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: June 9, 2009

RE: Georgia-Pacific Gypsum, LLC / 073-27306-00031

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 13-15-5-3, this permit is effective immediately, unless a petition for stay of effectiveness is filed and granted according to IC 13-15-6-3, and may be revoked or modified in accordance with the provisions of IC 13-15-7-1.

If you wish to challenge this decision, IC 4-21.5-3 and IC 13-15-6-1 require that you file a petition for administrative review. This petition may include a request for stay of effectiveness and must be submitted to the Office of Environmental Adjudication, 100 North Senate Avenue, Government Center North, 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.dot12/03/07

IDEM

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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June 9, 2009

Mr. Dave J. Sundberg
Plant Manager, Georgia-Pacific Gypsum, LLC
484 East County Road 1400 North
Wheatfield, Indiana 46392

Re: 073-27306-00031
Significant Source Modification to
Part 70 No. 073-22753-00031

Mr. Sundberg:

Georgia-Pacific Gypsum, LLC, was issued Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal T073-22753-00031 on January 22, 2008 for a stationary wallboard manufacturing facility. A letter requesting changes to this permit was received on December 29, 2008. The modification consists of the reopening of the 326 IAC 8-1-6 BACT for the VOC emissions from the wallboard dryer pursuant to new and updated chemical compositions provided by the manufacturers of the additives used.

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

This 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 Stephanie Wilkerson, OAQ, 100 North Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 IGCN 1003, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251, or call at (800) 451-6027, and ask for Stephanie Wilkerson or extension (4-5329), or dial (317) 234-5329.

Sincerely,

Chrystal Wagner, Section Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Attachments

SSM
Technical Support Document

sjw

cc: File – Jasper County
Jasper County Health Department
U.S. EPA, Region V
Compliance and Enforcement Branch
Permit Administration and Support Section

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
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SIGNIFICANT SOURCE MODIFICATION TO A PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

Georgia-Pacific Gypsum, LLC.
484 East County Road 1400 North
Wheatfield, Indiana 46392

(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.

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.

Significant Source Modification No. 073-27306-00031	
Issued by: Chrystal Wagner, Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: June 9, 2009

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A. SOURCE SUMMARY 5
- A.1 General Information [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)][326 IAC 2-7-5(15)][326 IAC 2-7-1(22)]
- A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]
- A.3 Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)][326 IAC 2-7-4(c)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]
- A.4 Part 70 Permit Applicability [326 IAC 2-7-2]

B. GENERAL CONDITIONS 11
- B.1 Definitions [326 IAC 2-7-1]
- 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)]
- B.3 Term of Conditions [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5]
- B.4 Enforceability [326 IAC 2-7-7]
- B.5 Severability [326 IAC 2-7-5(5)]
- B.6 Property Rights or Exclusive Privilege [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(D)]
- B.7 Duty to Provide Information [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(E)]
- B.8 Certification [326 IAC 2-7-4(f)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)]
- B.9 Annual Compliance Certification [326 IAC 2-7-6(5)]
- 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]
- B.11 Emergency Provisions [326 IAC 2-7-16]
- B.12 Permit Shield [326 IAC 2-7-15][326 IAC 2-7-20][326 IAC 2-7-12]
- B.13 Prior Permits Superseded [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5][326 IAC 2-7-10.5]
- B.14 Termination of Right to Operate [326 IAC 2-7-10][326 IAC 2-7-4(a)]
- B.15 Deviations from Permit Requirements and Conditions [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(ii)]
- 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]
- B.17 Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-7-3][326 IAC 2-7-4][326 IAC 2-7-8(e)]
- B.18 Permit Amendment or Modification [326 IAC 2-7-11][326 IAC 2-7-12][40 CFR 72]
- B.19 Permit Revision Under Economic Incentives and Other Programs [326 IAC 2-7-5(8)] [326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(2)]
- B.20 Operational Flexibility [326 IAC 2-7-20][326 IAC 2-7-10.5]
- B.21 Source Modification Requirement [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]
- B.22 Inspection and Entry [326 IAC 2-7-6][IC 13-14-2-2][IC 13-30-3-1][IC 13-17-3-2]
- B.23 Transfer of Ownership or Operational Control [326 IAC 2-7-11]
- B.24 Annual Fee Payment [326 IAC 2-7-19] [326 IAC 2-7-5(7)][326 IAC 2-1.1-7]
- B.25 Credible Evidence [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-6][62 FR 8314] [326 IAC 1-1-6]

C. SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS 21

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]
- C.1 Particulate Emission Limitations For Processes with Process Weight Rates Less Than One Hundred (100) Pounds per Hour [326 IAC 6-3-2]
- C.2 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]
- C.3 Open Burning [326 IAC 4-1] [IC 13-17-9]
- C.4 Incineration [326 IAC 4-2] [326 IAC 9-1-2]
- C.5 Fugitive Dust Emissions [326 IAC 6-4]
- C.6 Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations [326 IAC 6-5]
- C.7 Stack Height [326 IAC 1-7]
- C.8 Asbestos Abatement Projects [326 IAC 14-10] [326 IAC 18] [40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]
C.9 Performance Testing [326 IAC 3-6]

Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]
C.10 Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]
C.11 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]
C.12 Monitoring Methods [326 IAC 3] [40 CFR 60] [40 CFR 63]
C.13 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

Corrective Actions and Response Steps [326 IAC 2-7-5][326 IAC 2-7-6]
C.14 Emergency Reduction Plans [326 IAC 1-5-2] [326 IAC 1-5-3]
C.15 Risk Management Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)] [40 CFR 68]
C.16 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]
C.17 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-19]
C.19 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6]
C.20 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

Stratospheric Ozone Protection
C.21 Compliance with 40 CFR 82 and 326 IAC 22-1

D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS-Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Operations 28

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]
D.1.1 Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes [326 IAC 6-3-2]
D.1.2 PSD Minor Source Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

Compliance Determination Requirements
D.1.3 Particulate Control [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]
D.1.4 Visible Emissions Notations
D.1.5 Parametric Monitoring
D.1.6 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-19]
D.1.7 Record Keeping Requirements

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]
D.1.8 General Provisions Relating to New Source Performance Standards [326 IAC 12-1-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]
D.1.9 Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO] [326 IAC 12]

D.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS - Forming Dryers and Printing Operations 43

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]
D.2.1 PSD Source Minor Limits [326 IAC 2-2]
D.2.2 Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes [326 IAC 6-3-2]
D.2.3 VOC Emission Limitation [326 IAC 8-1-6]

Compliance Determination Requirements
D.2.4 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)
D.2.5 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)][326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]
D.2.6 Visible Emissions Notations

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-19]
D.2.7 Record Keeping Requirements
D.2.8 Reporting Requirements

D.3 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS - Calciners and Flash Dryers..... 46

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]
D.3.1 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)] [40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU]

Compliance Determination Requirements
D.3.2 Particulate Control [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)] [40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU]
D.3.3 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)][326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [40 CFR 60.8(a)] [40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU]

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]
D.3.4 Visible Emissions Notations [326 IAC 12][40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU]
D.3.5 Parametric Monitoring [326 IAC 12][40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU]
D.3.6 Broken or Failed Bag Detection [326 IAC 12][40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU]

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-19]
D.3.7 Record Keeping Requirements

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]
D.3.8 General Provisions Relating to New Source Performance Standards [326 IAC 12-1-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]
D.3.9 Standards of Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UUU] [326 IAC 12]

D.4 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS-Degreaser..... 51

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]
D.4.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-2]
D.4.2 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-5]

Certification 53
Emergency Occurrence Report 54
Quarterly Report..... 56
Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report 57-58
Fugitive Dust Control Plan 59-60

SECTION A SOURCE SUMMARY

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

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

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary wallboard manufacturing plant.

Source Address:	484 East CR 1400 North, Wheatfield, IN 46392
Mailing Address:	484 East CR 1400 North, Wheatfield, IN 46392
General Source Phone Number:	(219) 956-3100
SIC Code:	3275
County Location:	Jasper
Source Location Status:	Attainment for all criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 Operating Permit Program Minor Source, under PSD Minor Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Not 1 of 28 Source Categories

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

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

(a) One (1) raw materials truck dumping station, identified as emission unit 0201, installed in 1999 and with a maximum capacity of 120,000 lb/hr. The truck dumping station is not enclosed.

(b) One (1) FGD storage bin, identified as emission unit 0301, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 300 tons. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage bin is considered a transfer point.

(c) One (1) reclaim storage bin, identified as emission unit 0302, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 100 tons, using integral baghouse BSR1 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage bin is considered a transfer point.

(d) Two (2) biogrinders, identified as emission unit 0303, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 30,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BRC1 and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the biogrinders are considered crushing operations.

(e) One (1) FGD storage building, identified as emission unit 0304, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 50,000 tons of FGD and other gypsum materials. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage building is considered an affected facility.

(f) FGD Conveyors from NIPSCO, identified as emission unit 0305 were installed in 1999. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the FGD conveyors are considered a conveying system. The conveyors maximum throughput of 165,068 lb/hr includes:

(1) FGD conveyors from NIPSCO to the FGD building;

(2) FGD bin infeed conveyors; and

(3) FGD steel feeder belt and sandwich belt conveyor.

(g) Reclaim conveyors from the steel feeder to the reclaim bin, identified as emission unit 0306, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 30,000 lb/hr using integral baghouse BRC1 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the reclaim conveyors are considered a conveying system.

(h) One (1) FGD bin discharge belt conveyor, identified as emission unit 0307, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 165,068 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BST1 and BST2 as control of the transfer point from the reclaim bin discharge belt conveyor to this unit and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the discharge belt conveyor is considered a conveying system.

(i) One (1) reclaim bin discharge belt conveyor, identified as emission unit 0308, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 30,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BST1 or BST2 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the discharge belt conveyor is considered a conveying system.

