[i] = the heat content factors (e.g., BTU/cu.ft.) corresponding to the fuel types used; the most recent heat content factors obtained by the procedures required by D.10.6(b) shall be used.
E[I] through E[i] = the emissions factors (e.g., lb/million cu. Ft.) corresponding to the fuel types used; the most recent emissions factors obtained by the procedures required by D.10.6(b) shall be used.
T[h] = Total emissions in lbs/MMBtu.

(b) Once each calendar quarter, the Permittee is to conduct sampling and analysis to determine the heat content factors contained in the equation set forth above.

D.10.8 Nitrogen Oxide Reduction Program for Specific Source Categories [326 IAC 10-3]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 10-3-4(c) and 326 IAC 10-3-6:

(a) The Permittee shall monitor fuel usage and percentage of heat input derived from each fuel combusted to demonstrate that greater than fifty percent (50%) of the heat input is derived from blast furnace gas for each ozone control period; and

(b) For purposes of determining the number of violations, if an affected boiler has excess emissions for an ozone control period, each day in the ozone control period constitutes a day in violation unless the Permittee demonstrates that a lesser number of days should be considered.

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

D.10.9 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Except for times when gaseous fuels are the only fuels being combusted, visible emission notations of the stack exhausts for boilers No.8, No.9, No.10, No.11, and No.12 (EP460-2501 to 2506) shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations while combusting No.2 and/or No.6 fuel oil, including in combination with coke oven, blast furnace, or natural gas. 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. Abnormal emissions that do not violate an applicable opacity limit are not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

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

D.10.10 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with conditions D.10.1(c) and D.10.2, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with C.11, C.12 and Section C – Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements, of this permit.

(b) To document compliance with condition D.10.7, the Permittee shall maintain records of fuel usage in accordance with326 IAC 6-6-2(d)(1) and (2).

(c) To document compliance with condition D.10.8, the Permittee shall maintain records of fuel usage and percent heat input for the ozone control period.

(d) To document compliance with condition D.10.9, the Permittee shall maintain records of visible emission notations of the stack exhausts for boilers No.8, No.9, No.10, No.11, and No.12 (EP460-2501 to 2506) exhaust while combusting permitted fuels, or a combination thereof. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation, (e.g. the process did not operate that day or was only combusting gaseous fuels).

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

D.10.11 Reporting Requirements

To document compliance with conditions D.10.3 and D.10.8, and pursuant to 326 IAC 10-3-5(e), the Permittee shall submit a report to the IDEM, OAQ documenting compliance with all applicable requirements of this rule in accordance with its site specific compliance plan detailed under 326 IAC 10-3-3(c) for the ozone control period of each year by October 31, beginning in 2004 and each year thereafter.

SECTION D.11 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(k) Service shops and technical maintenance operations, consisting of:

(1) No. 1 roll shop north shot blast booth constructed in 1967, with particulate controlled by a baghouse exhausting to stack EP410-1001, and fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitor EP410-1003.

(2) No. 1 roll shop south shot blast booth constructed in 1965, with particulate controlled by a baghouse, exhausting to stack EP410-1002, and fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitor EP410-1003.

(3) No. 2 roll shop shot blast booth constructed in 1966, with particulate controlled by a baghouse, exhausting to stack EP411-1502, and fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitor EP411-1501.

(4) One (1) locomotive shop paint booth constructed pre-1965, with an nominal capacity of less than one vehicle per hour and less than one gallon of coating sprayed per vehicle, utilizing one HVLP spray gun, with fugitive emissions reporting to wall vent EP420-2021.

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

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

D.11.1 Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the allowable particulate emission rate from each shot blast booth shall not exceed the pound per hour emission rate established as E in the following formula:

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

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emissions Limitations), when the process weight exceeds two hundred (200) tons/hour the maximum allowable emission may exceed that calculated from the above equation, provided the concentration of particulate matter in the discharge gases to the atmosphere shall be less than one-tenth (0.10) pound per one thousand (1,000) pounds of gases.

D.11.2 Source Specific and Facility Emission Limitations for TSP in Porter County [326 IAC 6-6]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-6-4, Bethlehem Steel Corporation (ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC) specific source and facility TSP emission limits, the annual particulate matter emissions of each of the following facilities shall not exceed the limit listed below for that facility:

(a) The No.1 Roll Shop Baghouse (EP410-1001, 1002) annual particulate matter emissions shall not exceed the collective limit of 1.7 lb/hr.

(b) The No.2 Roll Shop Baghouse (EP411-1502) annual particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.07 lb/hr.

This condition is not federally enforceable.

D.11.3 Nonapplicability Limitations

The locomotive shop spray paint booth (EU420-07) shall comply with the following:

(a) VOC emissions from the usage of coating, dilution solvents, and cleaning solvents shall not exceed fifteen (15) pounds per day before add-on controls, in order to exempt it from the applicable provisions of 326 IAC 8-10 (Automobile Refinishing); and

(b) Usage of coating, dilution solvents, and cleaning solvents shall be limited to less than five (5) gallons per day, in order to exempt this manufacturing process under 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(15) from the provisions of 326 IAC 6-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes).

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

D.11.4 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with condition D.11.3, the Permittee shall keep records to demonstrate compliance by recording daily consumption (in pounds of VOC per day for 326 IAC 8-1-1(c), and in gallons of coating used per day for 326 IAC 6-3-1), and for 326 IAC 8-1-1(c), certification of VOC emission rates and daily calculation of VOC emissions.

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

SECTION D.12 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(l) Fugitive Dust Emissions Operations

(1) Coal and Coke Storage and Handling:
- (A) Coal piles, with respective fugitive emissions.
- (B) Coal preparation process (Blending Building), with particulate emissions controlled by dust suppressant spray reporting to roof monitors EP512-3005 through 3011.
- (C) Coke handling and screening process, respectively, with fugitive emissions and roof monitor.
- (D) One (1) Stacker/Reclaimers in the coke oven department to stack and reclaim the coal.

(2) Sinter Plant operations:
- (A) Bay plant piles containing revert materials, with fugitive emissions.
- (B) Sinter bedding piles with fugitive emissions.
- (C) Bedding plant material transfer, material conveyors, and junction houses, with fugitive emissions venting through any of six (6) separate openings in the sides of the building.
- (D) One (1) Stacker services the coal pile for granulated coal injection. (This is identified in the GCI description.)

(3) Blast Furnace operations:
- (A) C Casthouse Slag Pit fugitive emissions.
- (B) D Casthouse Slag Pit fugitive emissions.
- (C) Beach Iron operation fugitive emissions.
- (D) Ore Dock Loading/Unloading fugitive emissions.
- (E) Ore Field fugitive emissions.
- (F) Two (2) Stacker/Reclaimers in the material handling portion of the Blast Furnace that stack and reclaim the ores.

(4) Unregulated and regulated roads, consisting of:
- (A) Paved and unpaved roads, with fugitive emissions.
- (B) Paved and unpaved slab haul roads, with fugitive emissions.
- (C) Regulated unpaved roads, with fugitive emissions.
- (D) Regulated paved roads, with fugitive emissions.
- (E) One (1) open air clean fill storage area, with fugitive emissions.
- (F) One (1) open air BOF land farming area for BOF slurry, with fugitive emissions.
- (G) One (1) open air mill scale piles area, with fugitive emission.

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

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

D.12.1 Fugitive Dust Emissions [326 IAC 6-4]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-4-2 (Fugitive Dust Emission Limitations), sources generating fugitive dust shall be in violation of this rule, if any of the criteria listed in the rule are violated.

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.

D.12.2 Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations [326 IAC 6-5]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-5-1(b) (Applicability), this rule applies to any new source of fugitive particulate matter emissions located anywhere in the state, requiring a permit as set forth in 326 IAC 2, which has not received all the necessary preconstruction approvals before December 13, 1985.

D.12.3 Bethlehem Steel Corporation (ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC) fugitive dust control strategy [326 IAC 6-6-5]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-6-5 (Bethlehem Steel Corporation (ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC) fugitive dust control strategy), part (a)(2), the nontraditional fugitive dust control program, can be adjusted on a daily basis as needed to take into account preceding day and forecasted meteorological conditions (for example, rainfall and temperature).

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-6-5 (Bethlehem Steel Corporation (ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC) fugitive dust control strategy), part (a)(2), Bethlehem (ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC) shall control its low volatile coal storage piles by spraying them at least once per week with a chemical dust retardant.

(c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-6-5, Bethlehem Steel Corporation (ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC) fugitive dust control strategy, a total of twenty-four (24) miles of paved and unpaved roads as shown in Figure 1 of 326 IAC 6-6-5(b) shall be controlled as described below:

(1) A total of 12.7 miles of paved roads shall be cleaned three (3) times per week by water washing using a flusher truck except as indicated in subsection (a)(4) of this section. In addition, at least twice per week, 7.9 miles of these roads in the primary facilities area will also be wet swept using a tractor mounted broom following the flusher truck. Road shoulders on the 12.7 miles of paved roads will be graded as required and treated with a chemical dust retardant at the same frequency specified below for unpaved roads. Accumulated material on road shoulders will be removed at least once per month.

(2) A total of 11.3 miles of unpaved roads shall be controlled. This will consist of forming a uniform road surface by road grading to remove large material and the application of a two (2) to four (4) inch layer of fine slag where necessary. Surfaces shall be sprayed with dust suppressant solution at an application rate consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations. The dust suppressant material and application rate shall be such that a crust will be formed on the road surface that is amenable to cleaning via flushing and sweeping. Road surfaces shall be cleaned twice per week with a flusher truck followed by a tractor mounted broom. Road surfaces shall be resprayed with chemical dust suppressant as necessary to maintain a cleanable surface. The solution strength and application rate will be determined prior to application based upon the condition of the surfaces.

Parts (a), (b) and (c) above are not federally enforceable.

(d) Pursuant to CP127-2725-00001, issued January 28, 1994, for Coke Battery 2, and pursuant to 6-6-5, the Fugitive Dust Control Plan covering process, material handling fugitives, hoods, ventilation, and outside fugitive emission sources, shall continue to be implemented.

This condition is federally enforceable because it is a condition of a federally enforceable construction permit.

D.12.4 Operation Condition

Pursuant to operation condition 14 of CP127-2725-00001, issued January 28, 1994, for Coke Battery 2, the 8,600 feet of the paved slab haul roads shall be maintained in good condition. The PM emissions (EP420-2016) shall not exceed 5.4 lbs/Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT). The PM10 emissions shall not exceed 1.2 lbs/ VMT and 1.6 ounces/square yard. The average vehicle weight shall not exceed 157 tons.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.12.5 Operation Condition Testing

Pursuant to operation condition 14 of CP127-2725-00001, issued January 28, 1994, for Coke Battery 2, the sampling of the 8,600 feet of the paved slab haul roads (EU420-10) shall use the procedure specified in U.S. EPA 600/2/79-103, titled “Iron and Steel Open Source Fugitive Emissions Evaluations,” Appendix B. The tests shall be conducted every 14 days April through November except when:

(a) the road is closed and barricaded;

(b) there is 0.1 inch or greater of rainfall in a 24 hour period; or

(c) it is raining on the scheduled test day.

Testing shall be performed on the next available day.

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

D.12.6 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with condition D.12.3(c), and pursuant to 326 IAC 6-6-5(a)(3), Bethlehem Steel Corporation (ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC) fugitive dust control strategy, records of all fugitive dust control activities shall be maintained. At a minimum, records shall contain the following information:

(1) number of miles and location of the paved roads cleaned;

(2) number of miles of unpaved roads which were treated including the type, quantity, and dilution ratio of dust retardant used.

This condition is not federally enforceable.

(b) To document compliance with D.12.2(c), the Permittee shall keep and maintain records in accordance with 326 IAC 6-5 and Section C – General Record Keeping Requirements of this permit.

D.12.7 Reporting Requirements

To document compliance with condition D.12.3(c), and pursuant to 326 IAC 6-6-5(a)(3), Bethlehem Steel Corporation (ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC) fugitive dust control strategy, the information required by this provision shall be summarized into progress reports and submitted to IDEM, OAQ, quarterly.

SECTION D.13 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities

(a) A petroleum fuel, other than gasoline, dispensing facility having a storage capacity less than or equal to 10,500 gallons, and dispensing less than or equal to 230,000 gallons per month. [326 IAC 8-9-1]

(b) The following VOC and HAP storage containers:

(1) Storage tanks with capacity less than or equal to 1,000 gallons and annual throughput less than 12,000gallons.

(2) Vessels storing lubricating oils, hydraulic oils, machining oils, and machining fluids. [326 IAC 8-9-1]

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

(d) 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 Celsius (100°F); or

(2) Having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 0.7 kPA; 5mm Hg; or 0.1 psi measured at 20 degrees Celsius C (68°F); the use of which for all cleaners and solvents combined does not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months. [326 IAC 8-3-5][326 IAC 8-3-6][326 IAC 8-9-1]

(e) The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment. 326 IAC 6-3-2]

(f) Any of the following structural steel and bridge fabrication activities:

(1) Cutting 200,000 linear feet or less of one (1) inch plate or equivalent.

(2) Using 80 tons or less of welding consumables. [326 IAC 6-3-2]

(g) Conveyors as follows: Covered conveyor for coal or coke conveying of less than or equal to 360 tons per day. [326 IAC 6-3-2]

(h) Coal bunker and coal scale exhausts and associated dust collector vents. [326 IAC 6-3-2]

(i) Grinding and machining operations controlled with fabric filters, scrubbers, mist collectors, wet collectors and electrostatic precipitators with a design grain loading of less than or equal to 0.03 grains per actual cubic foot and a gas flow rate less than or equal to 4000 actual cubic feet per minute, including the following: deburring; buffing; polishing; abrasive blasting; pneumatic conveying; and woodworking operations. [326 IAC 6-3-2]

(j) Vents from ash transport systems not operated at positive pressure. [326 IAC 6-3-2]

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

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

D.13.1 Particulate Emission Limitations For Processes with Process Weight Rates Less Than One Hundred (100) Pounds per Hour [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e)(2), particulate emissions from any process not exempt under 326 IAC 6-3-1(b) or (c) which has a maximum process weight rate less than 100 pounds per hour, and the methods in 326 IAC6-3-2(b) through (d) do not apply, shall not exceed 0.551 pounds per hour.

D.13.2 Insignificant Thresholds [326 IAC 2-7-1]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-1(21), to remain an insignificant activity, the potential uncontrolled emissions of each of the insignificant activities shall be less than the following:

Lead (Pb)= 0.6 ton/year or 3.29 lbs/day	Carbon Monoxide (CO)= 25 lbs/day
Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)= 5 lbs/hour or 25 lbs/day	Particulate Matter (PM)= 5 lbs/hour or 25 lbs/day
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)= 5 lbs/hour or 25 lbs/day	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)= 3 lbs/hr or 15 lbs/day

D.13.3 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold Cleaner Operations), for cold cleaning operations existing as of January 1, 1980, located in Clark, Elkhart, Floyd, Lake, Marion, Porter and St. Joseph Counties and which have potential emissions of one hundred (100) tons per year or greater of VOC, the Permittee shall:

(a) Equip the cleaner with a cover;

(b) Equip the cleaner with a facility for draining cleaned parts;

(c) Close the degreaser cover whenever parts are not being handled in the cleaner;

(d) Drain cleaned parts for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases;

(e) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label summarizing the operation requirements;

(f) 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.

D.13.4 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-5]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-5(a) (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control), for cold cleaner degreaser operations without remote solvent reservoirs existing as of July 1, 1990, located in Clark, Elkhart, Floyd, Lake, Marion, Porter or St. Joseph Counties, the Permittee shall ensure that the following 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 as a refrigerated chiller of carbon adsorption. Such systems shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA as a SIP revision.

D.13.5 Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels [326 IAC 8-9-1]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-9-1, the Permittee is required to keep records on the information in 326 IAC 8-9-6(a) and (b) for all stationary vessels used to store volatile organic liquids.

Compliance Determination Requirement

D.13.6 Particulate Control

In order to comply with D.13.1, the control equipment shall be in operation and control particulate emissions from the insignificant grinding and machining operations controlled with fabric filters, scrubbers, mist collectors, wet collectors and electrostatic precipitators with a design grain loading of less than or equal to 0.03 grains per actual cubic foot and a gas flow rate less than or equal to 4000 actual cubic feet per minute, including the following: deburring; buffing; polishing; abrasive blasting; pneumatic conveying; and woodworking operations, at all times these operations are in operation.

D.13.7 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-8] (Material requirements for cold cleaning degreasers)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-8 (Material requirements for cold cleaning degreasers), the users, providers, and manufacturers of solvents for use in cold cleaning degreasers in Clark, Floyd, Lake, and Porter Counties, except for solvents intended to be used to clean electronic components shall do the following:

(a) On and after November 1, 1999, no person shall Operate a cold cleaning degreaser with a solvent vapor pressure that exceeds two (2) millimeters of mercury (thirty-eight thousandths (0.038) pound per square inch) measured at twenty (20) degrees Celsius (sixty-eight (68) degrees Fahrenheit).

(b) On and after May 1, 2001, no person shall Operate a cold cleaning degreaser with a solvent vapor pressure that exceeds one (1) millimeter of mercury (nineteen-thousandths (0.019) pound per square inch) measured at twenty (20) degrees Celsius (sixty-eight (68) degrees Fahrenheit).

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

D.13.8 Record Keeping Requirements

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-9, and to comply with condition D.13.5, the Permittee must keep records of the following:

(a) The vessel identification number;

(b) The vessel dimensions; and

(c) The vessel capacity.

Records shall be maintained for the life of the vessel.

D.13.9 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-8] (Material requirements for cold cleaning degreasers)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-8 (Material requirements for cold cleaning degreasers), the users, providers, and manufacturers of solvents for use in cold cleaning degreasers in Clark, Floyd, Lake, and Porter Counties, except for solvents intended to be used to clean electronic components shall do the following:

(a) On and after November 1, 1999, all persons subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-3-8(c)(1)(B) and (c)(2)(B) shall maintain each of the following records for each purchase:

(1) The name and address of the solvent supplier.

(2) The date of purchase.

(3) The type of solvent.

(4) The volume of each unit of solvent.

(5) The total volume of the solvent.

(6) The true vapor pressure of the solvent measured in millimeters of mercury at twenty (20) degrees Celsius (sixty-eight (68) degrees Fahrenheit).

(b) All records required by 326 IAC 8-3-8(d) shall be retained on-site for the most recent three (3) year period and shall be reasonably accessible for an additional two (2) year period.

SECTION D.14 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(m) One (1) crushing operation, including the following:

(1) One (1) feed hopper equipped with a Syntron feeder, constructed in 2007, identified as CF032;

(2) One (1) feed conveyor, constructed in 2007;

(3) One (1) single deck screen, constructed in 2007, identified as SP006;

(4) One (1) fine conveyor that travels under the screen, constructed in 2007, identified as SP006 U/B;

(5) One (1) oversize conveyor, constructed in 2007, identified as CS021;

(6) One (1) conveyor to the crusher, constructed in 2007, identified as SH001;

(7) Two (2) crushers, interchanged as needed, sharing the same conveying and screening equipment:

(A) One (1) crusher, used to crush iron ore pellets, constructed in 2007, identified as CP015, with a maximum capacity of 125 tons per hour;
(B) One (1) crusher, used to crush spent refractory bricks, approved for construction in 2008, identified as CP016, with a maximum capacity of 240 tons per hour; and

(8) One (1) conveyor that travels under the crusher to the feed conveyor, constructed in 2007, identified as CP015 U/B.

(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.14.1 PSD and Nonattainment NSR Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2] [326 IAC 2-1.1-5] [326 IAC 2-7-10.5(d)]

In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) and 326 IAC 2-1.1-5 (Nonattainment NSR) not applicable, the total throughput of material to the crushing operation shall be less than 825,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with this limit shall limit the PM, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ from the crushing operation to less than twenty-five (25), fifteen (15), and ten (10) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, respectively, and render 326 IAC 2-2 and 326 IAC 2-1.1-5 not applicable. Pursuant to Minor Source Modification No. 127-24351-00001, issued on March 27, 2007, compliance with this limit also limits the potential to emit PM and PM_{10} from the crushing operation to less than twenty-five (25) tons per year, making it a minor source modification under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(d)(4)(E).

D.14.2 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emission rate from the crushing operation shall not exceed 50.7 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 94.2 tons per hour.

The pounds per hour limitation was calculated with the following equation:
Interpolation of the data for process weight rate up to 60,000 pounds per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

$$E = 4.10\ P^{0.67}$$

Where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour; and
P = process weight rate in tons per hour

D.14.3 Fugitive Dust Emission Limitations [326 IAC 6-4-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-4-2:

(a) The crushing operation, generating fugitive dust (as defined in 326 IAC 6-4-1), shall be in violation of this rule (326 IAC 6-4) if any of the following criteria are violated:

(1) A source or combination of sources which cause to exist fugitive dust concentrations greater than sixty-seven percent (67%) in excess of ambient upwind concentrations as determined by the following formula:

$$P = \frac{100\ (R - U)}{U}$$

Where
P = Percentage increase
R = Number of particles of fugitive dust measured at downward receptor site
U = Number of particles of fugitive dust measured at upwind or background site

(2) The fugitive dust is comprised of fifty percent (50%) or more respirable dust, then the percent increase of dust concentration in subdivision (1) of this section shall be modified as follows:

$$P_R = (1.5 \pm N)\ P$$

Where
N = Fraction of fugitive dust that is respirable dust;
PR = allowable percentage increase in dust concentration above background; and
P = no value greater than sixty-seven percent (67%).

(3) The ground level ambient air concentrations exceed fifty (50) micrograms per cubic meter above background concentrations for a sixty (60) minute period.

(4) If fugitive dust is visible crossing the boundary or property line of a source. This subdivision may be refuted by factual data expressed in subdivisions (1), (2) or (3) of this section. 326 IAC 6-4-2(4) is not federally enforceable.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-4-6(6) (Exceptions), fugitive dust from a source caused by adverse meteorological conditions will be considered an exception to this rule (326 IAC 6-4) and therefore not in violation.

D.14.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

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

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

D.14.5 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Visible emission notations of the crushing, screening, and conveying shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations when exhausting to the atmosphere. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

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

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

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

(e) 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 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.14.6 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with Condition D.14.1, the Permittee shall maintain records of the material throughput to the crushing operation on a monthly basis.

(b) To document compliance with Condition D.14.5, the Permittee shall maintain records of once per day visible emission notations for the crushing, screening, and conveying operations. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation, (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

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

D.14.7 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Condition D.14.1 shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

SECTION E.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

E.1.1 General Provisions Relating to HAPs [326 IAC 20-1][40 CFR 63, Subpart A] [Table 4 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart FFFFF]

The provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A- General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the affected source, the sintering operation, the Blast Furnace Casthouses C and D, and Basic Oxygen Furnace (BOF) Shop operation, except when otherwise specified by Table 4 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart FFFFF.

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs): Integrated iron and Steel Manufacturing - Sinter Plants [40 CFR 63, Subpart FFFFF] [326 IAC 2-7-5]

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 63—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES

Subpart FFFFF-National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Integrated Iron and Steel Manufacturing Facilities

Source: 68 FR 27663, May 20, 2003, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§7780. What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for integrated iron and steel manufacturing facilities. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with all applicable emission limitations and operation and maintenance requirements in this subpart.

§7781. Am I subject to this subpart?

You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate an integrated iron and steel manufacturing facility that is (or is part of) a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emissions. Your integrated iron and steel manufacturing facility is a major source of HAP if it emits or has the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 10 tons or more per year or any combination of HAP at a rate of 25 tons or more per year.

§7782. What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

(a) This subpart applies to each new and existing affected source at your integrated iron and steel manufacturing facility.

(b) The affected sources are each new or existing sinter plant, blast furnace, and basic oxygen process furnace (BOPF) shop at your integrated iron and steel manufacturing facility.

(c) This subpart covers emissions from the sinter plant windbox exhaust, discharge end, and sinter cooler; the blast furnace casthouse; and the BOPF shop including each individual BOPF and shop ancillary operations (hot metal transfer, hot metal desulfurization, slag skimming, and ladle metallurgy).

(d) A sinter plant, blast furnace, or BOPF shop at your integrated iron and steel manufacturing facility is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the affected source before July 13, 2001.

§7783. When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(a) If you have an existing affected source, you must comply with each emission limitation and operation and maintenance requirement in this subpart that applies to you by the dates specified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section.

(1) No later than May 22, 2006 for all emission sources at an existing affected source except for a sinter cooler at an existing sinter plant.

(2) No later than January 13, 2007 for a sinter cooler at an existing sinter plant.

(e) You must meet the notification and schedule requirements in §63.7840. Several of these notifications must be submitted before the compliance date for your affected source.

[68 FR 27663, May 20, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 39585, July 13, 2006]

Emission Limitations

§7790. What emission limitations must I meet?

(a) You must meet each emission limit and opacity limit in Table 1 to this subpart that applies to you.

(b) You must meet each operating limit for capture systems and control devices in paragraphs (b)(1) through (2) of this section.

(1) You must operate each capture system applied to emissions from a sinter plant discharge end or blast furnace casthouse or to secondary emissions from a BOPF at or above the lowest value or settings established for the operating limits in your operation and maintenance plan;

(2) For each venturi scrubber applied to meet any particulate emission limit in Table 1 to this subpart, you must maintain the hourly average pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate at or above the minimum levels established during the initial performance test.

(d) For each sinter plant, you must either:

(2) Maintain the 30-day rolling average of volatile organic compound emissions from the windbox exhaust stream at or below 0.2 lb/ton of sinter.

[68 FR 27663, May 20, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 39585, July 13, 2006]

Operation and Maintenance Requirements

§7800. What are my operation and maintenance requirements?

(a) As required by §63.6(e)(1)(i), you must always operate and maintain your affected source, including air pollution control and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions at least to the levels required by this subpart.

(b) You must prepare and operate at all times according to a written operation and maintenance plan for each capture system or control device subject to an operating limit in §63.7790(b). Each plan must address the elements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) Monthly inspections of the equipment that is important to the performance of the total capture system (*e.g.,* pressure sensors, dampers, and damper switches). This inspection must include observations of the physical appearance of the equipment (*e.g.,* presence of holes in ductwork or hoods, flow constrictions caused by dents or accumulated dust in the ductwork, and fan erosion). The operation and maintenance plan also must include requirements to repair any defect or deficiency in the capture system before the next scheduled inspection.

(2) Preventative maintenance for each control device, including a preventative maintenance schedule that is consistent with the manufacturer's instructions for routine and long-term maintenance.

(3) Operating limits for each capture system applied to emissions from a sinter plant discharge end or blast furnace casthouse, or to secondary emissions from a BOPF. You must establish the operating limits according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Select operating limit parameters appropriate for the capture system design that are representative and reliable indicators of the performance of the capture system. At a minimum, you must use appropriate operating limit parameters that indicate the level of the ventilation draft and the damper position settings for the capture system when operating to collect emissions, including revised settings for seasonal variations. Appropriate operating limit parameters for ventilation draft include, but are not limited to, volumetric flow rate through each separately ducted hood, total volumetric flow rate at the inlet to the control device to which the capture system is vented, fan motor amperage, or static pressure.

(ii) For each operating limit parameter selected in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section, designate the value or setting for the parameter at which the capture system operates during the process operation. If your operation allows for more than one process to be operating simultaneously, designate the value or setting for the parameter at which the capture system operates during each possible configuration that you may operate.

(iii) Include documentation in your plan to support your selection of the operating limits established for the capture system. This documentation must include a description of the capture system design, a description of the capture system operating during production, a description of each selected operating limit parameter, a rationale for why you chose the parameter, a description of the method used to monitor the parameter according to the requirements of §63.7830(a), and the data used to set the value or setting for the parameter for each of your process configurations.

(4) Corrective action procedures for baghouses equipped with bag leak detection systems. In the event a bag leak detection system alarm is triggered, you must initiate corrective action to determine the cause of the alarm within 1 hour of the alarm, initiate corrective action to correct the cause of the problem within 24 hours of the alarm, and complete the corrective action as soon as practicable. Corrective actions may include, but are not limited to:

(i) Inspecting the baghouse for air leaks, torn or broken bags or filter media, or any other condition that may cause an increase in emissions.

(ii) Sealing off defective bags or filter media.

(iii) Replacing defective bags or filter media or otherwise repairing the control device.

(iv) Sealing off a defective baghouse compartment.

(v) Cleaning the bag leak detection system probe, or otherwise repair the bag leak detection system.

(vi) Shutting down the process producing the particulate emissions.

(5) Corrective action procedures for venturi scrubbers equipped with continuous parameter monitoring systems (CPMS). In the event a venturi scrubber exceeds the operating limit in §63.7790(b)(2), you must take corrective actions consistent with your site-specific monitoring plan in accordance with §63.7831(a).

(7) Procedures for determining and recording the daily sinter plant production rate in tons per hour.
[68 FR 27663, May 20, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 39585, July 13, 2006]

General Compliance Requirements

<u>§7810. What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?</u>

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limitations and operation and maintenance requirements in this subpart at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction as defined in §63.2.

(b) During the period between the compliance date specified for your affected source in §63.7783 and the date upon which continuous monitoring systems have been installed and certified and any applicable operating limits have been set, you must maintain a log detailing the operation and maintenance of the process and emissions control equipment.

(c) You must develop a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan according to the provisions in §63.6(e)(3).

[68 FR 27663, May 20, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 20468, Apr. 20, 2006]

Initial Compliance Requirements

§7820. By what date must I conduct performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations?

(a) You must conduct a performance test to demonstrate initial compliance with each emission and opacity limit in Table 1 to this subpart that applies to you. You must also conduct a performance test to demonstrate initial compliance with the alternative limit for volatile organic compound emissions from the sinter plant windbox exhaust stream in §63.7790(d)(2). You must conduct the performance tests within 180 calendar days after the compliance date that is specified in §63.7783 for your affected source and report the results in your notification of compliance status.

(b) For each operation and maintenance requirement that applies to you where initial compliance is not demonstrated using a performance test or opacity observation, you must demonstrate initial compliance within 30 calendar days after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.7783.

§7821. When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?

(a) You must conduct subsequent performance tests to demonstrate compliance with all applicable PM and opacity limits in Table 1 to this subpart at the frequencies specified in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section.

(b) For each sinter cooler at an existing sinter plant and each emissions unit equipped with a control device other than a baghouse, you must conduct subsequent performance tests no less frequently than twice (at midterm and renewal) during each term of your title V operating permit.

(c) For each emissions unit equipped with a baghouse, you must conduct subsequent performance tests no less frequently than once during each term of your title V operating permit.

[68 FR 27663, May 20, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 39586, July 13, 2006]

§7822. What test methods and other procedures must I use to demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limits for particulate matter?

(a) You must conduct each performance test that applies to your affected source according to the requirements in §63.7(e)(1) and the conditions detailed in paragraphs (b) through (i) of this section.

(b) To determine compliance with the applicable emission limit for particulate matter in Table 1 to this subpart, follow the test methods and procedures in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Determine the concentration of particulate matter according to the following test methods in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter:

(i) Method 1 to select sampling port locations and the number of traverse points. Sampling ports must be located at the outlet of the control device and prior to any releases to the atmosphere.

(ii) Method 2, 2F, or 2G to determine the volumetric flow rate of the stack gas.

(iii) Method 3, 3A, or 3B to determine the dry molecular weight of the stack gas.

(iv) Method 4 to determine the moisture content of the stack gas.

(v) Method 5, 5D, or 17, as applicable, to determine the concentration of particulate matter (front half filterable catch only).