(j) One (1) natural gas fired cage mill flash drying system, identified as emission unit 0401, installed in 1999 and modified in 2002, with a maximum production of 144,000 lbs/hr, using integral baghouse BCM1 and exhausting to stack SCM1. The design outlet grain loading of the baghouse BCM1 is 0.02 grains per standard cubic foot (grains/sdcf) and the flow rate is 17,475 standard cubic feet per minute (scfm). Under the Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU) the cage mill flash system is considered a dryer.

(k) One (1) natural gas fired cage mill flash dryer air heater, identified as emission unit 0402, installed in 1999, with a maximum heat input rate of 40 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SCM1. Under the Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU) the cage mill flash system is considered a dryer. The cage mill supplies indirect heat to gypsum, the rate of production is 165,000 lbs/hr.

(l) One (1) landplaster kettle feed bin, identified as emission unit 0501, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 72,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BLB1 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the kettle feed bin is considered a transfer point.

(m) One (1) landplaster kettle feed bin, identified as emission unit 0502, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 72,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BLB2 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the kettle feed bin is considered a transfer point.

(n) One (1) totally enclosed landplaster bin with feeder, identified as emission unit 0601, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 5 tons using integral baghouse BLB2 for control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the bin with feeder is considered an enclosed transfer point.

(o) One (1) totally enclosed volumetric feeder lignosulfate, identified as emission unit 0602, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 175 lbs/hr (5 cubic feet).

(p) Four (4) totally enclosed ball mills, identified as emission units 0603 through 0606, installed in 1999, each with a maximum throughput of 300 lbs/hr. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the ball mills are considered a grinding operation.

(q) One (1) ball mill accelerator pneumatic system, identified as emission unit 0607, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 1,200 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BBM1 as control and exhausting indoors.

(r) One (1) Kason Sifter, identified as emission unit 0608, installed in 2000, with a maximum capacity of 1,200 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BLB1 for control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the Kason Sifter is considered a screening operation.

(s) Two (2) natural gas-fired kettle heaters, identified as emission unit 0701, installed in 1999, with a maximum heat input rate of 20 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SCS1. The kettle heaters calcine 60,000 pounds of landplaster per hour in kettle/hot pit 0703.

(t) Two (2) natural gas-fired kettle heaters, identified as emission unit 0702, installed in 1999, with a maximum heat input rate of 20 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SCS2. The kettle heaters calcine 60,000 pounds of landplaster per hour in kettle/hot pit 0704.

(u) One (1) kettle/hot pit, identified as emission unit 0703, installed in 1999, with a maximum production of 60,000 lbs of stucco/hr, using integral baghouse BCS1 for control and exhausting to stack SCS3. Under the Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU) the kettle/hot pit is considered a calcining kettle.

(v) One (1) kettle/hot pit, identified as emission unit 0704, installed in 1999, with a maximum production of 60,000 lbs of stucco/hr, using integral baghouse BCS2 for control and exhausting to stack SCS4. Under the Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU) the kettle/hot pit is considered a calcining kettle.

(w) Two (2) stucco recirculating bucket elevators, identified as emission unit 0801, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 200,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the bucket elevators are considered a conveying system.

(x) One (1) stucco cooling airveyor, identified as emission unit 0802, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 120,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSC1 for control and exhausting to stack SSC1.

(y) One (1) stucco reject storage bin, identified as emission unit 0803, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 5 tons, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage bin is considered a transfer point.

(z) One (1) stucco storage bin, identified as emission unit 0804, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 300 tons, using integral baghouse BSB1 for control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage bin is considered a transfer point.

(aa) One (1) stucco storage bin, identified as emission unit 0805, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 300 tons, using integral baghouse BSB2 for control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage bin is considered a transfer point.

(bb) Entoleters #1 and #2, identified as emission unit 0806 and 0818, installed in 1999 and 2003, each with a maximum throughput of 120,000 pounds of stucco per hour, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the entoleters

are considered grinding mills.

(cc) One (1) rotary screen, identified as emission unit 0807, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 200,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the rotary screen is considered a screening operation.

(dd) One (1) pneumatic transfer of reject stucco, identified as emission unit 0808, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 50,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSP1 for control and exhausting indoors.

(ee) One (1) 18" screw conveyor (hot pit collection), identified as emission unit 0809, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 120,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.

(ff) One (1) 18" screw conveyor (weigh belt scalping), identified as emission unit 0810, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 120,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.

(gg) Two (2) 24" screw conveyors (stucco transfer), identified as emission unit 0811, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 200,000 lb/hr per conveyor, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.

(hh) Two (2) 24" screw conveyors (stucco transfer), identified as emission unit 0812, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 200,000 lb/hr per conveyor, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.

(ii) One (1) 12" screw conveyor (reject stucco & paper), identified as emission unit 0813, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 50,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.

(jj) One (1) 9" screw conveyor (return stucco dust), identified as emission unit 0814, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 100,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.

(kk) One (1) reject stucco bucket elevator, identified as emission unit 0815, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 120,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the bucket elevator is considered a conveying system.

(ll) One (1) weigh belt feeder (stucco supply), identified as emission unit 0816, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 120,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the belt feeder is considered a transfer point.

(mm) One (1) pin mixer, identified as emission unit 0817, installed in 1999, with a maximum production of 250,000 lbs of wet board/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.

(nn) Three (3) dry additive bins, identified as emission units 0901, 0902, and 0907, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 1,396 lb/hr, 2,500 lb/hr, and 1,396 lb/hr, respectively. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the additive bins are considered a transfer points.

(oo) Four (4) dry additive bins, identified as emission units 0903, 0904, 0905, and 0906, installed in 1999, each with a maximum capacity of 1,396 lb/hr.

(pp) One (1) pneumatic transfer from truck, identified as emission unit 0908, installed in 1999,

with a maximum capacity of 50,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BAS1 for control and exhausting to stack SAS1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the pneumatic system is considered a conveying system.

(qq) One (1) starch storage bin, identified as emission unit 0909, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 40 tons, using integral baghouse BAS1 for control and exhausting to stack SAS1.

(rr) One (1) additives collecting belt, identified as emission unit 0910, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 5,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BAS2 for control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the belt conveyor is considered a conveying system

(ss) Six (6) additive tanks, identified as emission units 0911 through 0916, installed in 1999, each with a maximum capacity of 8,000 gallons.

(tt) One (1) natural gas fired edge heater consisting of eight (8) individual burners, identified as emission unit 1001, installed in 1999, with a total heat input rate of 20 MMBtu/hr, a maximum wallboard throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr), and exhausting indoors.

(uu) One (1) end trim system including, 2 pre-cut saws, 2 bundlers with end trim saw, a riser saw and a re-cut saw, identified as emission unit 1002, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 1,975 lb/hr of end trim, using integral baghouse BST1 or BST2 for control and exhausting indoors.

(vv) One (1) wet end seal, identified as emission unit 1003, installed in 1999, with a maximum wallboard throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr) and exhausting to stack SBF5.

(ww) One (1) natural gas fired board forming dryer zone one, identified as emission unit 1004, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr), with a maximum heat input rate of 50 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SBF1.

(xx) One (1) natural gas fired board forming dryer zone two, identified as emission unit 1005, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr), with a maximum heat input rate of 40 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SBF2.

(yy) One (1) natural gas fired board forming dryer zone three, identified as emission unit 1006, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr), with a maximum heat input rate of 30 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SBF3.

(zz) One (1) dry end seal, identified as emission unit 1007, installed in 1999, with a maximum wallboard throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr) and exhausting to stack SBF4.

(aaa) One (1) 36” belt conveyor and one (1) 32” belt conveyor with feed hopper, identified as 0309, installed in 2005, with a maximum throughput of 750 tons per hour.

(bbb) One (1) cleanout conveyor, identified as emission unit 0202 and installed in 2007, used to cleanout FGD where it accumulates beneath the truck dump area. The conveyor is 20 foot long with a 24 inch wide belt and has a capacity of one (1) ton per hour. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the cleanout conveyor is considered a conveying system.

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

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

(a) One (1) mobile shredder integrated into a traditional bucket, identified as ALLU, installed in 2005, with a maximum throughput of 170.1 tons per hour, and exhausting indoors [326 IAC 6-3-2].

(b) One (1) cold cleaner degreaser, identified as emission unit 1101 and installed in 1999. The surface area of the unit is 9 feet square [326 IAC 8-3-2] [326 IAC 8-3-5].

A.4 Part 70 Permit Applicability [326 IAC 2-7-2]

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

(a) It is a major source, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(22);

(b) It is a source in a source category designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) under 40 CFR 70.3 (Part 70 - Applicability).

SECTION B GENERAL CONDITIONS

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

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

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

(a) This permit, T073-22753-00031, is issued for a fixed term of five (5) years from the issuance date of this permit, as determined in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3-5(f) and IC 13-15-5-3. Subsequent revisions, modifications, or amendments of this permit do not affect the expiration date of this permit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Where specifically designated by this permit or required by an applicable requirement, any application form, report, or compliance certification submitted shall contain

certification by the "responsible official" of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

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

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

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

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

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

and

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

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

(c) The annual compliance certification report shall include the following:

(1) The appropriate identification of each term or condition of this permit that is the basis of the certification;

(2) The compliance status;

(3) Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;

(4) The methods used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period consistent with 326 IAC 2-7-5(3); and

(5) Such other facts, as specified in Sections D of this permit, as IDEM, OAQ may require to determine the compliance status of the source.

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

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

(a) If required by specific condition(s) in Section D of this permit, the Permittee shall maintain and implement Preventive Maintenance Plans (PMPs) including the following information on each facility:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4) For each emergency lasting one (1) hour or more, the Permittee notified IDEM, OAQ, within four (4) daytime business hours after the beginning of the emergency, or after the emergency was discovered or reasonably should have been discovered;

Telephone Number: 1-800-451-6027 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance and Enforcement Branch), or
Telephone Number: 317-233-0178 (ask for Compliance and Enforcement Branch), Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865

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

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

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

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

(A) A description of the emergency;

(B) Any steps taken to mitigate the emissions; and

(C) Corrective actions taken.