(2) Collect a minimum sample volume of 60 dry standard cubic feet (dscf) of gas during each particulate matter test run. Three valid test runs are needed to comprise a performance test.

(c) For each sinter plant windbox exhaust stream, you must complete the requirements of paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) Follow the procedures in your operation and maintenance plan for measuring and recording the sinter production rate for each test run in tons per hour; and

(2) Compute the process-weighted mass emissions (E_p) for each test run using Equation 1 of this section as follows:

$$E_p = \frac{C \times Q}{P \times K} \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

E_p = Process-weighted mass emissions of particulate matter, lb/ton;

C = Concentration of particulate matter, grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf);

Q = Volumetric flow rate of stack gas, dry standard cubic foot per hour (dscf/hr);

P = Production rate of sinter during the test run, tons/hr; and

K = Conversion factor, 7,000 grains per pound (gr/lb).

(d) If you apply two or more control devices in parallel to emissions from a sinter plant discharge end or a BOPF, compute the average flow-weighted concentration for each test run using Equation 2 of this section as follows:

$$C_W = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i Q_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_i} \qquad \text{(Eq. 2)}$$

Where:

C_w = Flow-weighted concentration, gr/dscf;

C_i = Concentration of particulate matter from exhaust stream “i”, gr/dscf; and

Q_i = Volumetric flow rate of effluent gas from exhaust stream “i”, dry standard cubic foot per minute (dscfm).

(e) For a control device applied to emissions from a blast furnace casthouse, sample for an integral number of furnace tapping operations sufficient to obtain at least 1 hour of sampling for each test run.

(f) For a primary emission control device applied to emissions from a BOPF with a closed hood system, sample only during the primary oxygen blow and do not sample during any subsequent reblows. Continue sampling for each run for an integral number of primary oxygen blows.

(g) For a primary emission control system applied to emissions from a BOPF with an open hood system and for a control device applied solely to secondary emissions from a BOPF, you must complete the requirements of paragraphs (g)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) Sample only during the steel production cycle. Conduct sampling under conditions that are representative

of normal operation. Record the start and end time of each steel production cycle and each period of abnormal operation; and

(2) Sample for an integral number of steel production cycles. The steel production cycle begins when the scrap is charged to the furnace and ends 3 minutes after the slag is emptied from the vessel into the slag pot.

(h) For a control device applied to emissions from BOPF shop ancillary operations (hot metal transfer, skimming, desulfurization, or ladle metallurgy), sample only when the operation(s) is being conducted.

(i) Subject to approval by the permitting authority, you may conduct representative sampling of stacks when there are more than three stacks associated with a process.

§7823. What test methods and other procedures must I use to demonstrate initial compliance with the opacity limits?

(a) You must conduct each performance test that applies to your affected source according to the requirements in §63.7(h)(5) and the conditions detailed in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section.

(b) You must conduct each visible emissions performance test such that the opacity observations overlap with the performance test for particulate matter.

(c) To determine compliance with the applicable opacity limit in Table 1 to this subpart for a sinter plant discharge end or a blast furnace casthouse:

(1) Using a certified observer, determine the opacity of emissions according to Method 9 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.

(2) Obtain a minimum of 30 6-minute block averages. For a blast furnace casthouse, make observations during tapping of the furnace. Tapping begins when the furnace is opened, usually by creating a hole near the bottom of the furnace, and ends when the hole is plugged.

(d) To determine compliance with the applicable opacity limit in Table 1 to this subpart for BOPF shops:

(1) For an existing BOPF shop:

(i) Using a certified observer, determine the opacity of emissions according to Method 9 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter except as specified in paragraphs (d)(1)(ii) and (iii) of this section.

(ii) Instead of procedures in section 2.4 of Method 9 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, record observations to the nearest 5 percent at 15-second intervals for at least three steel production cycles.

(iii) Instead of procedures in section 2.5 of Method 9 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, determine the 3-minute block average opacity from the average of 12 consecutive observations recorded at 15-second intervals.

(4) Opacity observations must cover the entire steel production cycle and must be made for at least three cycles. The steel production cycle begins when the scrap is charged to the furnace and ends 3 minutes after the slag is emptied from the vessel into the slag pot.

(5) Determine and record the starting and stopping times of the steel production cycle.

(e) To determine compliance with the applicable opacity limit in Table 1 to this subpart for a sinter cooler at an existing sinter plant:

(1) Using a certified observer, determine the opacity of emissions according to Method 9 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.

(2) Obtain a minimum of 30 6-minute block averages.

(3) Make visible emission observations of uncovered portions of sinter plant coolers with the observer's line of sight generally in the direction of the center of the cooler.

[68 FR 27663, May 20, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 39586, July 13, 2006]

§7824. What test methods and other procedures must I use to establish and demonstrate initial compliance with operating limits?

(a) For each capture system subject to an operating limit in §63.7790(b)(1), you must certify that the system operated during the performance test at the site-specific operating limits established in your operation and maintenance plan using the procedures in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Concurrent with all opacity observations, measure and record values for each of the operating limit parameters in your capture system operation and maintenance plan according to the monitoring requirements specified in §63.7830(a).

(2) For any dampers that are manually set and remain at the same position at all times the capture system is operating, the damper position must be visually checked and recorded at the beginning and end of each opacity observation period segment.

(3) Review and record the monitoring data. Identify and explain any times the capture system operated outside the applicable operating limits.

(4) Certify in your performance test report that during all observation period segments, the capture system was operating at the values or settings established in your capture system operation and maintenance plan.

(b) For a venturi scrubber subject to operating limits for pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate in §63.7790(b)(2), you must establish site-specific operating limits according to the procedures in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section. You may establish the parametric monitoring limit during the initial performance test or during any other performance test run that meets the emission limit.

(1) Using the CPMS required in §63.7830(c), measure and record the pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate during each run of the particulate matter performance test.

(2) Compute and record the hourly average pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate for each individual test run. Your operating limits are the lowest average pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate value in any of the three runs that meet the applicable emission limit.

(d) You may change the operating limits for a capture system or venturi scrubber if you meet the requirements in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Submit a written notification to the Administrator of your request to conduct a new performance test to revise the operating limit.

(2) Conduct a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limitation in Table 1 to this subpart.

(3) Establish revised operating limits according to the applicable procedures in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section for a control device or capture system.

(f) To demonstrate initial compliance with the alternative operating limit for volatile organic compound emissions from the sinter plant windbox exhaust stream in §63.7790(d)(2), follow the test methods and procedures in paragraphs (e)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Determine the volatile organic compound emissions according to the following test methods in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter:

(i) Method 1 to select sampling port locations and the number of traverse points. Sampling ports must be

located at the outlet of the control device and prior to any releases to the atmosphere.

(ii) Method 2, 2F, or 2G to determine the volumetric flow rate of the stack gas.

(iii) Method 3, 3A, or 3B to determine the dry molecular weight of the stack gas.

(iv) Method 4 to determine the moisture content of the stack gas.

(v) Method 25 to determine the mass concentration of volatile organic compound emissions (total gaseous nonmethane organics as carbon) from the sinter plant windbox exhaust stream stack.

(2) Determine volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions every 24 hours (from at least three samples taken at 8-hour intervals) using Method 25 in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A. Record the sampling date and time, sampling results, and sinter produced (tons/day).

(3) Compute the process-weighted mass emissions (E_v) each day using Equation 1 of this section as follows:

$$E_v = \frac{M_c \times Q}{35.31 \times 454,000 \times K} \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

E_v = Process-weighted mass emissions of volatile organic compounds, lb/ton;

M_c = Average concentration of total gaseous nonmethane organics as carbon by Method 25 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A), milligrams per dry standard cubic meters (mg/dscm) for each day;

Q = Volumetric flow rate of stack gas, dscf/hr;

35.31 = Conversion factor (dscf/dscm);

454,000 = Conversion factor (mg/lb); and

K = Daily production rate of sinter, tons/hr.

(4) Continue the sampling and analysis procedure in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section for 30 consecutive days.

(5) Compute and record the 30-day rolling average of VOC emissions for each operating day.

(g) You may use an alternative test method to determine the oil content of the sinter plant feedstock or the volatile organic compound emissions from the sinter plant windbox exhaust stack if you have already demonstrated the equivalency of the alternative method for a specific plant and have received previous approval from the applicable permitting authority.
[68 FR 27663, May 20, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 39586, July 13, 2006]

§7825. How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations that apply to me?

(a) For each affected source subject to an emission or opacity limit in Table 1 to this subpart, you have demonstrated initial compliance if:

(1) You meet the conditions in Table 2 to this subpart; and

(2) For each capture system subject to the operating limit in §63.7790(b)(1), you have established appropriate site-specific operating limit(s) and have a record of the operating parameter data measured during the performance test in accordance with §63.7824(a)(1); and

(3) For each venturi scrubber subject to the operating limits for pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate in §63.7790(b)(2), you have established appropriate site-specific operating limits and have a record of the pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate measured during the performance test in accordance with §63.7824(b).

(b) For each existing or new sinter plant subject to the alternative operating limit in §63.7790(d)(2), you have demonstrated initial compliance if the 30-day rolling average of the volatile organic compound emissions from the sinter plant windbox exhaust stream, measured during the initial performance test in accordance with §63.7824(e), is no more than 0.2 lb/ton of sinter produced.

(c) For each emission limitation that applies to you, you must submit a notification of compliance status according to §63.7840(e).

[68 FR 27663, May 20, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 39586, July 13, 2006]

§7826. How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the operation and maintenance requirements that apply to me?

(a) For a capture system applied to emissions from a sinter plant discharge end or blast furnace casthouse or to secondary emissions from a BOPF, you have demonstrated initial compliance if you meet all of the conditions in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Prepared the capture system operation and maintenance plan according to the requirements of §63.7800(b), including monthly inspection procedures and detailed descriptions of the operating parameter(s) selected to monitor the capture system;

(2) Certified in your performance test report that the system operated during the test at the operating limits established in your operation and maintenance plan;

(3) Submitted a notification of compliance status according to the requirements in §63.7840(e), including a copy of the capture system operation and maintenance plan and your certification that you will operate the capture system at the values or settings established for the operating limits in that plan; and

(4) Prepared a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements in §63.7831(a).

(b) For each control device subject to operating limits in §63.7790(b)(2) or (3), you have demonstrated initial compliance if you meet all the conditions in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Prepared the control device operation and maintenance plan according to the requirements of §63.7800(b), including a preventative maintenance schedule and, as applicable, detailed descriptions of the corrective action procedures for baghouses and other control devices;

(2) Submitted a notification of compliance status according to the requirements in §63.7840(e), including a copy of the operation and maintenance plan; and

(3) Prepared a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements in §63.7831(a).

[68 FR 27663, May 20, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 39586, July 13, 2006]

Continuous Compliance Requirements

§7830. What are my monitoring requirements?

(a) For each capture system subject to an operating limit in §63.7790(b)(1) established in your capture system operation and maintenance plan, you must install, operate, and maintain a CPMS according to the requirements in §63.7831(e) and the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Dampers that are manually set and remain in the same position are exempt from the requirement to install and operate a CPMS. If dampers are not manually set and remain in the same position, you must make a visual check at least once every 24 hours to verify that each damper for the capture system is in the same position as during the initial performance test.

(2) If you use a flow measurement device to monitor the operating limit parameter for a sinter plant discharge end or blast furnace casthouse, you must monitor the hourly average rate (*e.g.,* the hourly average actual volumetric flow rate through each separately ducted hood, the average hourly total volumetric flow rate at the inlet to the control device) according to the requirements in §63.7832.

(3) If you use a flow measurement device to monitor the operating limit parameter for a capture system applied to secondary emissions from a BOPF, you must monitor the average rate for each steel production cycle (*e.g.,* the average actual volumetric flow rate through each separately ducted hood for each steel production cycle, the average total volumetric flow rate at the inlet to the control device for each steel production cycle) according to the requirements in §63.7832.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, you must meet the requirements in paragraph (b)(1) or (2) of this section for each baghouse applied to meet any particulate emission limit in Table 1 to this subpart. You must conduct inspections of each baghouse according to the requirements in paragraph (b)(4) of this section.

(1) Install, operate, and maintain a bag leak detection system according to §63.7831(f) and monitor the relative change in particulate matter loadings according to the requirements in §63.7832; or

(4) You must conduct inspections of each baghouse at the specified frequencies according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(4)(i) through (viii) of this section.

(i) Monitor the pressure drop across each baghouse cell each day to ensure pressure drop is within the normal operating range identified in the manual.

(ii) Confirm that dust is being removed from hoppers through weekly visual inspections or other means of ensuring the proper functioning of removal mechanisms.

(iii) Check the compressed air supply for pulse-jet baghouses each day.

(iv) Monitor cleaning cycles to ensure proper operation using an appropriate methodology.

(v) Check bag cleaning mechanisms for proper functioning through monthly visual inspection or equivalent means.

(vi) Make monthly visual checks of bag tension on reverse air and shaker-type baghouses to ensure that bags are not kinked (kneed or bent) or laying on their sides. You do not have to make this check for shaker-type baghouses using self-tensioning (spring-loaded) devices.

(vii) Confirm the physical integrity of the baghouse through quarterly visual inspections of the baghouse interior for air leaks.

(viii) Inspect fans for wear, material buildup, and corrosion through quarterly visual inspections, vibration detectors, or equivalent means.

(c) For each venturi scrubber subject to the operating limits for pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate in §63.7790(b)(2), you must install, operate, and maintain CPMS according to the requirements in §63.7831(g) and monitor the hourly average pressure drop and water flow rate according to the requirements in §63.7832.

(e) For each sinter plant subject to the operating limit in §63.7790(d), you must:

(2) Compute and record the 30-day rolling average of volatile organic compound emissions (lbs/ton of sinter) for each operating day using the procedures in §63.7824(e).

[68 FR 27663, May 20, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 39586, July 13, 2006]

§7831. What are the installation, operation, and maintenance requirements for my monitors?

(a) For each CPMS required in §63.7830, you must develop and make available for inspection upon request by the permitting authority a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (7) of this section.

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

(2) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction system;

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

(4) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §§63.8(c)(1), (c)(3), (c)(4)(ii), (c)(7), and (c)(8);

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

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

(7) Corrective action procedures you will follow in the event a venturi scrubber exceeds the operating limit in §63.7790(b)(2).

(b) Unless otherwise specified, each CPMS must:

(1) Complete a minimum of one cycle of operation for each successive 15-minute period and collect a minimum of three of the required four data points to constitute a valid hour of data;

(2) Provide valid hourly data for at least 95 percent of every averaging period; and

(3) Determine and record the hourly average of all recorded readings.

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

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

(e) For each capture system subject to an operating limit in §63.7790(b)(1), you must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS according to the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section.

(f) For each baghouse equipped with a bag leak detection system according to §63.7830(b)(1), you must install, operate, and maintain a bag leak detection system according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) The system must be certified by the manufacturer to be capable of detecting emissions of particulate matter at concentrations of 10 milligrams per actual cubic meter (0.0044 grains per actual cubic foot) or less.

(2) The system must provide output of relative changes in particulate matter loadings.

(3) The system must be equipped with an alarm that will sound when an increase in relative particulate loadings is detected over a preset level. The alarm must be located such that it can be heard by the appropriate plant personnel.

(4) Each system that works based on the triboelectric effect must be installed, operated, and maintained in a manner consistent with the guidance document, “Fabric Filter Bag Leak Detection Guidance,” EPA-454/R-98-015, September 1997. You may install, operate, and maintain other types of bag leak detection systems in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's written specifications and recommendations.

(5) To make the initial adjustment of the system, establish the baseline output by adjusting the sensitivity (range) and the averaging period of the device. Then, establish the alarm set points and the alarm delay time.

(6) Following the initial adjustment, do not adjust the sensitivity or range, averaging period, alarm set points, or alarm delay time, except as detailed in your operation and maintenance plan. Do not increase the sensitivity by more than 100 percent or decrease the sensitivity by more than 50 percent over a 365-day period unless a responsible official certifies, in writing, that the baghouse has been inspected and found to be in good operating condition.

(7) Where multiple detectors are required, the system's instrumentation and alarm may be shared among detectors.

(g) For each venturi scrubber subject to operating limits in §63.7790(b)(2) for pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate, you must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS according to the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section.

[68 FR 27663, May 20, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 39587, July 13, 2006]

§7832. How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?

(a) Except for monitoring malfunctions, out-of-control periods as specified in §63.8(c)(7), associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), you must monitor continuously (or collect data at all required intervals) at all times an affected source is operating.

(b) You may not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emission or operating levels or to fulfill a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing compliance.

(c) A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

§7833. How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations that apply to me?

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance for each affected source subject to an emission or opacity limit in §63.7790(a) by meeting the requirements in Table 3 to this subpart.

(b) You must demonstrate continuous compliance for each capture system subject to an operating limit in §63.7790(b)(1) by meeting the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Operate the capture system at or above the lowest values or settings established for the operating limits in your operation and maintenance plan; and

(2) Monitor the capture system according to the requirements in §63.7830(a) and collect, reduce, and record the monitoring data for each of the operating limit parameters according to the applicable requirements of this subpart;

(c) For each baghouse applied to meet any particulate emission limit in Table 1 to this subpart, you must demonstrate continuous compliance by completing the requirements in paragraph (c)(1) of this section as applicable, and paragraphs (c)(3)and (4) of this section:

(1) For a baghouse equipped with a bag leak detection system, operating and maintaining each bag leak detection system according to §63.7831(f) and recording all information needed to document conformance with these requirements. If you increase or decrease the sensitivity of the bag leak detection system beyond the limits specified in §63.7831(f)(6), you must include a copy of the required written certification by a responsible official in the next semiannual compliance report.

(3) Inspecting each baghouse according to the requirements in §63.7830(b)(4) and maintaining all records needed to document conformance with these requirements.

(4) Maintaining records of the time you initiated corrective action in the event of a bag leak detection system alarm or when the hourly average opacity exceeded 5 percent, the corrective action(s) taken, and the date on which corrective action was completed.

(d) For each venturi scrubber subject to the operating limits for pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate in §63.7790(b)(2), you must demonstrate continuous compliance by completing the requirements of paragraphs (d)(1) through (4) of this section:

(1) Maintaining the hourly average pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate at levels no lower than those established during the initial or subsequent performance test;

(2) Operating and maintaining each venturi scrubber CPMS according to §63.7831(g) and recording all information needed to document conformance with these requirements; and

(3) Collecting and reducing monitoring data for pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate according to §63.7831(b) and recording all information needed to document conformance with these requirements.

(4) If the hourly average pressure drop or scrubber flow rate is below the operating limits, you must follow the corrective action procedures in paragraph (g) of this section.

(f) For each existing sinter plant subject to the operating limit in §63.7790(d), you must demonstrate continuous compliance by:

(2) For the volatile organic compound operating limit in §63.7790(d)(2),

(i) Computing and recording the 30-day rolling average of volatile organic compound emissions for each operating day according to the performance test procedures in §63.7824(e);

(ii) Recording the sampling date and time, sampling values, and sinter produced (tons/day); and

(iii) Maintaining the 30-day rolling average of volatile organic compound emissions no higher than 0.2 lb/ton of sinter produced.

(g) If the hourly average pressure drop or water flow rate for a venturi scrubber or hourly average opacity for an electrostatic precipitator exceeds the operating limit, you must follow the procedures in paragraphs (g)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) You must initiate corrective action to determine the cause of the exceedance within 1 hour. During any period of corrective action, you must continue to monitor and record all required operating parameters for equipment that remains in operation. Within 24 hours of the exceedance, you must measure and record the hourly average operating parameter value for the emission unit on which corrective action was taken. If the hourly average parameter value meets the applicable operating limit, then the corrective action was successful and the emission unit is in compliance with the applicable operating limit.

(2) If the initial corrective action required in paragraph (g)(1) of this section was not successful, you must complete additional corrective action within the next 24 hours (48 hours from the time of the exceedance). During any period of corrective action, you must continue to monitor and record all required operating parameters for equipment that remains in operation. After this second 24-hour period, you must again measure and record the hourly average operating parameter value for the emission unit on which corrective action was taken. If the hourly average parameter value meets the applicable operating limit, then the corrective action was successful and the emission unit is in compliance with the applicable operating limit.

(3) For purposes of paragraphs (g)(1) and (2) of this section, in the case of an exceedance of the hourly average opacity operating limit for an electrostatic precipitator, measurements of the hourly average opacity based on visible emission observations in accordance with Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) may be taken to evaluate the effectiveness of corrective action.

(4) If the second attempt at corrective action required in paragraph (g)(2) of this section was not successful, you must report the exceedance as a deviation in your next semiannual compliance report according to §63.7841(b).

[68 FR 27663, May 20, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 39587, July 13, 2006]

§7834. How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the operation and maintenance requirements that apply to me?

(a) For each capture system and control device subject to an operating limit in §63.7790(b), you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the operation and maintenance requirements in §63.7800(b) by meeting the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section:

(1) Making monthly inspections of capture systems and initiating corrective action according to §63.7800(b)(1) and recording all information needed to document conformance with these requirements;

(2) Performing preventative maintenance according to §63.7800(b)(2) and recording all information needed to document conformance with these requirements;

(3) Initiating and completing corrective action for a baghouse equipped with a bag leak detection system or COMS according to §63.7800(b)(4) and recording all information needed to document conformance with these requirements, including the time you initiated corrective action, the corrective action(s) taken, and date on which corrective action was completed.

(4) Initiating and completing corrective action for a venturi scrubber equipped with a CPMS or an electrostatic precipitator equipped with a COMS according to §63.7833(g) and recording all information needed to document conformance with these requirements, including the time you initiated corrective action, the corrective action(s) taken within the first 24 hours according to §63.7833(g)(1) and whether they were successful, the corrective action(s) taken within the second 24 hours according to §63.7833(g)(2) and whether they were successful, and the date on which corrective action was completed.

(b) You must maintain a current copy of the operation and maintenance plan required in §63.7800(b) onsite and available for inspection upon request. You must keep the plans for the life of the affected source or until the affected source is no longer subject to the requirements of this subpart.

[68 FR 27663, May 20, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 39588, July 13, 2006]

§7835. What other requirements must I meet to demonstrate continuous compliance?

(a) *Deviations.* Except as provided in §63.7833(g), you must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limitation in §63.7790 that applies to you. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction. You also must report each instance in which you did not meet each operation and maintenance requirement in §63.7800 that applies to you. These instances are deviations from the emission limitations and operation and maintenance requirements in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.7841.

(b) *Startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions.* (1) Consistent with §§63.6(e) and 63.7(e)(1), deviations that occur during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction are not violations if you demonstrate to the Administrator's satisfaction that you were operating in accordance with §63.6(e)(1).

(2) The Administrator will determine whether deviations that occur during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction are violations, according to the provisions in §63.6(e).

[68 FR 27663, May 20, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 20468, Apr. 20, 2006; 71 FR 39588, July 13, 2006]

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§7840. What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit all of the notifications in §§63.6(h)(4) and (5), 63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e) and (f)(4), and 63.9(b) through (h) that apply to you by the specified dates.

(d) If you are required to conduct a performance test, you must submit a notification of intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 calendar days before the performance test is scheduled to begin as required in §63.7(b)(1).

(e) If you are required to conduct a performance test, opacity observation, or other initial compliance demonstration, you must submit a notification of compliance status according to §63.9(h)(2)(ii).

(1) For each initial compliance demonstration that does not include a performance test, you must submit the notification of compliance status before the close of business on the 30th calendar day following completion of the initial compliance demonstration.

(2) For each initial compliance demonstration that does include a performance test, you must submit the notification of compliance status, including the performance test results, before the close of business on the 60th calendar day following the completion of the performance test according to §63.10(d)(2).

§7841. What reports must I submit and when?

(a) *Compliance report due dates.* Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule, you must submit a semiannual compliance report to your permitting authority according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.7783 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date comes first after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.7783.

(2) The first compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date comes first after your first compliance report is due.

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

(4) Each subsequent compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date comes first after the end of the semiannual reporting period.

(5) For each affected source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71, and if

the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(b) *Compliance report contents.* Each compliance report must include the information in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section and, as applicable, paragraphs (b)(4) through (8) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

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

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

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

(5) If there were no deviations from the continuous compliance requirements in §§63.7833 and 63.7834 that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations or operation and maintenance requirements during the reporting period.

(6) If there were no periods during which a continuous monitoring system (including a CPMS, COMS, or continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) was out-of-control as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CPMS was out-of-control during the reporting period.

(7) For each deviation from an emission limitation in §63.7790 that occurs at an affected source where you are not using a continuous monitoring system (including a CPMS, COMS, or CEMS) to comply with an emission limitation in this subpart, the compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section and the information in paragraphs (b)(7)(i) and (ii) of this section. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

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

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

(8) For each deviation from an emission limitation occurring at an affected source where you are using a continuous monitoring system (including a CPMS or COMS) to comply with the emission limitation in this subpart, you must include the information in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section and the information in paragraphs (b)(8)(i) through (xi) of this section. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

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

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

(iii) The date, time, and duration that each continuous monitoring system was out-of-control as specified in §63.8(c)(7), including the information in §63.8(c)(8).

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

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

(vi) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period including those that are

due to startup, shutdown, control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(vii) A summary of the total duration of continuous monitoring system downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of continuous monitoring system downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during the reporting period.

(viii) A brief description of the process units.

(ix) A brief description of the continuous monitoring system.

(x) The date of the latest continuous monitoring system certification or audit.

(xi) A description of any changes in continuous monitoring systems, processes, or controls since the last reporting period.

(c) *Immediate startup, shutdown, and malfunction report.* If you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the semiannual reporting period that was not consistent with your startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, you must submit an immediate startup, shutdown, and malfunction report according to the requirements in §63.10(d)(5)(ii).

(d) *Part 70 monitoring report.* If you have obtained a title V operating permit for an affected source pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71, you must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If you submit a compliance report for an affected source along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the compliance report includes all the required information concerning deviations from any emission limitation or operation and maintenance requirement in this subpart, submission of the compliance report satisfies any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a compliance report does not otherwise affect any obligation you may have to report deviations from permit requirements for an affected source to your permitting authority.

§7842. What records must I keep?

(a) You must keep the following records:

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

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

(3) Records of performance tests, performance evaluations, and opacity observations as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(c) You must keep the records required in §63.6(h)(6) for visual observations.

(d) You must keep the records required in §§63.7833 and 63.7834 to show continuous compliance with each emission limitation and operation and maintenance requirement that applies to you.

§7843. In what form and how long must I keep my records?

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

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

(c) You must keep each record on site for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement,

maintenance, corrective action, report, or record according to §63.10(b)(1). You can keep the records offsite for the remaining 3 years.

Other Requirements and Information

§7850. What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 4 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you.

§7851. Who implements and enforces this subpart?

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

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under subpart E of this part, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of the U.S. EPA and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that will not be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Approval of alternative opacity emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart under §63.6(h)(9).

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in §63.90, except for approval of an alternative method for the oil content of the sinter plant feedstock or volatile organic compound measurements for the sinter plant windbox exhaust stream stack as provided in §63.7824(f).

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

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

[68 FR 27663, May 20, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 39588, July 13, 2006]

§7852. What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act, in §63.2, and in this section as follows.

Bag leak detection system means a system that is capable of continuously monitoring relative particulate matter (dust) loadings in the exhaust of a baghouse to detect bag leaks and other upset conditions. A bag leak detection system includes, but is not limited to, an instrument that operates on tribroelectric, light scattering, light transmittance, or other effect to continuously monitor relative particulate matter loadings.

Basic oxygen process furnace means any refractory-lined vessel in which high-purity oxygen is blown under pressure through a bath of molten iron, scrap metal, and fluxes to produce steel. This definition includes both top and bottom blown furnaces, but does not include argon oxygen decarburization furnaces.

Basic oxygen process furnace shop means the place where steelmaking operations that begin with the transfer of molten iron (hot metal) from the torpedo car and end prior to casting the molten steel, including hot metal transfer, desulfurization, slag skimming, refining in a basic oxygen process furnace, and ladle metallurgy occur.

Basic oxygen process furnace shop ancillary operations means the processes where hot metal transfer, hot metal desulfurization, slag skimming, and ladle metallurgy occur.

Blast furnace means a furnace used for the production of molten iron from iron ore and other iron bearing

materials.

Bottom-blown furnace means any basic oxygen process furnace in which oxygen and other combustion gases are introduced into the bath of molten iron through tuyeres in the bottom of the vessel or through tuyeres in the bottom and sides of the vessel.

Casthouse means the building or structure that encloses the bottom portion of a blast furnace where the hot metal and slag are tapped from the furnace.

Certified observer means a visible emission observer certified to perform EPA Method 9 opacity observations.

Desulfurization means the process in which reagents such as magnesium, soda ash, and lime are injected into the hot metal, usually with dry air or nitrogen, to remove sulfur.

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

(1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart, including but not limited to any emission limitation (including operating limits) or operation and maintenance requirement;

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

(3) Fails to meet any emission limitation in this subpart during startup, shutdown, or malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

Discharge end means the place where those operations conducted within the sinter plant starting at the discharge of the sintering machine's traveling grate including (but not limited to) hot sinter crushing, screening, and transfer operations occur.

Emission limitation means any emission limit, opacity limit, or operating limit.

Hot metal transfer station means the location in a basic oxygen process furnace shop where molten iron (hot metal) is transferred from a torpedo car or hot metal car used to transport hot metal from the blast furnace casthouse to a holding vessel or ladle in the basic oxygen process furnace shop. This location also is known as the reladling station or ladle transfer station.

Integrated iron and steel manufacturing facility means an establishment engaged in the production of steel from iron ore.

Ladle metallurgy means a secondary steelmaking process that is performed typically in a ladle after initial refining in a basic oxygen process furnace to adjust or amend the chemical and/or mechanical properties of steel. This definition does not include vacuum degassing.

Primary emissions means particulate matter emissions from the basic oxygen process furnace generated during the steel production cycle which are captured and treated in the furnace's primary emission control system.

Primary emission control system means the combination of equipment used for the capture and collection of primary emissions (*e.g.,* an open hood capture system used in conjunction with an electrostatic precipitator or a closed hood system used in conjunction with a scrubber).

Primary oxygen blow means the period in the steel production cycle of a basic oxygen process furnace during which oxygen is blown through the molten iron bath by means of a lance inserted from the top of the vessel (top-blown) or through tuyeres in the bottom and/or sides of the vessel (bottom-blown).

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in §63.2.

Secondary emissions means particulate matter emissions that are not controlled by a primary emission control system, including emissions that escape from open and closed hoods, lance hole openings, and gaps or tears in ductwork to the primary emission control system.

Secondary emission control system means the combination of equipment used for the capture and collection of secondary emissions from a basic oxygen process furnace.

Sinter cooler means the apparatus used to cool the hot sinter product that is transferred from the discharge end through contact with large volumes of induced or forced draft air.

Sinter plant means the machine used to produce a fused clinker-like aggregate or sinter of fine iron-bearing materials suited for use in a blast furnace. The machine is composed of a continuous traveling grate that conveys a bed of ore fines and other finely divided iron-bearing material and fuel (typically coke breeze), a burner at the feed end of the grate for ignition, and a series of downdraft windboxes along the length of the strand to support downdraft combustion and heat sufficient to produce a fused sinter product.

Skimming station means the locations inside a basic oxygen process furnace shop where slag is removed from the top of the molten metal bath.