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

(6) The Permittee immediately took all reasonable steps to correct the emergency.

(c) In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.

(d) This emergency provision supersedes 326 IAC 1-6 (Malfunctions). This permit condition is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.

(e) The Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency shall make records available upon request to ensure that failure to implement a PMP did not cause or contribute to an exceedance of any limitations on emissions. However, IDEM, OAQ may require that the Preventive Maintenance Plans required under 326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(9) be revised in response to an emergency.

(f) Failure to notify IDEM, OAQ by telephone or facsimile of an emergency lasting more than one (1) hour in accordance with (b)(4) and (5) of this condition shall constitute a violation of 326 IAC 2-7 and any other applicable rules.

(g) If the emergency situation causes a deviation from a technology-based limit, the Permittee may continue to operate the affected emitting facilities during the emergency provided the Permittee immediately takes all reasonable steps to correct the emergency and minimize emissions.

(h) The Permittee shall include all emergencies in the Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report.

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

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-15, the Permittee has been granted a permit shield. The permit shield provides that compliance with the conditions of this permit shall be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements as of the date of permit issuance, provided that either the applicable requirements are included and specifically identified in this permit or the permit contains an explicit determination or concise summary of a determination that other specifically identified requirements are not applicable. The Indiana statutes from IC 13 and rules from 326 IAC, referenced in conditions in this permit, are those applicable at the time the permit was issued. The issuance or possession of this permit shall not alone constitute a defense against an alleged violation of any law, regulation or standard, except for the requirement to obtain a Part 70 permit under 326 IAC 2-7 or for applicable requirements for which a permit shield has been granted.

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

(b) If, after issuance of this permit, it is determined that the permit is in nonconformance with an applicable requirement that applied to the source on the date of permit issuance, IDEM, OAQ, shall immediately take steps to reopen and revise this permit and issue a compliance order to the Permittee to ensure expeditious compliance with the applicable requirement until the permit is reissued. The permit shield shall continue in effect so long as the Permittee is in compliance with the compliance order.

(c) No permit shield shall apply to any permit term or condition that is determined after issuance of this permit to have been based on erroneous information supplied in the permit application. Erroneous information means information that the Permittee knew to be false, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have been known to be false, at the time the information was submitted.

(d) Nothing in 326 IAC 2-7-15 or in this permit shall alter or affect the following:

(1) The provisions of Section 303 of the Clean Air Act (emergency orders), including the authority of the U.S. EPA under Section 303 of the Clean Air Act;

(2) The liability of the Permittee for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of this permit's issuance;

(3) The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with Section 408(a) of the Clean Air Act; and

(4) The ability of U.S. EPA to obtain information from the Permittee under Section 114 of the Clean Air Act.

(e) This permit shield is not applicable to any change made under 326 IAC 2-7-20(b)(2) (Sections 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act changes) and 326 IAC 2-7-20(c)(2) (trading based on State Implementation Plan (SIP) provisions).

(f) This permit shield is not applicable to modifications eligible for group processing until after IDEM, OAQ, has issued the modifications. [326 IAC 2-7-12(c)(7)]

(g) This permit shield is not applicable to minor Part 70 permit modifications until after IDEM, OAQ, has issued the modification. [326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(8)]

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

(a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to T073-22753-00031 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either:

(1) incorporated as originally stated,

(2) revised under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5, or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) That this permit contains a material mistake.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Request for renewal shall be submitted to:

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

(b) A timely renewal application is one that is:

(1) Submitted at least nine (9) months prior to the date of the expiration of this permit; and

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

(c) If the Permittee submits a timely and complete application for renewal of this permit, the source's failure to have a permit is not a violation of 326 IAC 2-7 until IDEM, OAQ takes final action on the renewal application, except that this protection shall cease to apply if, subsequent to the completeness determination, the Permittee fails to submit by the deadline specified in writing by IDEM, OAQ any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

B.18 Permit Amendment or Modification [326 IAC 2-7-11][326 IAC 2-7-12][40 CFR 72]

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

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

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

Any such application shall be certified by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

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

(a) No Part 70 permit revision shall be required under any approved economic incentives, marketable Part 70 permits, emissions trading, and other similar programs or processes for changes that are provided for in a Part 70 permit.

(b) Notwithstanding 326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(1) and 326 IAC 2-7-12(c)(1), minor Part 70 permit modification procedures may be used for Part 70 modifications involving the use of economic incentives, marketable Part 70 permits, emissions trading, and other similar approaches to the extent that such minor Part 70 permit modification procedures are explicitly provided for in the applicable State Implementation Plan (SIP) or in applicable requirements promulgated or approved by the U.S. EPA.

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

(a) The Permittee may make any change or changes at the source that are described in 326 IAC 2-7-20(b),(c), or (e) without a prior permit revision, if each of the following conditions is met:

(1) The changes are not modifications under any provision of Title I of the Clean Air Act;

(2) Any preconstruction approval required by 326 IAC 2-7-10.5 has been obtained;

(3) The changes do not result in emissions which exceed the limitations provided in this permit (whether expressed herein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions);

(4) The Permittee notifies the:

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

and

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

in advance of the change by written notification at least ten (10) days in advance of the proposed change. The Permittee shall attach every such notice to the Permittee's copy of this permit; and

(5) The Permittee maintains records on-site, on a rolling five (5) year basis, which document all such changes and emission trades that are subject to 326 IAC 2-7-20(b),(c), or (e). The Permittee shall make such records available, upon reasonable request, for public review.

Such records shall consist of all information required to be submitted to IDEM, OAQ in the notices specified in 326 IAC 2-7-20(b)(1), (c)(1), and (e)(2).

(b) The Permittee may make Section 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act changes (this term is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(36)) without a permit revision, subject to the constraint of 326 IAC 2-7-20(a). For each such Section 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act change, the required written notification shall include the following:

(1) A brief description of the change within the source;

(2) The date on which the change will occur;

(3) Any change in emissions; and

(4) Any permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change.

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

(c) Emission Trades [326 IAC 2-7-20(c)]
The Permittee may trade emissions increases and decreases at the source, where the applicable SIP provides for such emission trades without requiring a permit revision, subject to the constraints of Section (a) of this condition and those in 326 IAC 2-7-20(c).

(d) Alternative Operating Scenarios [326 IAC 2-7-20(d)]
The Permittee may make changes at the source within the range of alternative operating scenarios that are described in the terms and conditions of this permit in accordance with 326 IAC 2-7-5(9). No prior notification of IDEM, OAQ, or U.S. EPA is required.

(e) Backup fuel switches specifically addressed in, and limited under, Section D of this permit shall not be considered alternative operating scenarios. Therefore, the notification requirements of part (a) of this condition do not apply.

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

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

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

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

(a) Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a Part 70 source is located, or emissions related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

(b) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, have access to and copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

(c) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit;

(d) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, sample or monitor substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements; and

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

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

(a) The Permittee must comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-11 whenever the Permittee seeks to change the ownership or operational control of the source and no other change in the permit is necessary.

(b) Any application requesting a change in the ownership or operational control of the source shall contain a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the current and new Permittee. The application shall be submitted to:

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

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

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

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

(a) The Permittee shall pay annual fees to IDEM, OAQ within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of a billing. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-19(b), if the Permittee does not receive a bill from IDEM, OAQ the applicable fee is due April 1 of each year.

(b) Except as provided in 326 IAC 2-7-19(e), failure to pay may result in administrative enforcement action or revocation of this permit.

(c) The Permittee may call the following telephone numbers: 1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-4230 (ask for OAQ, Billing, Licensing, and Training Section), to determine the appropriate permit fee.

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

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

SECTION C **SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS**

Entire Source

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

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

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

C.2 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]

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

(a) Opacity shall not exceed an average of forty percent (40%) in any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.

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

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

The Permittee shall not open burn any material except as provided in 326 IAC 4-1-3, 326 IAC 4-1-4 or 326 IAC 4-1-6. The previous sentence notwithstanding, the Permittee may open burn in accordance with an open burning approval issued by the Commissioner under 326 IAC 4-1-4.1.

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

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

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

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

C.6 Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations [326 IAC 6-5]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-5 (Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations), fugitive particulate matter emissions shall be controlled according to the plan submitted on March 26, 2007. The plan is included as Attachment A.

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

The Permittee shall comply with the applicable provisions of 326 IAC 1-7 (Stack Height Provisions), for all exhaust stacks through which a potential (before controls) of twenty-five (25) tons per year or more of particulate matter or sulfur dioxide is emitted.

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

(a) Notification requirements apply to each owner or operator. If the combined amount of regulated asbestos containing material (RACM) to be stripped, removed or disturbed is at least 260 linear feet on pipes or 160 square feet on other facility components, or at least thirty-five (35) cubic feet on all facility components, then the notification requirements of 326 IAC 14-10-3 are mandatory. All demolition projects require notification whether or not asbestos is present.

(b) The Permittee shall ensure that a written notification is sent on a form provided by the Commissioner at least ten (10) working days before asbestos stripping or removal work or before demolition begins, per 326 IAC 14-10-3, and shall update such notice as necessary, including, but not limited to the following:

(1) When the amount of affected asbestos containing material increases or decreases by at least twenty percent (20%); or

(2) If there is a change in the following:

(A) Asbestos removal or demolition start date;

(B) Removal or demolition contractor; or

(C) Waste disposal site.

(c) The Permittee shall ensure that the notice is postmarked or delivered according to the guidelines set forth in 326 IAC 14-10-3(2).

(d) The notice to be submitted shall include the information enumerated in 326 IAC 14-10-3(3).

All required notifications shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-52 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

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

(e) Procedures for Asbestos Emission Control
The Permittee shall comply with the applicable emission control procedures in 326 IAC 14-10-4 and 40 CFR 61.145(c). Per 326 IAC 14-10-1, emission control requirements are applicable for any removal or disturbance of RACM greater than three (3) linear feet on pipes or three (3) square feet on any other facility components or a total of at least 0.75 cubic feet on all facility components.

(f) Demolition and Renovation
The Permittee shall thoroughly inspect the affected facility or part of the facility where the demolition or renovation will occur for the presence of asbestos pursuant to 40 CFR 61.145(a).

(g) Indiana Accredited Asbestos Inspector
The Permittee shall comply with 326 IAC 14-10-1(a) that requires the owner or operator, prior to a renovation/demolition, to use an Indiana Accredited Asbestos Inspector to thoroughly inspect the affected portion of the facility for the presence of asbestos. The requirement to use an Indiana Accredited Asbestos inspector is not federally enforceable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) The Permittee shall notify IDEM, OAQ of the actual test date at least fourteen (14) days prior to the actual test date. The notification submitted by the Permittee does not require certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-6-4(b), all test reports must be received by IDEM, OAQ not later than forty-five (45) days after the completion of the testing. An extension may be granted by IDEM, OAQ if the Permittee submits to IDEM, OAQ, a reasonable written explanation not later than five (5) days prior to the end of the initial forty-five (45) day period.

Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

C.10 Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11

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

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

C.11 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

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

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

in writing, prior to the end of the initial ninety (90) day compliance schedule, with full justification of the reasons for the inability to meet this date.

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

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

C.12 Monitoring Methods [326 IAC 3] [40 CFR 60] [40 CFR 63]

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

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

An analog instrument used to measure pressure drop across the baghouses shall have a normal range of 1.0 to 10 inches of water. If a stack test demonstrates compliance with permit conditions at a pressure drop range outside the normal range the Permittee shall install and operate a gauge that will adequately measure the demonstrated range.

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

C.14 Emergency Reduction Plans [326 IAC 1-5-2] [326 IAC 1-5-3]

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

(a) The Permittee prepared and submitted written emergency reduction plans (ERPs) consistent with safe operating procedures on November 30, 1999.

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

C.15 Risk Management Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)] [40 CFR 68]

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

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

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

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

(1) initial inspection and evaluation;

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

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

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

(1) monitoring results;

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

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

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

(e) The Permittee shall maintain the following records:

(1) monitoring data;

(2) monitor performance data, if applicable; and

(3) corrective actions taken.

(f) For the purposes of this Condition:

(1) “Exceedance” shall mean a condition that is detected by monitoring that provides data in terms of an emission limitation or standard and that indicates that emissions are, or opacity is, greater than the applicable emission limitation or standard (or less than the applicable standard in the case of a percent reduction requirement), consistent with any averaging period specified for averaging the results of the monitoring.

(2) “Excursion” shall mean a departure from an indicator range established for monitoring under Section D of this permit, consistent with any averaging period specified for averaging the results of the monitoring.

C.17 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.18 Emission Statement [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(iii)][326 IAC 2-7-5(7)][326 IAC 2-7-19(c)][326 IAC 2-6]

(a) In accordance with the compliance schedule specified in 326 IAC 2-6-3(b)(1), starting in 2004 and every three (3) years thereafter, the Permittee shall submit by July 1 an emission statement covering the previous calendar year. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4(c) and shall meet the following requirements:

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

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

The statement must be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Technical Support and Modeling Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
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.19 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, any notice, report, or other submission required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.

(d) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, all reports required in Section D of this permit shall be submitted within thirty (30) days of the end of the reporting period. All reports do require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(e) Reporting periods are based on calendar years, unless otherwise specified in this permit. For the purpose of this permit “calendar year” means the twelve (12) month period from January 1 to December 31 inclusive.

Stratospheric Ozone Protection

C.21 Compliance with 40 CFR 82 and 326 IAC 22-1

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

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

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

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

SECTION D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(a) One (1) raw materials truck dumping station, identified as emission unit 0201, installed in 1999 and with a maximum capacity of 120,000 lb/hr. The truck dumping station is not enclosed.

(b) One (1) FGD storage bin, identified as emission unit 0301, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 300 tons. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage bin is considered a transfer point.

(c) One (1) reclaim storage bin, identified as emission unit 0302, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 100 tons, using integral baghouse BSR1 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage bin is considered a transfer point.

(d) Two (2) biogrinders, identified as emission unit 0303, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 30,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BRC1 and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the biogrinders are considered crushing operations.

(e) One (1) FGD storage building, identified as emission unit 0304, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 50,000 tons of FGD and other gypsum materials. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage building is considered an affected facility.

(f) FGD Conveyors from NIPSCO, identified as emission unit 0305 were installed in 1999. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the FGD conveyors are considered a conveying system. The conveyors maximum throughput of 165,068 lb/hr includes:

(1) FGD conveyors from NIPSCO to the FGD building;

(2) FGD bin infeed conveyors; and

(3) FGD steel feeder belt and sandwich belt conveyor.

(g) Reclaim conveyors from the steel feeder to the reclaim bin, identified as emission unit 0306, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 30,000 lb/hr using integral baghouse BRC1 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the reclaim conveyors are considered a conveying system.

(h) One (1) FGD bin discharge belt conveyor, identified as emission unit 0307, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 165,068 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BST1 and BST2 as control of the transfer point from the reclaim bin discharge belt conveyor to this unit and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the discharge belt conveyor is considered a conveying system.

(i) One (1) reclaim bin discharge belt conveyor, identified as emission unit 0308, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 30,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BST1 or BST2 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the discharge belt conveyor is considered a conveying system.

(l) One (1) landplaster kettle feed bin, identified as emission unit 0501, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 72,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BLB1 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the kettle feed bin is considered a transfer point.

(m) One (1) landplaster kettle feed bin, identified as emission unit 0502, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 72,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BLB2 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the kettle feed bin is considered a transfer point.

(n) One (1) totally enclosed landplaster bin with feeder, identified as emission unit 0601, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 5 tons using integral baghouse BLB2 for control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the bin with feeder is considered an enclosed transfer point.

(o) One (1) totally enclosed volumetric feeder lignosulfate, identified as emission unit 0602, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 175 lbs/hr (5 cubic feet).

(p) Four (4) totally enclosed ball mills, identified as emission units 0603 through 0606, installed in 1999, each with a maximum throughput of 300 lbs/hr. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the ball mills are considered a grinding operation.

(q) One (1) ball mill accelerator pneumatic system, identified as emission unit 0607, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 1,200 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BBM1 as control and exhausting indoors.

(r) One (1) Kason Sifter, identified as emission unit 0608, installed in 2000, with a maximum capacity of 1,200 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BLB1 for control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the Kason Sifter is considered a screening operation.

(s) Two (2) natural gas-fired kettle heaters, identified as emission unit 0701, installed in 1999, with a maximum heat input rate of 20 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SCS1. The kettle heaters calcine 60,000 pounds of landplaster per hour in kettle/hot pit 0703.

(t) Two (2) natural gas-fired kettle heaters, identified as emission unit 0702, installed in 1999, with a maximum heat input rate of 20 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SCS2. The kettle heaters calcine 60,000 pounds of landplaster per hour in kettle/hot pit 0704.

(w) Two (2) stucco recirculating bucket elevators, identified as emission unit 0801, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 200,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the bucket elevators are considered a conveying system.

(x) One (1) stucco cooling airveyor, identified as emission unit 0802, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 120,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSC1 for control and exhausting to stack SSC1.

(y) One (1) stucco reject storage bin, identified as emission unit 0803, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 5 tons, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage bin is considered a transfer point.

(z) One (1) stucco storage bin, identified as emission unit 0804, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 300 tons, using integral baghouse BSB1 for control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage bin is considered a transfer point.

(aa) One (1) stucco storage bin, identified as emission unit 0805, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 300 tons, using integral baghouse BSB2 for control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage bin is

considered a transfer point.

(bb) Entoleters #1 and #2, identified as emission unit 0806 and 0818, installed in 1999 and 2003, each with a maximum throughput of 120,000 pounds of stucco per hour, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the entoleters are considered grinding mills.

(cc) One (1) rotary screen, identified as emission unit 0807, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 200,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the rotary screen is considered a screening operation.

(dd) One (1) pneumatic transfer of reject stucco, identified as emission unit 0808, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 50,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSP1 for control and exhausting indoors.

(ee) One (1) 18" screw conveyor (hot pit collection), identified as emission unit 0809, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 120,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.

(ff) One (1) 18" screw conveyor (weigh belt scalping), identified as emission unit 0810, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 120,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.

(gg) Two (2) 24" screw conveyors (stucco transfer), identified as emission unit 0811, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 200,000 lb/hr per conveyor, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.

(hh) Two (2) 24" screw conveyors (stucco transfer), identified as emission unit 0812, installed in 1999 with, a maximum throughput of 200,000 lb/hr per conveyor, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.

(ii) One (1) 12" screw conveyor (reject stucco & paper), identified as emission unit 0813, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 50,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.

(jj) One (1) 9" screw conveyor (return stucco dust), identified as emission unit 0814, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 100,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.

(kk) One (1) reject stucco bucket elevator, identified as emission unit 0815, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 120,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the bucket elevator is considered a conveying system.

(ll) One (1) weigh belt feeder (stucco supply), identified as emission unit 0816, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 120,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the belt feeder is considered a transfer point.

(mm) One (1) pin mixer, identified as emission unit 0817, installed in 1999, with a maximum production of 250,000 lbs of wet board/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.

(nn) Three (3) dry additive bins, identified as emission units 0901, 0902, and 0907, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 1,396 lb/hr, 2,500 lb/hr, and 1,396 lb/hr, respectively. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the additive bins

are considered a transfer points.