Steel production cycle means the operations conducted within the basic oxygen process furnace shop that are required to produce each batch of steel. The following operations are included: scrap charging, preheating (when done), hot metal charging, primary oxygen blowing, sampling, (vessel turndown and turnup), additional oxygen blowing (when done), tapping, and deslagging. The steel production cycle begins when the scrap is charged to the furnace and ends after the slag is emptied from the vessel into the slag pot.

Top-blown furnace means any basic oxygen process furnace in which oxygen is introduced into the bath of molten iron by means of an oxygen lance inserted from the top of the vessel.

Windboxes means the compartments that provide for a controlled distribution of downdraft combustion air as it is drawn through the sinter bed of a sinter plant to make the fused sinter product.

[68 FR 27663, May 20, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 39588, July 13, 2006]

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART FFFFF OF PART 63. – EMISSION AND OPACITY LIMITS

As required in §63.7790(a), you must comply with each applicable emission and opacity limit in the following table.

For…	You must comply with each of the following…
1. Each windbox exhaust stream at an existing…….... sinter plant.	You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any gases that contain particulate matter in excess of 0.4 lb/ton of product sinter.
3. Each discharge end at an existing sinter plant.....	a. You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any gases that exit from one or more control devices that contain, on a flow-weighted basis, particulate matter in excess of 0.02 gr/dscf[1 2]; and b. You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any secondary emissions that exit any opening in the building or structure housing the discharge end that exhibit opacity greater than 20 percent (6-minute average).
5. Each sinter cooler stack at an existing sinter plant….....	You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any emissions that exhibit opacity greater than 10 percent (6-minute average).
7. Each casthouse at an existing blast furnace.....	a. You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any gases that exit from a control device that contain particulate matter in excess of 0.01 gr/dscf [2]; and b. You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any secondary emissions that exit any opening in the casthouse or structure housing the blast furnace that exhibit opacity greater than 20 percent (6-minute average).
9. Each BOPF at an existing shop.....	a. You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any gases that exit from a primary emission control system for a BOPF with a closed hood system at a new or existing BOPF shop that contain, on a flow-weighted basis, particulate matter in excess of 0.03 gr/dscf during the primary oxygen blow [2 3]; b. You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any gases that exit from a primary emission control system for a BOPF with an open hood system that contain, on a flow-weighted basis, particulate matter in excess of 0.02 gr/dscf during the steel production cycle for an existing BOPF shop [2 3]; and

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART FFFFF OF PART 63. – EMISSION AND OPACITY LIMITS

As required in §63.7790(a), you must comply with each applicable emission and opacity limit in the following table.

For…	You must comply with each of the following…
	c. You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any gases that exit from a control device used solely for the collection of secondary emissions from the BOPF that contain particulate matter in excess of 0.01 gr/dscf for an existing BOPF shop [2].
10. Each hot metal transfer, skimming, and……..…. the desulfurization operation at an existing BOPF shop.	You must not cause to be discharged to atmosphere any gases that exit from a control device that contain particulate matter in excess of 0.01 gr/dscf for an existing BOPF shop[2].
11. Each ladle metallurgy operation at an existing..... the BOPF shop.	You must not cause to be discharged to atmosphere any gases that exit from a control device that contain particulate matter in excess of 0.01 gr/dscf for an existing BOPF shop[2].
12. Each roof monitoring at an existing BOPF shop.....	You must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any secondary emissions that exit any opening in the BOPF shop or any other building housing the BOPF or BOPF shop operation that exhibit opacity greater than 20 percent (3-minute average).

1 This limit applies if the cooler is vented to the same control device as the discharge end.
2 This concentration limit (gr/dscf) for a control device does not apply to discharges inside a building or structure housing the discharge end at an existing sinter plant, inside a casthouse at an existing blast furnace, or inside an existing BOPF shop if the control device was installed before August 30, 2005.
3 This limit applies to control devices operated in parallel for a single BOPF during the oxygen blow.

[68 FR 27663, May 20, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 39588, July 13, 2006]

TABLE 2 TO SUBPART FFFFF OF PART 63. – INITIAL COMPLIANCE WITH EMISSION AND OPACITY LIMITS

As required in §63.7825(a)(1), you must demonstrate initial compliance with the emission and opacity limits according to the following table.

For…	You have demonstrated initial compliance if…
1. Each windbox exhaust stream at an existing sinter plant..	The process-weighted mass rate of particulate matter from a windbox exhaust stream, measured according to the performance test procedures in § 63.7822(c), did not exceed 0.4 lb/ton of product sinter.

TABLE 2 TO SUBPART FFFFF OF PART 63. – INITIAL COMPLIANCE WITH EMISSION AND

OPACITY LIMITS

As required in §63.7825(a)(1), you must demonstrate initial compliance with the emission and opacity limits according to the following table.

For…	You have demonstrated initial compliance if…
3. Each discharge end at an existing sinter plant.....	a. The flow-weighted average concentration of matter from one or more control devices applied to emissions from a discharge end, measured according to the performance test procedures in § 63.7822(d), did not exceed 0.02 gr/dscf; and b. The opacity of secondary emissions from each discharge end, determined according to the performance test procedures in § 63.7823(c), did not exceed 20 percent (6-minute average).
5. Each sinter cooler at an existing sinter plant.....	The opacity of emissions, determined according to the performance test procedures in § 63.7823(e), did not exceed 10 percent (6-minute average).
7. Each casthouse at an existing blast furnace.....	a. The average concentration of particulate matter from a control device applied to emissions from a casthouse, measured according to the performance test procedures in § 63.7822(e), did not exceed 0.01 gr/dscf; and b. The opacity of secondary emissions from each casthouse, determined according to the performance test procedures in § 63.7823(c), did not exceed 20 percent (6-minute average).
9. Each BOPF at an existing BOPF shop.....	a. The average concentration of particulate matter from primary emission control system applied to emissions from a BOPF with a closed hood system, measured according to the performance test procedures in § 63.7822(f), did not exceed 0.03 gr/dscf for a new or existing BOPF shop;

TABLE 2 TO SUBPART FFFFF OF PART 63. – INITIAL COMPLIANCE WITH EMISSION AND

OPACITY LIMITS

As required in §63.7825(a)(1), you must demonstrate initial compliance with the emission and opacity limits according to the following table.

For…	You have demonstrated initial compliance if…
	b. The average concentration of particulate matter from a primary emission control system applied to emissions from a BOPF with an open hood system, measured according to the performance test procedures in § 63.7822(g), did not exceed 0.02 gr/dscf for an existing BOPF shop; and c. The average concentration of particulate matter from a control device applied solely to secondary emissions from a BOPF, measured according to the performance test procedures in § 63.7822(g), did not exceed 0.01 gr/dscf for an existing BOPF shop.
10. Each hot metal transfer skimming, and…….…… desulfurization at an existing BOPF shop.	The average concentration of particulate matter from a control device applied to emissions from hot metal transfer, skimming, or desulfurization, measured according to the performance test procedures in § 63.7822(h), did not exceed 0.01 gr/dscf or an existing BOPF shop.
11. Each ladle metallurgy operation at an existing..…… BOPF shop.	The average concentration of particulate matter from a control device applied to emissions from a ladle metallurgy operation, measured according to the performance test procedures in § 63.7822(h), did not exceed 0.01 gr/dscf for an existing BOPF shop.
12. Each roof monitor at an existing BOPF shop.....	The opacity of secondary emissions from each BOPF shop, determined according to the performance test procedures in § 63.7823(d), did not exceed 20 percent (3-minute average).

[68 FR 27663, May 20, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 39589, July 13, 2006]

TABLE 3 TO SUBPART FFFFF OF PART 63.- CONTINUOUS COMPLIANCE WITH EMISSION AND OPACITY LIMITS

As required in §63.7833(a), you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission and opacity limits according to the following table.

For…	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by…
1.Each windbox exhaust stream at an existing sinter plant	a. Maintaining emissions of particulate matter at or below 0.4 lb/ton of product sinter; and b. Conducting subsequent performance tests at the frequencies specified in §63.7821.
3.Each discharge end at an existing sinter plant…….	a. Maintaining emissions of particulate matter from one or more control devices at or below 0.02 gr/dscf; and b. Maintaining the opacity of secondary emissions that exit any opening in the building or structure housing the discharge end at or below 20 percent (6-minute average); and c. Conducting subsequent performance tests at the frequencies specified in §63.7821.
5. Each sinter cooler at an existing sinter plant.....	a. Maintaining the opacity of emissions that exit any sinter cooler at or below 10 percent (6-minute average); and b. Conducting subsequent performance tests at the frequencies specified in §63.7821.
7. Each casthouse at an existing blast furnace.....	a. Maintaining emissions of particulate matter from a control device at or below 0.01 gr/dscf; and b. Maintaining the opacity of secondary emissions that exit any opening in the casthouse or structure housing the casthouse at or below 20 percent (6- minute average); and c. Conducting subsequent performance tests at the frequencies specified in §63.7821.
9. Each BOPF at an existing BOPF shop……..	b. Maintaining emissions of particulate matter from the primary emission control system for a BOPF with an open hood system at or below 0.02 gr/dscf for an existing BOPF shop; and c. Maintaining emissions of particulate matter from a control device applied solely to secondary emissions from a BOPF at or below 0.01 gr/dscf for an existing OPF shop; and d. Conducting subsequent performance tests at the frequencies specified in §63.7821.
10. Each hot metal transfer, skimming, and desulfurization operation at an existing BOPF shop.	a. Maintaining emissions of particulate matter from a control device at or below 0.01 gr/dscf at an existing BOPF; and b. Conducting subsequent performance tests at the frequencies specified in §63.7821.
11. Each ladle metallurgy operation at an existing BOPF shop.	a. Maintaining emissions of particulate matter from a control device at or below 0.01 gr/dscf at an existing BOPF shop; and b. Conducting subsequent performance tests at the frequencies specified in §63.7821.
12. Each roof monitor at an existing BOPF shop.....	a. Maintaining the opacity of secondary emissions that exit any opening in the BOPF shop or other building housing the BOPF or shop operation at or below 20 ercent (3-minute average); and b. Conducting subsequent performance tests at the frequencies specified in §63.7821.

[71 FR 39590, July 13, 2006]

TABLE 4 TO SUBPART FFFFF OF PART 63.- APPLICABILITY OF GENERAL PROVISIONS TO SUBPART FFFFF

As required in §63.7850, you must comply with the requirements of the NESHAP General Provisions (40 CFR part 63, subpart A) shown in the following table:

Table 4 to Subpart FFFFF of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart FFFFF

As required in §63.7850, you must comply with the requirements of the NESHAP General Provisions (40 CFR part 63, subpart A) shown in the following table:

Citation	Subject	Applies to Subpart FFFFF?	Explanation
§ 63.1	Applicability	Yes	
§ 63.2	Definitions	Yes	
§ 63.3	Units and Abbreviations	Yes	
§ 63.4	Prohibited Activities	Yes	
§ 63.5	Construction/Reconstruction	Yes	
§ 63.6(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)(2)(ii)-(h)(9).	Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements.	Yes	
§ 63.6(h)(2)(i)	Determining Compliance with Opacity and VE Standards	No	Subpart FFFFFspecifies methods and procedures for determining compliance with opacity emission and operating limits.
§ 63.7(a)(1)-(2).	Applicability and Performance Test Dates	No	Subpart FFFFF specifies performance test applicability and dates.
§ 63.7(a)(3), (b), (c)-(h).	Performance Testing Requirements.	Yes..	
§ 63.8(a)(1)-(3), (b), (c)(1)- (3), (c)(4)(i)-(e), (c)(7)-(8), (d), (e), (f)(1)-(5), (g)(1)-(4).	Monitoring Requirements	Yes	CMS requirements in §63.8(c)(4)(i)-(ii), (c)(5), and (c)(6), (d) and (e) apply only to COMS
§ 63.8(a)(4)	Additional Monitoring Requirements for Control Devices in § 63.11.	No	Subpart FFFFF does not require flares.
§ 63.8(c)(4)	Continuous Monitoring System (CMS) Requirements.	No	Subpart FFFFF specifies requirements for operation of CMS.
§ 63.8(f)(6).	RATA Alternative	NO	
§ 63.9	Notification Requirements.	Yes.	Additional notifications for CMS in § 63.9(g) apply to COMS for electrostatic precipitators
§ 63.9(g)(5)	DATA Reduction	NO	Subpart FFFFF specifies data reduction requirements.
§ 63.10(a), (b)(1)-(b)(2)(xii), (b)(2)(xiv), (b)(3), (c)(1)-(6), (c)(9)-(15), (d), (e)(1)-(2), (e)(4), (f).	Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements	Yes.	Additional records for CMS in §63.10(c)(1)-(6), (9)-(15), and reports in §63.10(d)(1)-(2) apply only to COMS.
§ 63.10(b)(2) (xi)-(xii)	CMS Records for RATA Alternative	No	
§ 63.10(c)(7)-(8)	Records of Excess Emissions and Parameter Monitoring Exceedances for CMS.	No.	Subpart FFFFF specifies record requirements.
§ 63.11	Control Device Requirements.	No	Subpart FFFFF does not require flares.
§ 63.12	State Authority and Delegations	Yes	
§§ 63.13-63.15	Addresses, Incorporation by Reference, Availability of Information.	Yes	

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
CERTIFICATION

Source Name: ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC (Plant ID 127-00001)
Source Location: 250 West U.S. Highway 12, Burns Harbor, IN 46304-9745
Mailing Address: 250 West U.S. Highway 12, Burns Harbor, Indiana 46304-9745

Part 70 Permit No.: T127-6301-00001

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

Please check what document is being certified:

☐ Annual Compliance Certification Letter

☐ Test Result (specify)

☐ Report (specify)

☐ Notification (specify)

☐ Affidavit (specify)

☐ Other (specify)

I certify that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.
Signature:
Printed Name:
Title/Position:
Phone:
Date:

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

COMPLIANCE BRANCH
100 North Senate Avenue
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: ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC (Plant ID 127-00001)
Source Location: 250 West U.S. Highway 12, Burns Harbor, IN 46304-9745
Mailing Address: 250 West U.S. Highway 12, Burns Harbor, Indiana 46304-9745
Part 70 Permit No.: T127-6301-00001

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**) business hours (1-6027 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 DATA SECTION

PART 70 QUARTERLY REPORT
DRY COAL CHARGED

Source Name: ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC (Plant ID 127-00001)
Source Location: 250 West U.S. Highway 12, Burns Harbor, IN 46304-9745
Mailing Address: 250 West U.S. Highway 12, Burns Harbor, Indiana 46304-9745
Part 70 Permit No.: T127-6301-00001
Emission Unit: Coke Battery No.2
Limit: Less than 1,279,268.70 tons of dry coal per twelve consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Reporting Year:_____ **Quarter:** _____

Month	Dry Coal Charged Through Coke Battery No. 2		
	This Month (tons/month)	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total (tons/year)

Form Completed By: _____

Title/Position: _____

Date: _____

Telephone: _____

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 DATA SECTION

PART 70 QUARTERLY REPORT

Source Name:	ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC (Plant ID 127-00001)
Source Location:	250 West U.S. Highway 12, Burns Harbor, IN 46304-9745
Mailing Address:	250 West U.S. Highway 12, Burns Harbor, Indiana 46304-9745
Part 70 Permit No.:	T127-6301-00001
Emission Unit:	amount of nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions from Coke Battery #2 (underfire EP512-3027)
Limit:	Shall be limited to less than 650 tons per twelve consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month

Reporting Year:_____ **Quarter:** _____

Month			
	This Month (tons/month)	**Previous 11 Months**	**12 Month Total (tons/year)**

Form Completed By: _____

Title/Position: _____

Date: _____

Telephone: _____

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 DATA SECTION

PART 70 QUARTERLY REPORT

Source Name: ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC (Plant ID 127-00001)
Source Location: 250 West U.S. Highway 12, Burns Harbor, IN 46304-9745
Mailing Address: 250 West U.S. Highway 12, Burns Harbor, Indiana 46304-9745
Part 70 Permit No.: T127-6301-00001
Emission Unit: Coke Battery No.2
Limit: shall generate and supply to the steel manufacturing plant at least 1,793,385,000 cubic feet of coke oven gas per twelve consecutive months with compliance demonstrated at the end of each month, excluding any hours when the Coke Battery #2 is not in operation.