(oo) Four (4) dry additive bins, identified as emission units 0903, 0904, 0905, and 0906, installed in 1999, each with a maximum capacity of 1,396 lb/hr.

(pp) One (1) pneumatic transfer from truck, identified as emission unit 0908, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 50,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BAS1 for control and exhausting to stack SAS1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the pneumatic system is considered a conveying system.

(qq) One (1) starch storage bin, identified as emission unit 0909, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 40 tons, using integral baghouse BAS1 for control and exhausting to stack SAS1.

(rr) One (1) additives collecting belt, identified as emission unit 0910, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 5,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BAS2 for control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the belt conveyor is considered a conveying system.

(ss) Six (6) additive tanks, identified as emission units 0911 through 0916, installed in 1999, each with a maximum capacity of 8,000 gallons.

(tt) One (1) natural gas fired edge heater consisting of eight (8) individual burners, identified as emission unit 1001, installed in 1999, with a total heat input rate of 20 MMBtu/hr, a maximum wallboard throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr), and exhausting indoors.

(uu) One (1) end trim system including, 2 pre-cut saws, 2 bundlers with end trim saw, a riser saw and a re-cut saw, identified as emission unit 1002, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 1,975 lb/hr of end trim, using integral baghouse BST1 or BST2 for control and exhausting indoors.

(aaa) One (1) 36” belt conveyor and one (1) 32” belt conveyor with feed hopper, identified as 0309, installed in 2005, with a maximum throughput of 750 tons per hour.

(bbb) One (1) cleanout conveyor, identified as emission unit 0202 and installed in 2007, used to cleanout FGD where it accumulates beneath the truck dump area. The conveyor is 20 foot long with a 24 inch wide belt and has a capacity of one (1) ton per hour. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the cleanout conveyor is considered a conveying system.

Insignificant Activities:

(a) One (1) mobile shredder integrated into a traditional bucket, identified as ALLU, installed in 2005, with a maximum throughput of 170.1 tons per hour, and exhausting indoors [326 IAC 6-3-2].

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

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

D.1.1 Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes [326 IAC 6-3-2]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emission rate from the following facilities shall not exceed the pound per hour emission rate established as E in one of the following formulas and listed in the table below:

Emission Source	Emission Source ID	Maximum Throughput (tons/hr)	Maximum Allowable Emission Rate (lb/hr)
Truck Dumping FGD	0201	60.0	46.3
FGD Storage Bin	0301	82.5	49.4
FGD Storage Building	0304	82.5	49.4
FGD Conveyors from NIPSCO	0305	82.5	49.4
Reclaim Bin Infeed Conveyors	0306	15.0	25.2
FGD Bin Discharge Conveyor	0307	82.5	49.4
Reclaim Bin Discharge Conveyors	0308	15.0	25.2
Conveyor System (32” and 36” belt feed plus hopper)	0309	750	73.9
Volumetric Feeder Lignosulfate	0602	0.09	0.8
Ball Mill #1	0603	0.15	1.15
Ball Mill #2	0604	0.15	1.15
Ball Mill #3	0605	0.15	1.15
Ball Mill #4	0606	0.15	1.15
Ball Mill Accelerator Pneumatic System	0607	0.60	2.91
Kettle Heaters	0701	30.0	40.0
Kettle Heaters	0702	30.0	40.0
Stucco Cooling Airveyor	0802	60.0	46.3
Pneumatic Transfer of Reject Stucco	0808	25.0	35.4
18" Screw Conveyor, Hot Pit Collector	0809	60.0	46.3
18" Screw Conveyor, Weigh Belt Scalping	0810	60.0	46.3
2 24" Screw Conveyors, Stucco Collection	0811	200	58.5
2 24" Screw Conveyors, Stucco Transport	0812	200	58.5
12" Screw Conveyor, Reject Stucco and Paper	0813	25.0	35.4
9" Screw Conveyor, Return Stucco Dust	0814	4.91	11.9
Pin Mixer	0817	125	53.5
Dry Additive Storage Bins	0901, 0907	1.40	5.14
Dry Additive Storage Bins	0902	1.25	4.76
Dry Additive Storage Bins	0903, 0904, 0905, 0906	2.79	8.16
Starch Pneumatic System	0908, 0909	25.0	35.4
Additives Collecting Belt	0910	2.49	7.56
Edge Heater	1001	38.4	42.2
End Trim System	1002	0.98	4.07
Mobile crusher/screener	ALLU	170	56.8
Ball Mill #1	0603	0.15	1.15
Ball Mill #2	0604	0.15	1.15
Ball Mill #3	0605	0.15	1.15
Ball Mill #4	0606	0.15	1.15
Additives Collecting Belt	0910	2.49	7.56
Cleanout Conveyor	0202	1.00	4.10

The pounds per hour limitations are calculated with the following equations:

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

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

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

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e)(3), when the process weight exceeds 200 tons per hour, the maximum allowable emissions may exceed the emission limits shown in the table above, provided the concentration of particulate matter in the gas discharged to the atmosphere is less than 0.10 pounds per 1,000 pounds of gases.

D.1.2 PSD Minor Source Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable the allowable PM and PM10 from the following facilities shall not exceed the pound per hour emission rate listed in the table below:

Emission Unit	Source ID	Control Device	PM and PM10 Emission limit (lb/hr)
Reclaim Storage Bin	0302	BSR1	0.30
Recycle Crushing/Bio Grinder, Reclaim Bin Infeed Conveyors	0303, 0306	BRC1	1.85
Cage mill flash dryer system	0401	BCM1	5.99
Kettle Feed Landplaster Bins #1,	0501	BLB1	0.15
Kettle/Hot Pit #1 (see note 2)	0703	BCS1	1.64
Kettle/Hot Pit #2 (see note 2)	0704	BCS2	1.64
Kason Sifter (see note 3)	0608	BLB1	0.00
Kettle Feed Landplaster Bins #2, Landplaster Bin with Feeder	0502, 0601	BLB2	0.15
Stucco Elevators and Storage Bins (#1, #2, Reject), Entoleters (#1, #2), Rotary Screen, Reject Stucco Bucket Elevator, Weigh Belt Feeder, Stucco Supply, Hot Pit Collector, Conveyors (9", 12", 18", 24"), Pin Mixer	0801, 0803, 0804, 0805, 0806, 0818, 0807, 0815, 0816, 0809, 0810, 0811, 0812, 0813, 0814, 0817	BSH1	1.49
FGD Bin Discharge Conveyor, Reclaim Bin Discharge Conveyors	0307, 0308	BST1 or BST2	2.86
Stucco Cooling Airveyor	0802	BSC1	4.08
Pneumatic Transfer of Reject Stucco	0808	BSP1	0.13
Ball Mill Accelerator Pneumatic System	0607	BBM1	0.09
Starch Pneumatic System	0908, 0909	BAS1	0.27

Compliance with the above limits and the limits in Conditions D.2.1, combined with PM/PM10 emissions from the other emission units at the source, shall limit source wide PM/PM10

emissions to less than 250 tons per year and render 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.3 Particulate Control [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]

(a) In order to comply with Condition D.1.1, baghouses BSR1, BRC1, BST1, BST2, BLB1, BLB2, BBM1, BSH1, BSC1, BSB1, BSB2, BSP1, BAS1 and BAS2 for PM control shall be in operation and control emissions from facilities 0302, 0303, 0306, 0307, 0308, 0501, 0502, 0601, 0607, 0608, 0801 through 0816, 0817, 0818, 0908, 0909, and 1002 at all times that these facilities are in operation.

(b) 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 dated 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.

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

D.1.4 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Once per day visible emission notations of the buildings vents (the following operations are totally enclosed: 0301, 0304, 0305, 0602-0606, 0901- 0907, and ALLU) and the exhaust from stacks SCS1, SCS2, SSH1, SSC1, and SAS1 shall be performed during normal daylight operations. 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.

(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 steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.1.5 Parametric Monitoring

The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouses used in conjunction with the facilities listed in Condition D.1.4, at least once per day when these facilities are in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouse is outside the normal range of 1.0 and 6.5 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

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

D.1.6 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

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

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

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

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

D.1.7 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with Conditions D.1.4, the Permittee shall maintain records of once per day visible emission notations of the building vents and stacks SCS1, SCS2, SAS1, SSH1, and SSC1. 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).

(b) To document compliance with Condition D.1.5, the Permittee shall maintain the daily records of the pressure drop across each baghouse. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a pressure drop reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a pressure drop reading (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.

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

D.1.8 General Provisions Relating to New Source Performance Standards [326 IAC 12-1-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1 for facilities described in this section except as otherwise specified in CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO.

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

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

D.1.9 Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO] [326 IAC 12]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12 for facilities described in this section as follows:

Subpart OOO—Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants

§ 60.670 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a)(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (a)(2), (b), (c), and (d) of this section, the provisions of this subpart are applicable to the following affected facilities in fixed or portable nonmetallic mineral processing plants: each crusher, grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, belt conveyor, bagging operation, storage bin, enclosed truck or railcar loading station. Also, crushers and grinding mills at hot mix asphalt facilities that reduce the size of nonmetallic minerals embedded in recycled asphalt pavement and subsequent affected facilities up to, but not including, the first storage silo or bin are subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(e) An affected facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction, reconstruction, or modification after August 31, 1983 is subject to the requirements of this part.

(f) Table 1 of this subpart specifies the provisions of subpart A of this part 60 that apply and those that do not apply to owners and operators of affected facilities subject to this subpart.

Table 1_Applicability of Subpart A to Subpart OOO

Subpart A reference	Applies to Subpart OOO	Comment
60.1, Applicability	Yes	
60.2, Definitions	Yes	
60.3, Units and abbreviations	Yes	
60.4, Address:		
(a).....	Yes	
(b).....	Yes	
60.5, Determination of construction or modification	Yes	
60.6, Review of plans	Yes	
60.7, Notification and recordkeeping is not required	Yes	Except in (a)(2) report of anticipated date of initial startup (§ 60.676(h)).

Table 1_Applicability of Subpart A to Subpart OOO (Continued)

Subpart A reference	Applies to Subpart OOO	Comment
60.8, Performance tests	Yes	Except in (d), after 30 days notice for an initially scheduled performance test, any rescheduled performance test requires 7 days notice, not 30 days (§ 60.675(g)).
60.9, Availability of information	Yes	
60.10, State authority	Yes	
60.11, Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements	Yes	Except in (b) under certain conditions(§§ 60.675 (c)(3) and(c)(4)), Method 9

		observation may be reduced from 3 hours to1 hour. Some affected facilities exempted from Method 9 tests (§60.675(h)).
60.12, Circumvention	Yes	
60.13, Monitoring requirements	Yes	
60.14, Modification	Yes	
60.15, Reconstruction	Yes	
60.16, Priority list	Yes	
60.17, Incorporations by reference	Yes	
60.18, General control device	No	Flares will not be used to comply with the emission limits.
60.19, General notification and reporting requirements.	Yes	

[51 FR 31337, Aug. 1, 1985, as amended at 62 FR 31359, June 9, 1997]

§ 60.671 Definitions.

All terms used in this subpart, but not specifically defined in this section, shall have the meaning given them in the Act and in subpart A of this part.

Bagging operation means the mechanical process by which bags are filled with nonmetallic minerals.

Belt conveyor means a conveying device that transports material from one location to another by means of an endless belt that is carried on a series of idlers and routed around a pulley at each end.

Bucket elevator means a conveying device of nonmetallic minerals consisting of a head and foot assembly which supports and drives an endless single or double strand chain or belt to which buckets are attached.

Building means any frame structure with a roof.

Capacity means the cumulative rated capacity of all initial crushers that are part of the plant.

Capture system means the equipment (including enclosures, hoods, ducts, fans, dampers, etc.) used to capture and transport particulate matter generated by one or more process operations to a control device.

Control device means the air pollution control equipment used to reduce particulate matter emissions released to the atmosphere from one or more process operations at a nonmetallic mineral processing plant.

Conveying system means a device for transporting materials from one piece of equipment or location to another location within a plant. Conveying systems include but are not limited to the following: Feeders, belt conveyors, bucket elevators and pneumatic systems.

Crusher means a machine used to crush any nonmetallic minerals, and includes, but is not limited to, the following types: jaw, gyratory, cone, roll, rod mill, hammermill, and impactor.

Enclosed truck or railcar loading station means that portion of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant where nonmetallic minerals are loaded by an enclosed conveying system into enclosed trucks or railcars.

Fixed plant means any nonmetallic mineral processing plant at which the processing equipment specified in §60.670(a) is attached by a cable, chain, turnbuckle, bolt or other means (except electrical connections) to any anchor, slab, or structure including bedrock.

Fugitive emission means particulate matter that is not collected by a capture system and is released to the atmosphere at the point of generation.

Grinding mill means a machine used for the wet or dry fine crushing of any nonmetallic mineral. Grinding mills include, but are not limited to, the following types: hammer, roller, rod, pebble and ball, and fluid energy. The grinding mill includes the air conveying system, air separator, or air classifier, where such systems are used.

Initial crusher means any crusher into which nonmetallic minerals can be fed without prior crushing in the plant.

Nonmetallic mineral means any of the following minerals or any mixture of which the majority is any of the following minerals:

(a) Crushed and Broken Stone, including Limestone, Dolomite, Granite, Traprock, Sandstone, Quartz, Quartzite, Marl, Marble, Slate, Shale, Oil Shale, and Shell.

(b) Sand and Gravel.

(c) Clay including Kaolin, Fireclay, Bentonite, Fuller's Earth, Ball Clay, and Common Clay.

(d) Rock Salt.

(e) Gypsum.

(f) Sodium Compounds, including Sodium Carbonate, Sodium Chloride, and Sodium Sulfate.

(g) Pumice.

(h) Gilsonite.

(i) Talc and Pyrophyllite.

(j) Boron, including Borax, Kernite, and Colemanite.

(k) Barite.

(l) Fluorospar.

(m) Feldspar.

(n) Diatomite.

(o) Perlite.

(p) Vermiculite.

(q) Mica.

(r) Kyanite, including Andalusite, Sillimanite, Topaz, and Dumortierite.

Nonmetallic mineral processing plant means any combination of equipment that is used to crush or grind any nonmetallic mineral wherever located, including lime plants, power plants, steel mills, asphalt concrete plants, portland cement plants, or any other facility processing nonmetallic minerals except as provided in §60.670 (b) and (c).

Portable plant means any nonmetallic mineral processing plant that is mounted on any chassis or skids and may be moved by the application of a lifting or pulling force. In addition, there shall be no cable, chain, turnbuckle, bolt or other means (except electrical connections) by which any piece of equipment is attached or clamped to any anchor, slab, or structure, including bedrock that must be removed prior to the application of a lifting or pulling force for the purpose of transporting the unit.

Production line means all affected facilities (crushers, grinding mills, screening operations, bucket elevators, belt conveyors, bagging operations, storage bins, and enclosed truck and railcar loading stations) which are directly connected or are connected together by a conveying system.

Screening operation means a device for separating material according to size by passing undersize material through one or more mesh surfaces (screens) in series, and retaining oversize material on the mesh surfaces (screens).

Size means the rated capacity in tons per hour of a crusher, grinding mill, bucket elevator, bagging operation, or enclosed truck or railcar loading station; the total surface area of the top screen of a screening operation; the width of a conveyor belt; and the rated capacity in tons of a storage bin.

Stack emission means the particulate matter that is released to the atmosphere from a capture system.

Storage bin means a facility for storage (including surge bins) or nonmetallic minerals prior to further processing or loading.

Transfer point means a point in a conveying operation where the nonmetallic mineral is transferred to or from a belt conveyor except where the nonmetallic mineral is being transferred to a stockpile.

Truck dumping means the unloading of nonmetallic minerals from movable vehicles designed to transport nonmetallic minerals from one location to another. Movable vehicles include but are not limited to: trucks, front end loaders, skip hoists, and railcars.

Vent means an opening through which there is mechanically induced air flow for the purpose of exhausting from a building air carrying particulate matter emissions from one or more affected facilities.

Wet mining operation means a mining or dredging operation designed and operated to extract any nonmetallic mineral regulated under this subpart from deposits existing at or below the water table, where the nonmetallic mineral is saturated with water.

Wet screening operation means a screening operation at a nonmetallic mineral processing plant which removes unwanted material or which separates marketable fines from the product by a washing process which is designed and operated at all times such that the product is saturated with water.

[51 FR 31337, Aug. 1, 1985, as amended at 62 FR 31359, June 9, 1997]

§ 60.672 Standard for particulate matter.

(a) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by §60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any transfer point on belt conveyors or from any other affected facility any stack emissions which:

(1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.05 g/dscm (0.022 gr/dscf); and

(2) Exhibit greater than 7 percent opacity, unless the stack emissions are discharged from an affected facility using a wet scrubbing control device. Facilities using a wet scrubber must comply with the reporting provisions of §60.676 (c), (d), and (e).

(b) On and after the sixtieth day after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup as required under §60.11 of this part, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any transfer point on belt conveyors or from any other affected facility any fugitive emissions which exhibit greater than 10 percent opacity, except as provided in paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of this section.

(c) On and after the sixtieth day after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup as required under §60.11 of this part, no owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any crusher, at which a capture system is not used, fugitive emissions which exhibit greater than 15 percent opacity.

(d) Truck dumping of nonmetallic minerals into any screening operation, feed hopper, or crusher is exempt from the requirements of this section.

(e) If any transfer point on a conveyor belt or any other affected facility is enclosed in a building, then each enclosed affected facility must comply with the emission limits in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this

section, or the building enclosing the affected facility or facilities must comply with the following emission limits:

(1) No owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any building enclosing any transfer point on a conveyor belt or any other affected facility any visible fugitive emissions except emissions from a vent as defined in §60.671.

(2) No owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any vent of any building enclosing any transfer point on a conveyor belt or any other affected facility emissions which exceed the stack emissions limits in paragraph (a) of this section.

(f) On and after the sixtieth day after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup as required under §60.11 of this part, no owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any baghouse that controls emissions from only an individual, enclosed storage bin, stack emissions which exhibit greater than 7 percent opacity.

(g) Owners or operators of multiple storage bins with combined stack emissions shall comply with the emission limits in paragraph (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section.

[51 FR 31337, Aug. 1, 1985, as amended at 62 FR 31359, June 9, 1997; 65 FR 61778, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.675 Test methods and procedures.

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in §60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in §60.8(b). Acceptable alternative methods and procedures are given in paragraph (e) of this section.

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standards in §60.672(a) as follows:

(1) Method 5 or Method 17 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration. The sample volume shall be at least 1.70 dscm (60 dscf). For Method 5, if the gas stream being sampled is at ambient temperature, the sampling probe and filter may be operated without heaters. If the gas stream is above ambient temperature, the sampling probe and filter may be operated at a temperature high enough, but no higher than 121 °C (250 °F), to prevent water condensation on the filter.

(2) Method 9 and the procedures in §60.11 shall be used to determine opacity.

(c)(1) In determining compliance with the particulate matter standards in §60.672 (b) and (c), the owner or operator shall use Method 9 and the procedures in §60.11, with the following additions:

(i) The minimum distance between the observer and the emission source shall be 4.57 meters (15 feet).

(ii) The observer shall, when possible, select a position that minimizes interference from other fugitive emission sources (e.g., road dust). The required observer position relative to the sun (Method 9, Section 2.1) must be followed.

(iii) For affected facilities using wet dust suppression for particulate matter control, a visible mist is sometimes generated by the spray. The water mist must not be confused with particulate matter emissions and is not to be considered a visible emission. When a water mist of this nature is present, the observation of emissions is to be made at a point in the plume where the mist is no longer visible.