Reporting Year:_____ **Quarter:** _____

Month			
	This Month (tons/month)	**Previous 11 Months**	**12 Month Total (tons/year)**

Form Completed By: _____

Title/Position: _____

Date: _____

Telephone: _____

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 DATA SECTION

PART 70 QUARTERLY REPORT

Source Name: ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC (Plant ID 127-00001)
Source Location: 250 West U.S. Highway 12, Burns Harbor, IN 46304-9745
Mailing Address: 250 West U.S. Highway 12, Burns Harbor, Indiana 46304-9745
Part 70 Permit No.: T127-6301-00001
Emission Unit: the combined production rate of blast furnaces C and D
Limit: shall be less than 5,460,000 tons per 12 consecutive month period with compliance determined monthly.

Reporting Year:_____ **Quarter:** _____

Month			
	This Month (tons/month)	**Previous 11 Months**	**12 Month Total (tons/year)**

Form Completed By: _____

Title/Position: _____

Date: _____

Telephone: _____

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 DATA SECTION

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC (Plant ID 127-00001)
Source Location: 250 West U.S. Highway 12, Burns Harbor, IN 46304-9745
Mailing Address: 250 West U.S. Highway 12, Burns Harbor, Indiana 46304-9745
Part 70 Permit No.: T127-6301-00001
Facility: Hot Metal Desulfurization Stations (EU534-01, 02, and 03)
Parameter: Total hot iron throughput
Limit: Less than 5,460,000 tons per twelve consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

YEAR:_____

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

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

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 DATA SECTION

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC (Plant ID 127-00001)
Source Address: 250 West U.S. Highway 12, Burns Harbor, Indiana 46304-9745
Mailing Address: 250 West U.S. Highway 12, Burns Harbor, Indiana 46304-9745
Part 70 Permit No.: T127-6301-00001
Facility: Crushing operation
Parameter: Total material throughput
Limit: Shall be less than 825,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER : YEAR:

Month	Crusher	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
		This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1	CP015			
	CP016			
	Total			
Month 2	CP015			
	CP016			
	Total			
Month 3	CP015			
	CP016			
	Total			

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

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

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
QUARTERLY DEVIATION AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT

Source Name: ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC (Plant ID 127-00001)
Source Location: 250 West U.S. Highway 12, Burns Harbor, IN 46304-9745
Mailing Address: 250 West U.S. Highway 12, Burns Harbor, Indiana 46304-9745
Part 70 Permit No.: T127-6301-00001

Months: _____ to Year: _____

Page 1 of 2

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".	
☐ NO DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD.	
☐ 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.

ATTACHMENT A

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We make Indiana a cleaner, healthier place to live.

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

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

November 17, 2006

Michael E. Long
Manager Environmental Compliance
Mittal Steel USA
3250 Interstate Drive
Richfield, OH 44286

Re: Mittal Steel USA / ISG Burns Harbor, Indiana
Request for Variance from Rule 326 IAC 7-4-14

Dear Mr. Long:

In a letter dated May 4, 2006, ISG Burns Harbor LLC / Mittal Steel USA (ISG) requested a variance from the provision in 326 IAC 7-4-14 that establishes a .07 lbs/MMBtu SO_2 emission limit for ISG's blast furnace flare. ISG proposes that the SO_2 emission limit for the blast furnace flare be removed.

The request was made pursuant to Indiana Code 13-14-8-8, which allows the commissioner to grant a variance for up to one year from a rule that imposes an "undue hardship or burden" on a person or company subject to it.

In making a decision on a variance request, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) considers the environmental impact of the variance request, the technical feasibility, the presence of unique circumstances that set the situation apart from others who must comply with the rule, and the financial impact on the company.

Blast furnace gas is a byproduct of the steelmaking process generated at the blast furnace. ISG cleans the blast furnace gas generated at their facility and uses it as a fuel in the blast furnace stoves, coke ovens, and the power station boilers. The blast furnace gas flare is a control device used to prevent excess pressure from forming in the blast furnace gas supply line. The blast furnace gas flare is used when excess gas is produced beyond the capacity of the blast furnace and other combustion sources to consume it.

Based on the foregoing information, IDEM finds that ISG satisfies the criteria for a variance under 13-14-8-8:

1. There will be no negative environmental impact on the ambient air quality with respect to SO_2 emissions as a result of this variance. The SO_2 limit for the blast furnace gas flare is unnecessary for the protection of ambient air quality. Air quality modeling performed to establish the 326 IAC 7-4-14 SO_2 emission limits for emissions points at the steelmaking plant attribute 100% of the available blast furnace gas as being used in the blast furnace stoves, coke ovens, and the power station boilers. Compliance with the SO_2 emission limits established for the processes using the blast furnace gas assures protection of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for SO_2, regardless of the presence of, or compliance with, an SO_2 emission limit for the blast furnace gas flare.

ATTACHMENT A

2. A variance to the 326 IAC 7-4-14 SO_2 emission limit requirement for the blast furnace gas flare only applies to ISG, as there are no other emissions sources subject to the requirements of that rule. It is further noted that SO_2 emission limits are not imposed on flares for any other steelmaking operations or for any other flares in Indiana.
3. The blast furnace gas flare is a necessary control device for the safe operation of the blast furnace gas distribution system. Add-on control technologies do not currently exist for SO_2 emission control at blast furnace gas flares.
4. The sulfur content present in raw materials processed at the blast furnaces is highly variable, and the nature of the steelmaking process requires a continuous addition of raw materials to the blast furnace. It is technically infeasible to manage the sulfur content of materials charged in the blast furnace to achieve compliance with the blast furnace flare SO_2 emission limit.

Based on these findings, the Commissioner has determined that compliance with the 326 IAC 7-4-14 SO_2 emission limit of .07 lbs/MMBtu for the blast furnace flare would impose an undue hardship or burden on ISG. ISG's request satisfies the criteria outlined in IC 13-14-8-8 for granting a variance. The issuance of this variance is subject to the following conditions:

1. This is a variance from the 326 IAC 7-4-14 SO_2 emission limit of .07 lbs/MMBtu for the blast furnace flare only and does not change federally approved SIP requirements.
2. This variance expires one year after the effective date of this variance.
3. Pursuant to IC 4-21.5-3-5, this variance shall take effect (18) days from the mailing of this notice. You have the right to appeal the decision, provided that you file a petition for administrative review as required by IC 4-21.5-3-7. The petition must be submitted to the Office of Environmental Adjudication, 100 North Senate Ave., Indiana Government Center North, Room 1049, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 within eighteen (18) days from the mailing of this notice. The filing of a petition for administrative review is complete on the earliest of the following dates that apply to the filing: (1) the date the document is delivered to the Office of Environmental Adjudication (OEA); (2) the date of the postmark on the envelope containing the document, if the document is mailed to the 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.
4. The petition must include facts demonstrating that you are either the applicant, a person aggrieved or adversely affected by this decision, or otherwise entitled to review by law. Identifying the permit, decision, or other order for which you seek review by permit number, name of applicant, location or date of this notice will expedite review of the petition.
4. Pursuant to IC 4-21.5-3-5(d), the OEA will provide parties who request review with notice of prehearing conferences, preliminary hearings, stays, or orders disposing of all proceedings. Nonparties may receive such notices without intervening in the proceedings if a written request for such notice is submitted to the OEA at the above address.

If you have any questions regarding the appeal process, you may contact OEA at (317) 232-8591.

If you have any further questions, please contact Sean Gorman at (317) 234-3533, toll free at (800) 451-6027 (press 0 and ask for 4-3533 in Indiana), or via email at sgorman@idem.in.gov.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

TWE/sg
Enclosures

ATTACHMENT A

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

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

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Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
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(800) 451-6027
www.IN.gov/idem

November 17, 2006

Michael E. Long
Manager Environmental Compliance
Mittal Steel USA
3250 Interstate Drive
Richfield, OH 44286

Re: Mittal Steel USA / ISG Burns Harbor, Indiana
Request for Variance from Rule 326 IAC 6-6-5

Dear Mr. Long:

In a letter dated May 4, 2006, ISG Burns Harbor LLC / Mittal Steel USA (ISG) requested a variance from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-6-5. ISG proposes that they be permitted to implement an alternative fugitive particulate matter control plan in lieu of the specific requirements in 326 IAC 6-6-5.

The request was made pursuant to Indiana Code 13-14-8-8, which allows the commissioner to grant a variance for up to one year from a rule that imposes an "undue hardship or burden" on a person or company subject to it.

In making a decision on a variance request, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) considers the environmental impact of the variance request, the technical feasibility, the presence of unique circumstances that set the situation apart from others who must comply with the rule, and the financial impact on the company.

The fugitive dust control strategy outlined in 326 IAC 6-6-5 has been effective since 1984 and addresses fugitive dust emissions from roads and low volatile coal storage piles at ISG's steelmaking plant. The rule imposes requirements for controlling fugitive dust by prescribing the specific roads that are to be treated, the specific amount of dust suppressant, and the frequencies those roads are to be treated. 326 IAC 6-6-5 also requires a specific type of equipment for controlling fugitive dust. ISG believes that the requirements of 326 IAC 6-6-5 inhibit operational flexibility, that it is an undue hardship and burden for ISG to meet those requirements, and that equally effective alternative fugitive particulate matter control strategies are available.

Based on the foregoing information, IDEM finds that ISG satisfies the criteria for a variance under 13-14-8-8:

1. There will be no negative environmental impact on the ambient air quality with respect to fugitive particulate matter emissions as a result of this variance. It is a condition of this variance that ISG implement the attached alternative fugitive particulate matter control plan (Attachment A) in lieu of the requirements contained in 326 IAC 6-6-5.

ATTACHMENT A

2. A variance to the 326 IAC 6-6-5 requirements only applies to the ISG facility, as the rule is specific to that source. ISG must implement an alternative fugitive particulate matter control plan as a condition of this variance.
3. 326 IAC 6-6-5 does not permit ISG the operational flexibility to reconfigure roads or to use alternative dust suppressant equipment or application frequencies, as these specifics are required in the rule. These specific control requirements do not permit alternative control strategies that may be more efficient, effective, and less costly.

Based on these findings, the Commissioner has determined that compliance with the 326 IAC 6-6-5 fugitive dust control strategy would impose an undue hardship or burden on ISG. ISG's request satisfies the criteria outlined in IC 13-14-8-8 for granting a variance. The issuance of this variance is subject to the following conditions:

1. ISG shall implement the attached alternative fugitive particulate matter emissions control plan (Attachment A) in lieu of the requirements outlined in 326 IAC 6-6-5.
2. This variance expires one year after the effective date of this variance.
3. Pursuant to IC 4-21.5-3-5, this variance shall take effect (18) days from the mailing of this notice. You have the right to appeal the decision, provided that you file a petition for administrative review as required by IC 4-21.5-3-7. The petition must be submitted to the Office of Environmental Adjudication, 100 North Senate Ave., Indiana Government Center North, Room 1049, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 within eighteen (18) days from the mailing of this notice. The filing of a petition for administrative review is complete on the earliest of the following dates that apply to the filing: (1) the date the document is delivered to the Office of Environmental Adjudication (OEA); (2) the date of the postmark on the envelope containing the document, if the document is mailed to the 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.
4. The petition must include facts demonstrating that you are either the applicant, a person aggrieved or adversely affected by this decision, or otherwise entitled to review by law. Identifying the permit, decision, or other order for which you seek review by permit number, name of applicant, location or date of this notice will expedite review of the petition.
4. Pursuant to IC 4-21.5-3-5(d), the OEA will provide parties who request review with notice of prehearing conferences, preliminary hearings, stays, or orders disposing of all proceedings. Nonparties may receive such notices without intervening in the proceedings if a written request for such notice is submitted to the OEA at the above address.

If you have any questions regarding the appeal process, you may contact OEA at (317) 232-8591.

If you have any further questions, please contact Sean Gorman at (317) 234-3533, toll free at (800) 451-6027 (press 0 and ask for 4-3533 in Indiana), or via email at sgorman@idem.in.gov.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

TWE/sg
Enclosures

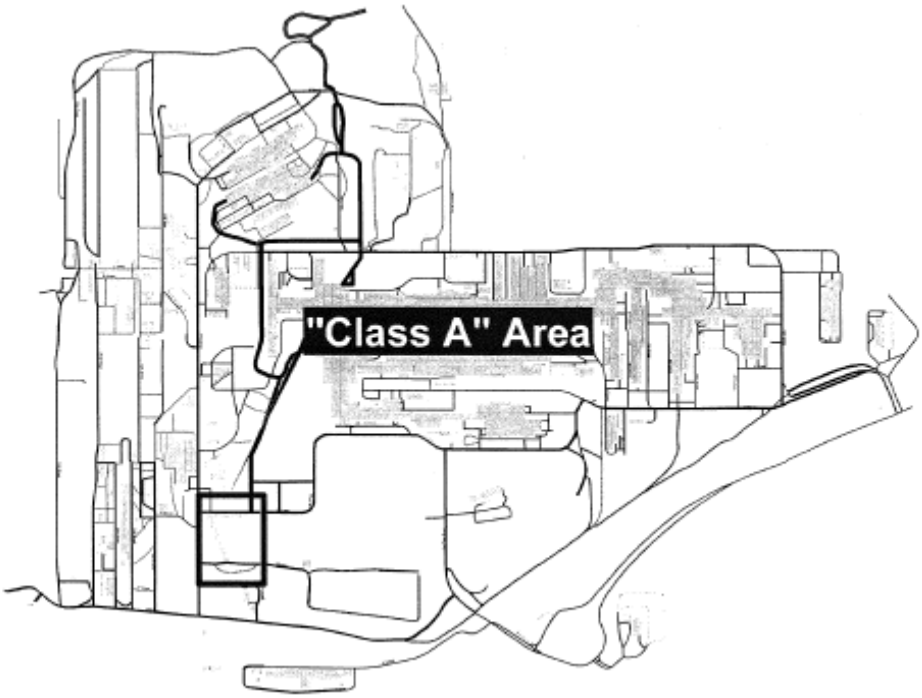
ATTACHMENT A

Alternative Fugitive Particulate Matter Control Plan

In order to implement the fugitive particulate matter emissions control program, ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC shall use a high pressure water flushing truck. The following control measures shall be implemented:

(a) Five (5) classes of areas are identified as requiring control measures to manage fugitive particulate matter emissions. These classes and their associated maps are identified below:

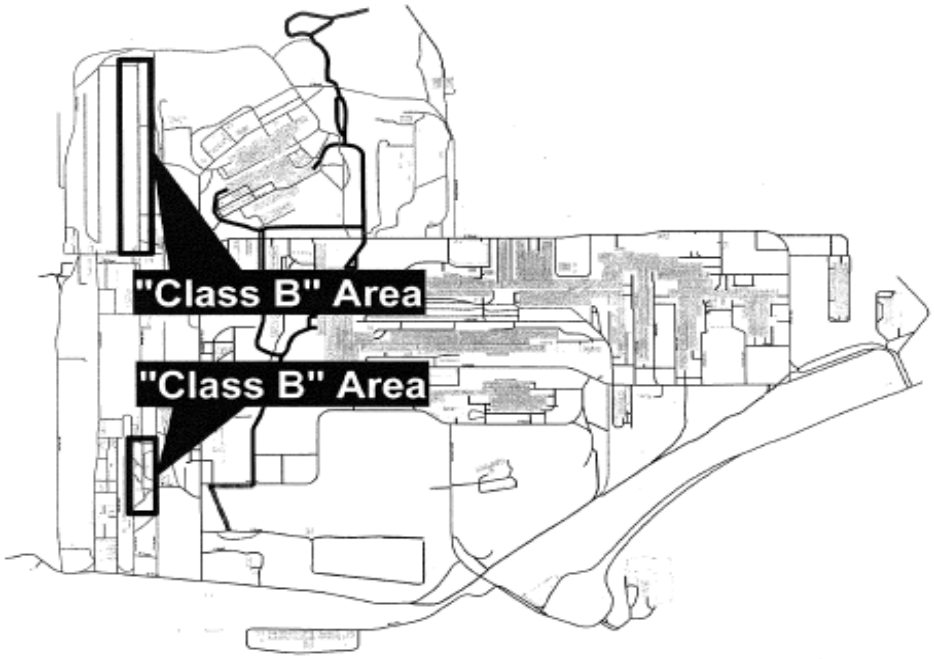
(1) Class A designated areas include non-paved slab haul roads. Class A areas shall managed by initially forming a uniform road surface by grading to remove large material, and the application of additional base material where necessary. These roads shall be sprayed with dust suppressant solution at an application rate consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations. These roads shall be resprayed with chemical dust suppressant as necessary to maintain a surface condition that minimizes emissions. The solution strength and application rate will be determined prior to application based upon the condition of the surfaces.