(2) In determining compliance with the opacity of stack emissions from any baghouse that controls emissions only from an individual enclosed storage bin under §60.672(f) of this subpart, using Method 9, the duration of the Method 9 observations shall be 1 hour (ten 6-minute averages).

(3) When determining compliance with the fugitive emissions standard for any affected facility described under §60.672(b) of this subpart, the duration of the Method 9 observations may be reduced from 3 hours (thirty 6-minute averages) to 1 hour (ten 6-minute averages) only if the following conditions apply:

(i) There are no individual readings greater than 10 percent opacity; and

(ii) There are no more than 3 readings of 10 percent for the 1-hour period.

(4) When determining compliance with the fugitive emissions standard for any crusher at which a capture system is not used as described under §60.672(c) of this subpart, the duration of the Method 9 observations may be reduced from 3 hours (thirty 6-minute averages) to 1 hour (ten 6-minute averages) only if the following conditions apply:

(i) There are no individual readings greater than 15 percent opacity; and

(ii) There are no more than 3 readings of 15 percent for the 1-hour period.

(d) In determining compliance with §60.672(e), the owner or operator shall use Method 22 to determine fugitive emissions. The performance test shall be conducted while all affected facilities inside the building are operating. The performance test for each building shall be at least 75 minutes in duration, with each side of the building and the roof being observed for at least 15 minutes.

(e) The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures specified in this section:

(1) For the method and procedure of paragraph (c) of this section, if emissions from two or more facilities continuously interfere so that the opacity of fugitive emissions from an individual affected facility cannot be read, either of the following procedures may be used:

(i) Use for the combined emission stream the highest fugitive opacity standard applicable to any of the individual affected facilities contributing to the emissions stream.

(ii) Separate the emissions so that the opacity of emissions from each affected facility can be read.

(g) If, after 30 days notice for an initially scheduled performance test, there is a delay (due to operational problems, etc.) in conducting any rescheduled performance test required in this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall submit a notice to the Administrator at least 7 days prior to any rescheduled performance test.

[54 FR 6680, Feb. 14, 1989, as amended at 62 FR 31360, June 9, 1997]

§ 60.676 Reporting and recordkeeping.

(a) Each owner or operator seeking to comply with §60.670(d) shall submit to the Administrator the following information about the existing facility being replaced and the replacement piece of equipment.

(1) For a crusher, grinding mill, bucket elevator, bagging operation, or enclosed truck or railcar loading station:

(i) The rated capacity in megagrams or tons per hour of the existing facility being replaced and

(ii) The rated capacity in tons per hour of the replacement equipment.

(2) For a screening operation:

(i) The total surface area of the top screen of the existing screening operation being replaced and

(ii) The total surface area of the top screen of the replacement screening operation.

(3) For a conveyor belt:

(i) The width of the existing belt being replaced and

(ii) The width of the replacement conveyor belt.

(4) For a storage bin:

(i) The rated capacity in megagrams or tons of the existing storage bin being replaced and

(ii) The rated capacity in megagrams or tons of replacement storage bins.

(b) [Reserved]

(f) The owner or operator of any affected facility shall submit written reports of the results of all performance tests conducted to demonstrate compliance with the standards set forth in §60.672 of this subpart, including reports of opacity observations made using Method 9 to demonstrate compliance with §60.672(b), (c), and (f), and reports of observations using Method 22 to demonstrate compliance with §60.672(e).

(h) The subpart A requirement under §60.7(a)(2) for notification of the anticipated date of initial startup of an affected facility shall be waived for owners or operators of affected facilities regulated under this subpart.

(i) A notification of the actual date of initial startup of each affected facility shall be submitted to the Administrator.

(1) For a combination of affected facilities in a production line that begin actual initial startup on the same day, a single notification of startup may be submitted by the owner or operator to the Administrator. The notification shall be postmarked within 15 days after such date and shall include a description of each affected facility, equipment manufacturer, and serial number of the equipment, if available.

(2) For portable aggregate processing plants, the notification of the actual date of initial startup shall include both the home office and the current address or location of the portable plant.

(j) The requirements of this section remain in force until and unless the Agency, in delegating enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Act, approves reporting requirements or an alternative means of compliance surveillance adopted by such States. In that event, affected facilities within the State will be relieved of the obligation to comply with the reporting requirements of this section, provided that they comply with requirements established by the State.

[51 FR 31337, Aug. 1, 1985, as amended at 54 FR 6680, Feb. 14, 1989; 62 FR 31360, June 9, 1997; 65 FR 61778, Oct. 17, 2000]

SECTION D.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(vv) One (1) wet end seal, identified as emission unit 1003, installed in 1999, with a maximum wallboard throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr) and exhausting to stack SBF5.

(ww) One (1) natural gas fired board forming dryer zone one, identified as emission unit 1004, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr), with a maximum heat input rate of 50 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SBF1.

(xx) One (1) natural gas fired board forming dryer zone two, identified as emission unit 1005, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr), with a maximum heat input rate of 40 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SBF2.

(yy) One (1) natural gas fired board forming dryer zone three, identified as emission unit 1006, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr), with a maximum heat input rate of 30 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SBF3.

(zz) One (1) dry end seal, identified as emission unit 1007, installed in 1999, with a maximum wallboard throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr) and exhausting to stack SBF4.

(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 PSD Minor Source Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable, the PM and PM10 from the wallboard dryer zones and wet and dry end seals (1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, and 1007) shall each not exceed 0.43 pounds per 1,000 ft^2 when producing DENS wallboard. When producing DENS wallboard, production is limited to 168,000 MSF (1000 ft^2) per twelve (12) consecutive month period.

Compliance with above limits, the limits in Condition D.1.2, combined with the PM and PM10 emissions from other emission units at the source shall limit PM and PM10 emissions to less than 250 tons per year and render 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable.

D.2.2 Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emission rate from each of the wallboard dryer zones and wet and dry end seals (1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, and 1007) shall not exceed 42.2 lb/hr when operating at a process weight rate of 38.4 tons per hour.

The pound per hour limitations are calculated with the following equations:

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

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

D.2.3 VOC Emission Limitation [326 IAC 8-1-6]

Pursuant to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 (BACT), CP-073-9573-00031 issued on September 23, 1998, and as revised by this permit, the source shall comply with the following:

(a) Volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from the wallboard dryer zones and wet and

dry end seals (1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, and 1007), constructed after January 1, 1980, shall have the following limitations:

(1) When producing non-DENS wallboard, VOC emissions from the wet and dry end seals and wallboard dryer zones (1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, and 1007) shall not exceed 0.19 lbs VOC per 1000-ft^2 board; and

(2) Production of DENS wallboard shall be limited to 168,000 MSF (1000 ft^2) per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month, and VOC emissions shall not exceed 0.72 lbs VOC per 1000-ft^2 board.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.2.4 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

Compliance with the VOC content and emission limitations contained in Condition D.2.3 shall be determined from DENS and non-DENS production and product specific VOC emission limits. The term DENS refers to a product line unique to Georgia Pacific, emission limits were derived by the source from material balance calculations based on the quality and composition of the additives used in the wallboard production process.

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

In order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.2.1, within 180 days after issuance of this Part 70 permit, the Permittee shall perform PM and PM-10 testing for the wallboard dryer zones and wet and dry end seals (1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, and 1007), utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the most recent valid compliance demonstration. PM10 includes filterable PM10 and condensable PM10. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section C - Performance Testing.

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

D.2.6 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Daily visible emission notations of the stacks described in this section (SBF1 through SBF5) exhaust shall be performed once per day, during DENS production, during normal daylight operations. 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.

(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 at any baghouse exhaust, the Permittee shall take reasonable steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

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

D.2.7 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with Conditions D.2.1 and D.2.3, the Permittee shall maintain records of the amount of non-DENS and DENS wallboard production and the amount of DENS wallboard produced. The Permittee shall maintain records of the material balance

calculations performed to calculate the VOC emissions based on the quantity and composition of the additives used.

(b) To document compliance with Condition D.2.6, the Permittee shall maintain records of the visible emission notations of the stack exhaust from stacks described in this section (SBF1 through SBF5) once per day during DENS production. 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.2.7 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Condition D.2.3 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 D.3 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(j) One (1) natural gas fired cage mill flash drying system, identified as emission unit 0401, installed in 1999 and modified in 2002, with a maximum production of 144,000 lbs/hr, using integral baghouse BCM1 and exhausting to stack SCM1. The design outlet grain loading of the baghouse BCM1 is 0.02 grains per standard cubic foot (grains/sdcf) and the flow rate is 17,475 standard cubic feet per minute (scfm). Under the Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU) the cage mill flash system is considered a dryer.

(k) One (1) natural gas fired cage mill flash dryer air heater, identified as emission unit 0402, installed in 1999, with a maximum heat input rate of 40 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SCM1. Under the Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU) the cage mill flash system is considered a dryer. The cage mill supplies indirect heat to gypsum, the rate of production is 165,000 lbs/hr.

(u) One (1) kettle/hot pit, identified as emission unit 0703, installed in 1999, with a maximum production of 60,000 lbs of stucco/hr, using integral baghouse BCS1 for control and exhausting to stack SCS3. Under the Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU) the kettle/hot pit is considered a calcining kettle.

(v) One (1) kettle/hot pit, identified as emission unit 0704, installed in 1999, with a maximum production of 60,000 lbs of stucco/hr, using integral baghouse BCS2 for control and exhausting to stack SCS4. Under the Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU) the kettle/hot pit is considered a calcining kettle.

(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 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)] [40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan, in accordance with Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit, is required for these facilities (0401, 0402, 0703, and 0704) and the control devices (BCM1, BCS1, and BCS2).