ATTACHMENT A

Alternative Fugitive Particulate Matter Control Plan (continued)

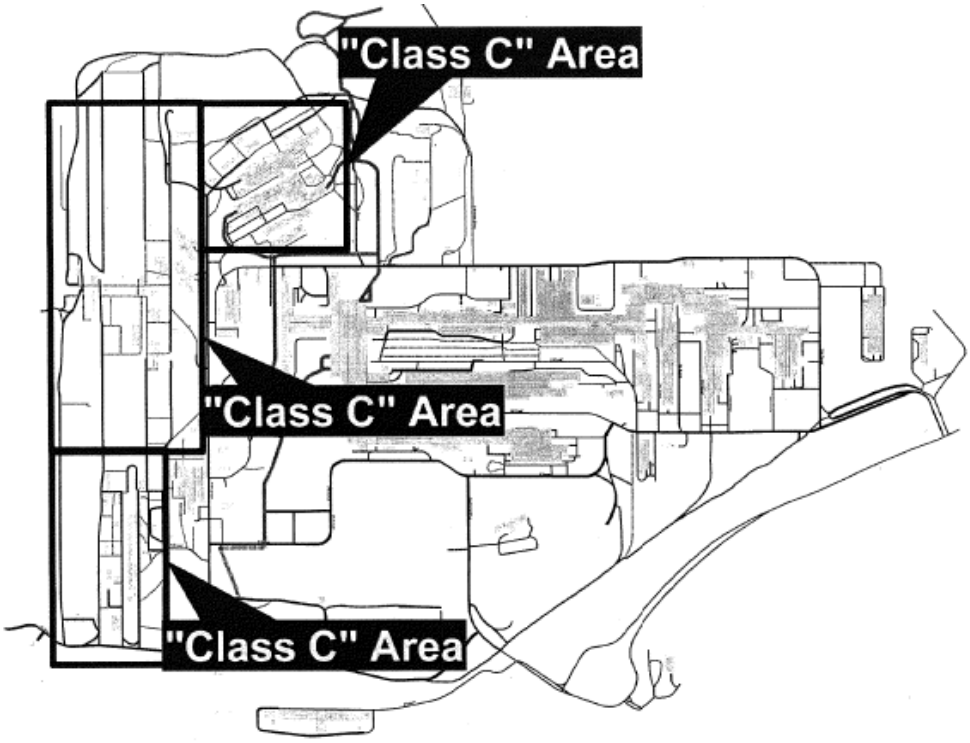
(2) Class B designated areas include non-paved roads associated with routine material handling. Class B roads shall be dust suppressed with water using a flusher truck at least once per day, except as indicated in section (e). Road shoulders in Class B areas will be graded as required.



ATTACHMENT A

Alternative Fugitive Particulate Matter Control Plan (continued)

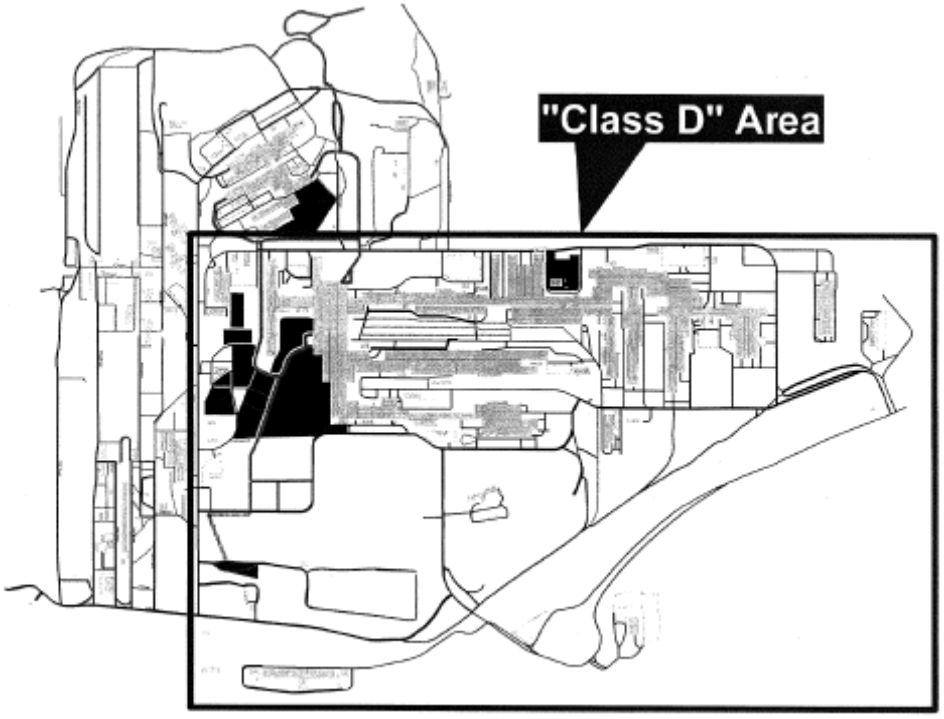
(3) Class C designated areas include paved roads associated with the primary facilities. Class C roads shall be cleaned by water washing using a flusher truck at least five (5) times per week, except as indicated in section (e). Road shoulders in Class C areas will be graded and accumulated material on road shoulders will be removed as required.



ATTACHMENT A

Alternative Fugitive Particulate Matter Control Plan (continued)

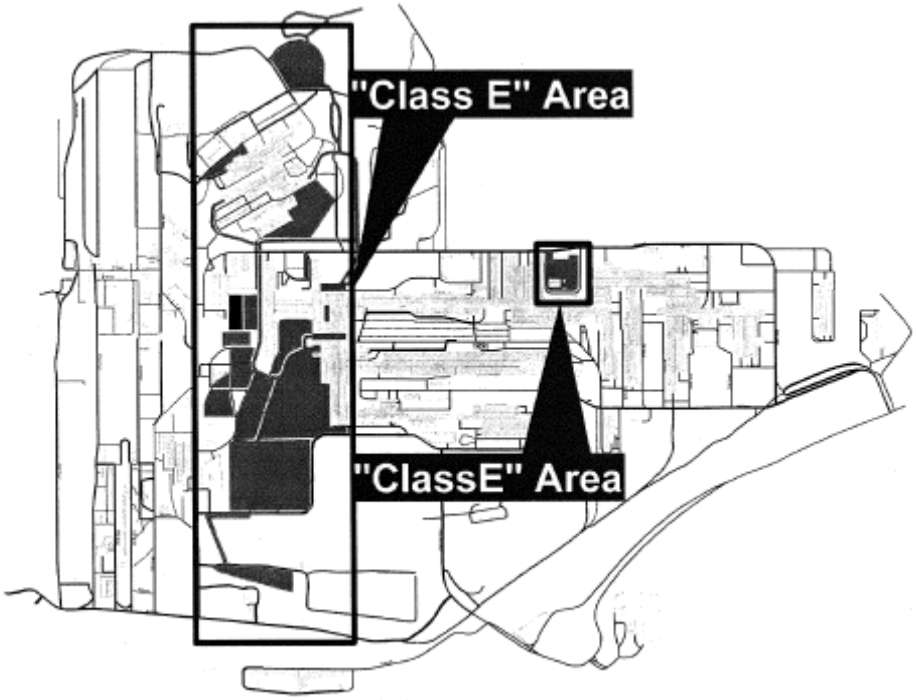
(4) Class D designated areas include other paved roads. Class D roads shall be cleaned by water washing using a flusher truck at least once per month, except as indicated in section (e). Road shoulders in Class D areas will be graded as required.



ATTACHMENT A

Alternative Fugitive Particulate Matter Control Plan (continued)

(5) Class E designated areas include slab laydown areas. Class E slab laydown areas shall be managed by forming a uniform surface by grading the areas to remove large material, and the application of additional base material where necessary. These areas shall be sprayed with dust suppressant solution at an application rate consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations. These roads shall be resprayed with chemical dust suppressant as necessary to maintain a surface condition that minimizes emissions. The solution strength and application rate will be determined prior to application based upon the condition of the surfaces.



(b) Demarcation of these areas are identified by class on a GIS map maintained and available for review at ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC. An initial demarcation of these areas is depicted on the maps. Non-paved roads and slab laydown areas may be moved, closed, or re-established based on business conditions. ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC shall conduct a survey of the facility at least twice a year to document any plant road changes.

(c) ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC shall control fugitive particulate matter emissions from its low volatile coal storage piles by spraying them at least once per week with a chemical dust retardant.

ATTACHMENT A

Alternative Fugitive Particulate Matter Control Plan (continued)

(d) ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC shall maintain records of all fugitive particulate matter emissions control activities. ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC shall provide quarterly progress reports to IDEM containing the following information:

(1) The number of miles and location of Class D areas cleaned by water flushing.

(2) The number of miles of Class A and Class E areas which were treated, including the type, quantity, and dilution ratio of dust retardant used.

(3) The number of miles and location of Class B areas that were dust suppressed with water.

(4) The number of miles and location of Class C areas that were cleaned with water.

(e) This alternative fugitive particulate matter emissions control program can be adjusted on a daily basis, as needed, to take into account preceding day's conditions, forecasted meteorological conditions, and visual observations of the roadways scheduled to be cleaned.

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

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

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor LLC
Source Location:	250 West U.S. Highway 12, Burns Harbor, IN 46304-9754
County:	Porter
SIC Code:	3312
Operation Permit No.:	T 127-6301-00001
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	December 27, 2007
Minor Source Modification No.:	127-27091-00001
Minor Permit Modification No.:	127-27092-00001
Permit Reviewer:	Charles Sullivan

Source Definition

This steel works operation consists of a primary source, ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor LLC (plant ID 00001), located at U.S. Highway 12, Burns Harbor, Indiana, with five contractors:

(a) Indiana Flame (plant ID 00098);

(b) Levy Company (plant ID 00026);

(c) Mid-Continent Coal and Coke (plant ID 00108);

(d) Oil Technology (plant ID 00074); and

(e) PSC Metals, Inc. (plant ID 00076).

All are contracted services of ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor LLC, which are also located at U.S. Highway 12, Burns Harbor, Indiana.

IDEM has determined that ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor LLC, and its contractors, listed above, are one source under the Part 70 operating permit program. This source and its contractors are considered in this manner due to the fact that the contractors are providing ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor LLC, with services associated with steel mill operations at the sole permission of ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor LLC. Therefore, the term “source” in the Part 70 documents refers to both ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor LLC, and its contractors listed in (a) through (e) above.

Separate Part 70 permits will be issued to ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor LLC (TV 127-6301-00001), and its contractors solely for administrative purposes. The contractor Part 70 permit numbers are as follows:

(a) Indiana Flame (TV 127-16202-00098), an on-site contracted service for operating an enclosed steel slab scarfing facility;

(b) Levy Company (TV 127-7656-00026), a contracted service for a separation and screening plant;

(c) Mid-Continent Coal and Coke (TV 127-7634-00108), a contracted service for a portable coke fines screening operation;

(d) Oil Technology (TV 127-7667-00074), an on-site contracted service for waste oil recovery; and

(e) PSC Metals, Inc. (TV 127-7664-00076), an on-site contracted service for scrap metal reclamation.

Existing Approvals

The source was issued Part 70 Operating Permit No. 127-6301-00001 on December 27, 2007.

County Attainment Status

The source is located in Porter County.

Pollutant	Designation
SO_2	Cannot be classified for the area bounded on the north by Lake Michigan; on the west by the Lake County and Porter County line; on the south by I-80 and I-90; and on the east by the LaPorte County and Porter County line. The remainder of Porter County is better than national standards.
CO	Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990.
O_3	Nonattainment Subpart 2 Moderate effective June 15, 2004, for the 8-hour ozone standard.[1]
PM_{10}	Unclassifiable effective November 15, 1990.
NO_2	Cannot be classified or better than national standards.
Pb	Not designated.
[1]Nonattainment Severe 17 effective November 15, 1990, for the Chicago-Gary-Lake County area, including Porter County, for the 1-hour 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, St. Joseph 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, Clark, Elkhart, Floyd, LaPorte, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, Shelby, and St. Joseph as attainment for the 8-hour ozone standard.

(4) Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) are regulated under the Clean Air Act (CAA) for the purposes of attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone.

(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. Porter 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 – Entire Source section.

(b) $PM_{2.5}$

U.S. EPA, in the Federal Register Notice 70 FR 943 dated January 5, 2005, has designated Porter 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 SO_2 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

Porter 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) Since this source is classified as a steel mill plant, it is considered one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2-1(gg)(1).

(e) Fugitive Emissions

Since this type of operation is in one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories under 326 IAC 2-2 or 326 IAC 2-3, fugitive emissions are counted toward the determination of PSD, Emission Offset, and Nonattainment New Source Review applicability.

Source Status

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

Table 1: Source Status PTE

Pollutant	**Emissions** (ton/yr)
PM	Greater than 100
PM_{10}	Greater than 100
$PM_{2.5}$*	Greater than 100
SO_2	Greater than 100
VOC	Greater than 100
CO	Greater than 100
NO_X	Greater than 100
Single HAP	Greater than 10
Total HAPs	Greater than 25

*$PM_{2.5}$ emissions are assumed to equal PM_{10} emissions.

(a) This existing source is a major stationary source, under PSD (326 IAC 2-2), because a regulated pollutant is emitted at a rate of 100 tons per year or more, and it is one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2-1(gg)(1).

(b) This existing source is a major stationary source, under Emission Offset (326 IAC 2-3), because VOC and NO_x, nonattainment regulated pollutants, are emitted at a rate of 100 tons per year or more.

(c) This existing source is a major stationary source, under nonattainment new source review rules (326 IAC 2-1.1-5) since direct $PM_{2.5}$ and SO_2 is emitted at a rate of 100 tons per year or more.

(d) This existing source is a major source of HAPs, as defined in 40 CFR 63.41, because HAP emissions are greater than ten (10) tons per year for a single HAP and greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year for a combination of HAPs. Therefore, this source is a major source under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

(e) These emissions are based upon Part 70 Operating Permit No. 127-6301-00001, issued on December 27, 2007.

Actual Emissions

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

Table 2: Actual Emissions

Pollutant	**Actual Emissions** (ton/yr)
PM	2572
PM_{10}	2314
$PM_{2.5}$	Not reported
SO_2	16,559
VOC	468
CO	101,996
NO_X	6348

Table 2: Actual Emissions	
Pollutant	**Actual Emissions** (ton/yr)
Lead	2.23
Total HAPs	Not reported

Description of Proposed Modification

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed a modification application, submitted by ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor LLC on October 9, 2008, relating to the installation of one (1) new slab cutoff table and five (5) new slab slitting tables to be housed in the Hot Strip Mill (HSM) Slab Yard. The following is a description of the proposed emission unit:

(a) Six (6) cutting tables using one natural gas/oxygen torch per table, approved for construction in 2008.

The purpose of the added tables is to allow the automated positioning of slabs for cutting and the automated cutting of the slabs using natural gas/oxygen cutting torches.

Enforcement Issues

There are no pending enforcement actions related to this modification.

Emission Calculations

See Appendix A of this Technical Support Document for detailed emission calculations.

Permit Level Determination – Part 70

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

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

Table 3: PTE Before Controls of the Modification	
Pollutant	**Potential To Emit** (ton/yr)
PM	8.86
PM_{10}	8.86
$PM_{2.5}$*	8.86
SO_2	0.01
VOC	0.10
CO	1.59
NO_X	1.89

*PM emissions are assumed to equal $PM_{2.5}$ /PM_{10} emissions.

This source modification is subject to 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(d)(3) because the modification has a potential to emit PM, and PM_{10} less than twenty-five (25) tons per year and equal to or greater than five (5) tons per year. Additionally, the modification will be incorporated into the Part 70 Operating Permit through a minor permit modification issued pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(1) because the modification does not involve significant changes to existing monitoring, reporting, or record keeping requirements.

Permit Level Determination – PSD, Emission Offset, and Nonattainment NSR

The table below summarizes the potential to emit, reflecting all limits, of the emission units. Any control equipment is considered federally enforceable only after issuance of this Part 70 source and permit modification, and only to the extent that the effect of the control equipment is made practically enforceable in the permit.

Table 4: Hot Strip Mill Slab Yard – Six (6) Cut Off Tables

		Potential Emissions ***						
Process	Rate (for all Tables)	PM	PM10	PM 2.5	SO2	NOx	CO	VOC
Natural Gas Combustion * (MMscf/year)	37.84	0.14	0.14	0.01	0.01	1.89	1.59	0.10
Torch Cutting ** (inches/year)	213,898,311	8.72	8.72	8.72	--	--	--	--
Total Emissions (tons/year)	NA	**8.86**	**8.86**	**8.86**	**0.01**	**1.89**	**1.59**	**0.10**
Total Emissions (lbs/hr)	NA	2.02	2.02	2.02	0.00	0.43	0.36	0.02
PSD Significant Level (tons/yr)		25	15	--	40	40	100	40
Emission Offset Significant Level (tons/yr)		--	--	--	--	40	--	25
Nonattainment NSR (tons/yr)		--	--	10	40	--	--	--

* Total natural gas use for all cutting tables from Table 1 Appendix x 8,760 hours/year x 1 MMscf/10^6 scf

** Total inches cut per year for all cutting tables from Table 1 Appendix

*** Rate (for all tables) x emission factors from Table 2 Appendix (in lbs/unit) * 1 ton/2000 lbs

\# $PM_{2.5}$ emissions are assumed to equal PM/PM_{10} emissions

(a) This modification to an existing major stationary source is not major because the emissions increase is less than the PSD significant levels. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, the PSD requirements do not apply.

(b) This modification to an existing major stationary source is not major because the emissions increase is less than the Emission Offset and Nonattainment NSR significant levels. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-3 and 326 IAC 2-1.1-5, the Emission Offset and Nonattainment NSR requirements do not apply.

(c) This modification to an existing major stationary source is not major because the particulate emissions increase of 2.02 (lbs/hr) pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 is less than the Emission Offset and Nonattainment NSR as shown in calculations Appendix A, Table 4.

VOC De Minimis Determination

(1) Porter County is classified as a severe nonattainment area under the 1-hour ozone standard.

(2) Since ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC. is located in Porter County, the proposed modification must be evaluated to determine if it is a minor modification in terms of 326 IAC 2-3 by determining if the VOC emissions increase is de minimis. [326 IAC 2-3-1(z)]

(3) De minimis means a VOC increase that does not exceed twenty-five (25) tons per year when the net emissions increases from the proposed modification are aggregated with all other net emissions increases from the source over a five (5) consecutive calendar year period prior to, and including, the year of the modification. [326 IAC 2-3-1(q)]

(4) The total emissions increases from this project are 0.10 tons per year or 0.48 pounds per day. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-3(h)(2)(D), the VOC de minimis determination is not necessary because the VOC emissions increase from this project is less than fifteen (15) pounds per day.

Federal Rule Applicability Determination

NSPS:

(a) There are no New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)(326 IAC 12 and 40 CFR Part 60) applicable to this proposed modification.

NESHAP:

(b) There are no National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) (326 IAC 14, 326 IAC 20 and 40 CFR Part 63) applicable to this proposed modification.

CAM:

(c) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) is applicable to new or modified emission units that involve a pollutant-specific emission unit and meet 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.

Since the six (6) cut-off tables do not use a control device, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, CAM, are not applicable to the operation as part of this modification.

State Rule Applicability Determination

The following state rules are applicable to the source due to the modification:

326 IAC 2-2 and 2-3 (PSD and Emission Offset)
PSD and Emission Offset applicability is discussed under the Permit Level Determination – PSD, Emission Offset, and Nonattainment NSR section. The operation of the six (6) cut-off tables will collectively emit less than twenty-five (25) tons of VOC per year. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-2 and 2-3 does not apply.

326 IAC 2-1.1-5 (Nonattainment New Source Review)
Nonattainment New Source Review applicability is discussed under the Permit Level Determination – PSD, Emission Offset, and Nonattainment NSR section. The modification is not major because the emissions increase is less than the Emission Offset and Nonattainment NSR significant levels (25) tons of PM per year, (15) tons PM_{10} per year, (10) tons $PM_{2.5}$ per year, (40) tons NOx, SO_2, VOC (ozone), NOx (ozone) . Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-3 and 326 IAC 2-1.1-5, the Emission Offset and Nonattainment NSR requirements do not apply.

326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP))
The operation of the six (6) cut-off tables will emit 0.04 tons per year which is less than ten (10) tons per year for a single HAP and less than twenty-five (25) tons per year for a combination of HAPs. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-4.1 does not apply.

326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting)
Since this source has a potential to emit CO greater than or equal to 2,500 tons per year, NO_X greater than or equal to 2,500 tons per year, SO_2 greater than or equal to 2,500 tons per year, PM_{10} greater than or equal to 250 tons per year, and VOC greater than or equal to 250 tons per year, an emission statement covering the previous calendar year must be submitted by July 1 of each year. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4.

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

(a) Opacity shall not exceed an average of forty percent (40%) in any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.

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

326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the particulate matter (PM) from the slab cut-off and slitting tables operation shall not exceed 56.35 pounds per hour when operating at an estimated process weight rate of 388.8 tons per hour*. The pound per hour limitation was calculated with the following equation:

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

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

* See specific calculations in Table 4 Appendix A.

326 IAC 6-6 (Source Specific and Facility Emission Limitations for TSP in Porter County)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-6-1, this rule applies to sources and facilities specifically listed in 326 IAC 6-6-4 and 5. While this source is specifically listed in these sections (under former name Bethlehem Steel Corporation), the Hot Strip Mill Slab facilities are not specifically listed. Therefore, 326 IAC 6-6 does not apply to the slab cut-off tables.

326 IAC 6.5 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County)
The provisions of 326 IAC 6.5 do not apply to sources located in Porter County; therefore 326 IAC 6.5 does not apply to this modification.

Compliance Determination and Monitoring Requirements

Permits issued under 326 IAC 2-7 are required to ensure that sources can demonstrate compliance with all applicable state and federal rules on a continuous basis. All state and federal rules contain compliance provisions, however, these provisions do not always fulfill the requirement for a continuous demonstration. When this occurs IDEM, OAQ, in conjunction with the source, must develop specific conditions to satisfy 326 IAC 2-7-5. As a result, Compliance Determination Requirements are included in the permit. The Compliance Determination Requirements in Section D of the permit are those conditions that are found directly within state and federal rules and the violation of which serves as grounds for enforcement action.

If the Compliance Determination Requirements are not sufficient to demonstrate continuous compliance, they will be supplemented with Compliance Monitoring Requirements, also in Section D of the permit. Unlike Compliance Determination Requirements, failure to meet Compliance Monitoring conditions would serve as a trigger for corrective actions and not grounds for enforcement action. However, a violation in relation to a compliance monitoring condition will arise through a source's failure to take the appropriate corrective actions within a specific time period.

There are no Compliance Determination Requirements applicable to this modification.

Proposed Changes

The changes listed below have been made to Part 70 Operating Permit No.127-6301-00001. Deleted language appears as ~~strikethroughs~~ and new language appears in **bold**:

Modification No. 1:

Paragraph (h) of Sections A.3 and D.8 has been revised to incorporate the descriptive language of the new cutting tables and to clarify the existing Hot Strip Mill Slab Yard operation description.

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

This stationary source, ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC (Plant ID 127-00001) consists of the following emission units and pollution control devices:

* * * *

(h) Hot strip mill (HSM) operations consisting of:

(1) Various natural gas-fired portable cutting torches**, six (6) cutting tables using one natural gas/oxygen torch per table, approved for construction in 2008,** and hand scarfers with fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitors EP670-5501, 5502, and 5516.

* * * *

SECTION D.8 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

* * * *

(h) Hot strip mill (HSM) operations consisting of:

(1) Various natural gas-fired portable cutting torches**, six (6) cutting tables using one natural gas/oxygen torch per table, approved for construction in 2008,** and hand scarfers with fugitive emissions reporting to roof monitors EP670-5501, 5502, and 5516.

* * * *

(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.8.1 Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e), the particulate from the Hot Strip Mill Rolling process shall not exceed the pound per hour emission rate established as E in the following formula:

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

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

* * * *

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emissions Limitations), when the process weight exceeds two hundred (200) tons/hour the maximum allowable emission may exceed that calculated from the above equation, provided the concentration of particulate matter in the discharge gases to the atmosphere ~~is~~ shall be less than one-tenth (0.10) pound per one thousand (1,000) pounds of gases.

*** * * ***

Conclusion and Recommendation

The construction and operation of this proposed modification shall be subject to the conditions of the attached proposed Part 70 Minor Source Modification No. 127-27091-00001 and Minor Permit Modification No. 127-27092-00001. The staff recommends to the Commissioner that this Part 70 Minor Source Modification and Minor Permit Modification be approved.

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Welding and Thermal Cutting (Table 1)
Company Name: ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 250 W Highway 12, Burns Harbor, IN 46304
Minor Source Modification No.: 127-27091-00001
Minor Permit Modification No.: 127-27092-00001
Reviewer: C. Sullivan
Date: 10/15/2008

Hot Strip Mill Slab Yard - Slab Cut Off Tables and Slitting				
Design Information	Number of Tables	Torches/table	Normal fuel use per torch,cfm (natural gas)	Maximum fuel use (cf/hour)
Slab Cut-off Table - Cut along the widtl	1	1	12	720
Slab Slitting - Cut along the length:	5	1	12	3600
Each table will be equipped with one torch that will use NG and O_2				

	Cycle Time* (minutes)	Annual (hours)	Number of slabs per year	Specifications for slab cut dimensions (inches)	Annual average slab cutting length** (inches/year)
Slab Cropping - Cut-off Table	18	8,760	29,200	80	2,336,000
Slab Slitting/Trimming - Slitting Tables	52	8,760	50,538	380	19,204,615

Slab Thickness	9.93	inches
Annual Cut Rate for all tables	213,898,311	inches of slab cut/year

* Cycle time represents the total time to load slabs on the table, perform the specified cut and unload cut slab daughters.
** Conservatively assumes continuous operation with no maintenance outages.

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Welding and Thermal Cutting (Table 2)

Company Name: **ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC**
Address City IN Zip: **250 W Highway 12, Burns Harbor, IN 46304**
Minor Source Modification No.: **127-27091-00001**
Minor Permit Modification No.: **127-27092-00001**
Reviewer: **C. Sullivan**
Date: **10/15/2008**

Emission Factors						
Process	PM*	SO2	NOx	CO	VOC	Reference
Natural Gas Combustion (lb/MMscf)	7.6	0.6	100	84	5.5	AP-42, Tables 1.4-1 and 1.4-2, 7/1998
Torch Cutting (lb/inch) for 1 inch thickness	8.16E-05	NA	NA	NA	NA	From IDEM internal document on estimating torch cutting emissions.

PM* is assumed to be same as PM10 and PM2.5

TORCH CUTTING PROCESS	Number of Stations	Max. Metal Thickness Cut (in.)	Max. Metal Cutting Rate (in./minute)	EMISSION FACTORS (lb pollutant/1,000 inches cut, 1" thick)**				EMISSIONS (lbs/hr)				HAPS (lbs/hr)
				PM = PM10	Mn	Ni	Cr	PM = PM10	Mn	Ni	Cr	
TORCH CUTTING (lb/inch) for 1 inch thickness (Oxymethane)	6	1	67.83	0.0815	0.0002		0.0002	1.990	0.005	0.000	0.005	0.010
EMISSION TOTALS												
Potential Emissions lbs/hr								1.99				0.01
Potential Emissions lbs/day								47.76				0.23
Potential Emissions tons/year								**8.72**				0.04

METHODOLOGY
PM is assumed to be same as PM10 and PM2.5
Cutting emissions, lb/hr: (# of stations)(max. metal thickness, in.)(max. cutting rate, in./min.)(60 min./hr.)(emission factor, lb. pollutant/1,000 in. cut, 1" thick)
Emissions, lbs/day = emissions, lbs/hr x 24 hrs/day
Emissions, tons/yr = emissions, lb/hr x 8,760 hrs/year x 1 ton/2,000 lbs.
Welding and other flame cutting emission factors are from an internal IDEM internal training document, "Welding and Flame Cutting" - welding.xls (11/99)

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Welding and Thermal Cutting (Table 3, 4)

Company Name: **ArcelorMittal Burns Harbor, LLC**
Address City IN Zip: **250 W Highway 12, Burns Harbor, IN 46304**
Minor Source Modification No.: **127-27091-00001**
Minor Permit Modification No.: **127-27092-00001**
Reviewer: **C. Sullivan**
Date: **10/15/2008**

Hot Strip Mill Slab Yard Slab Cut Off Tables						
Table 3		Potential Emissions ***				
Process	Rate (for all Tables)	PM/PM10/ PM2.5	SO2	NOx	CO	VOC
Natural Gas Combustion * (MMscf/year)	37.84	0.14	0.01	1.89	1.59	0.10
Torch Cutting ** (inches/year)	213,898,311	8.72				
Total Emissions (tons/year)	NA	**8.86**	**0.01**	**1.89**	**1.59**	**0.10**
Total Emissions (lbs/hr)	NA	2.02	0.00	0.43	0.36	0.02

* Total nautral gas use for all cutting tables from Table 1 Appendix x 8,760 hours/year x 1 MMscf/10^6 scf
** Total inches cut per year for all cutting tables from Table 1 Appendix
*** Rate (for all tables) x emission factors from Table 2 Appendix (in lbs/unit) * 1 ton/2000 lbs

Table 4			Particluate Emissions Limitations				
Unit	Steel Slab Size (inches)	Slab Thickness (inches)	Metal Slab Sheet Weight Estimate* (lbs/slab)	Metal Slab Sheet Weight Estimate (tons/slab)	Metal Slab Annual Process Weight Rate (tons/yr)	(P) Maximum Annual Process Weight Rate (tons/hr)	(E) Particulate Emission Limit# (lbs/hr)
Six (6) Cutting Tables	80" X 380"	9.93"	85,430	42.715	3,406,009	388.8	56.35

* As calculated from Onlinemetals.com weight calculator
# Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e) (1) Particulate Emission Limitations $E=55.0\ (P)^{0.67}$- 40 when Metal Slab Cutting Process Weight Rate (P) is in excess of sixty thousand (60,000) pounds per hour. Therefore, this unit with Potential Emissions of 2.02 (lbs/hr) can naturally comply with the 326 IAC 6-3-2 Limit of 56.35 (lbs/hr).