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.3.2 Particulate Control [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)] [40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU]

(a) In order to comply with Condition D.3.9, baghouses (BCM1, BCS1, and BCS2) for PM control shall be in operation and control emissions at all times that these facilities (0401, 0402, 0703, and 0704) are in operation.

(b) 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 dated the failed units will be repaired or replaced. The notification shall also include the status of the applicable compliance monitoring parameters with respect to normal, and the results of any response actions taken up to the time of notification.

D.3.3 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [40 CFR 60.8(a)] [40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.8(a), and in order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.3.9, the Permittee shall perform particulate matter (PM) testing, utilizing methods as approved by the

Commissioner, to demonstrate that the allowable particulate emission rate from the cage mill flash dryer (0401) does not exceed 0.04 grains per dry standard cubic foot.

This test shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of this valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section C-Performance Testing.

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

D.3.4 Visible Emissions Notations [326 IAC 12][40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU]

(a) Daily visible emission notations of the stacks SCM1, SCS3, and SCS4 exhaust shall be performed once per day, during normal daylight operations. 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.

(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 at any baghouse exhaust, the Permittee shall take reasonable steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.3.5 Parametric Monitoring [326 IAC 12][40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU]

The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouses (BCM1, BCS1, and BCS2) at least once per day when these facilities are in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouse is outside the normal range of 1.0 and 6.5 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

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

D.3.6 Broken or Failed Bag Detection [326 IAC 12][40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU]

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

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

Bag failure can be indicated by a significant drop in the baghouse's pressure reading with

abnormal visible emissions, by an opacity violation, or by other means such as gas temperature, flow rate, air infiltration, leaks, or dust traces.

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.3.4, the Permittee shall maintain records of the visible emission notations of the stacks SCM1, SCS3, and SCS4 once per day. 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).

(b) To document compliance with Condition D.3.5, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the pressure drop across the baghouses BCM1, BCS1, and BCS2. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a pressure drop reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a pressure drop reading (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.

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

D.3.8 General Provisions Relating to New Source Performance Standards [326 IAC 12-1-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1 for facilities described in this section except as otherwise specified in CFR Part 60, Subpart UUU.

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

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

D.3.9 Standards of Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UUU] [326 IAC 12]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UUU, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of Standards of Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12 for facilities described in this section as follows:

Subpart UUU—Standards of Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries

Source: 57 FR 44503, Sept. 28, 1992, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.730 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The affected facility to which the provisions of this subpart apply is each calciner and dryer at a mineral processing plant. Feed and product conveyors are not considered part of the affected facility. For the brick and related clay products industry, only the calcining and drying of raw materials prior to firing of the brick are covered.

(c) The owner or operator of any facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction, modification, or reconstruction after April 23, 1986, is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

§ 60.731 Definitions.

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

Calciner means the equipment used to remove combined (chemically bound) water and/or gases from mineral material through direct or indirect heating. This definition includes expansion furnaces and multiple hearth furnaces.

Control device means the air pollution control equipment used to reduce particulate matter emissions released to the atmosphere from one or more affected facilities.

Dryer means the equipment used to remove uncombined (free) water from mineral material through direct or indirect heating.

Installed in series means a calciner and dryer installed such that the exhaust gases from one flow through the other and then the combined exhaust gases are discharged to the atmosphere.

Mineral processing plant means any facility that processes or produces any of the following minerals, their concentrates or any mixture of which the majority (>50 percent) is any of the following minerals or a combination of these minerals: alumina, ball clay, bentonite, diatomite, feldspar, fire clay, fuller's earth, gypsum, industrial sand, kaolin, lightweight aggregate, magnesium compounds, perlite, roofing granules, talc, titanium dioxide, and vermiculite.

§ 60.732 Standards for particulate matter.

Each owner or operator of any affected facility that is subject to the requirements of this subpart shall comply with the emission limitations set forth in this section on and after the date on which the initial performance test required by §60.8 is completed, but not later than 180 days after the initial startup, whichever date comes first. No emissions shall be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility that:

(a) Contains particulate matter in excess of 0.092 gram per dry standard cubic meter (g/dscm) [0.040 grain per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf)] for calciners and for calciners and dryers installed in series and in excess of 0.057 g/dscm (0.025 gr/dscf) for dryers; and

(b) Exhibits greater than 10 percent opacity, unless the emissions are discharged from an affected facility using a wet scrubbing control device.

[57 FR 44503, Sept. 28, 1992, as amended at 65 FR 61778, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.733 Reconstruction.

The cost of replacement of equipment subject to high temperatures and abrasion on processing equipment shall not be considered in calculating either the “fixed capital cost of the new components” or the “fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable new facility” under §60.15. Calciner and dryer equipment subject to high temperatures and abrasion are: end seals, flights, and refractory lining.

§ 60.734 Monitoring of emissions and operations.

(a) With the exception of the process units described in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the provisions of this subpart who uses a dry control device to comply with the mass emission standard shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system to measure and record the opacity of emissions discharged into the atmosphere from the control device.

(c) The owner or operator of a ball clay rotary dryer, a diatomite rotary dryer, a feldspar fluid bed dryer, a fuller's earth rotary dryer, a gypsum rotary dryer, a gypsum flash calciner, gypsum kettle calciner, an industrial sand rotary dryer, a kaolin rotary dryer, a kaolin multiple hearth furnace, a perlite expansion furnace, a talc flash dryer, a talc rotary dryer, a titanium dioxide direct or indirect rotary dryer or a

vermiculite expansion furnace who uses a dry control device is exempt from the monitoring requirements of this section.

§ 60.735 Recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

(a) Records of the measurements required in §60.734 of this subpart shall be retained for at least 2 years.

(c) Each owner or operator shall submit written reports semiannually of exceedances of control device operating parameters required to be monitored by §60.734 of this subpart. For the purpose of these reports, exceedances are defined as follows:

(1) All 6-minute periods during which the average opacity from dry control devices is greater than 10 percent; or

(2) Any daily 2-hour average of the wet scrubber pressure drop determined as described in §60.735(b) that is less than 90 percent of the average value recorded according to §60.736(c) during the most recent performance test that demonstrated compliance with the particulate matter standard; or

(3) Each daily wet scrubber liquid flow rate recorded as described in §60.735(b) that is less than 80 percent or greater than 120 percent of the average value recorded according to §60.736(c) during the most recent performance test that demonstrated compliance with the particulate matter standard.

(d) The requirements of this section remain in force until and unless the Agency, in delegating enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Clean Air Act, approves reporting requirements or an alternative means of compliance surveillance adopted by such State. In that event, affected facilities within the State will be relieved of the obligation to comply with this section provided that they comply with the requirements established by the State.

[57 FR 44503, Sept. 28, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 40591, July 29, 1993]

§ 60.736 Test methods and procedures.

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in §60.8, the owner or operator shall use the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in §60.8(b).

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standards in §60.732 as follows:

(1) Method 5 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration. The sampling time and volume for each test run shall be at least 2 hours and 1.70 dscm.

(2) Method 9 and the procedures in §60.11 shall be used to determine opacity from stack emissions.

(c) During the initial performance test of a wet scrubber, the owner or operator shall use the monitoring devices of §60.734(d) to determine the average change in pressure of the gas stream across the scrubber and the average flowrate of the scrubber liquid during each of the particulate matter runs. The arithmetic averages of the three runs shall be used as the baseline average values for the purposes of §60.735(c).

§ 60.737 Delegation of authority.

(a) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Act, the authorities contained in paragraph (b) of this section shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

(b) Authorities which will not be delegated to States: No restrictions.

SECTION D.4 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

Insignificant Activities

(b) One (1) cold cleaner degreaser, identified as emission unit 1101 and installed in 1999. The surface area of the unit is 9 feet square [326 IAC 8-3-2] [326 IAC 8-3-5].

(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 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold Cleaner Operations), for cold cleaning operations constructed after January 1, 1980, 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.4.2 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 constructed after July 1, 1990, the Permittee shall ensure that the following control equipment requirements are met:

(1) Equip the degreaser with a cover. The cover must be designed so that it can be easily operated with one (1) hand if:

(A) The solvent volatility is greater than two (2) kiloPascals (fifteen (15) millimeters of mercury or three-tenths (0.3) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F));

(B) The solvent is agitated; or

(C) The solvent is heated.

(2) Equip the degreaser with a facility for draining cleaned articles. If the solvent volatility is greater than four and three-tenths (4.3) kiloPascals (thirty-two (32) millimeters of mercury or six-tenths (0.6) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F)), then the drainage facility must be internal such that articles are enclosed under the cover while draining. The drainage facility may be external for applications

where an internal type cannot fit into the cleaning system.

(3) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label which lists the operating requirements outlined in subsection (b).

(4) The solvent spray, if used, must be a solid, fluid stream and shall be applied at a pressure which does not cause excessive splashing.

(5) Equip the degreaser with one (1) of the following control devices if the solvent volatility is greater than four and three-tenths (4.3) kiloPascals (thirty-two (32) millimeters of mercury or six-tenths (0.6) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F)), or if the solvent is heated to a temperature greater than forty-eight and nine-tenths degrees Celsius (48.9^{O}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.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-5(b) (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control), the owner or operator of a cold cleaning facility construction of which commenced after July 1, 1990, shall ensure that the following operating requirements are met:

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

(2) Drain cleaned articles for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases.

(3) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and prohibit the disposal or transfer of waste solvent in any manner in which greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent by weight could evaporate.

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

Source Name: Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
Source Address: 484 East Country Road 1400 North, Wheatfield, Indiana 46392
Mailing Address: 484 East Country Road 1400 North, Wheatfield, IN 46392
Part 70 Permit No.: T073-22753-00031

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

Please check what document is being certified:

☐ Annual Compliance Certification Letter

☐ Test Result (specify)

☐ Report (specify)

☐ Notification (specify)

☐ Affidavit (specify)

☐ Other (specify)

I certify that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.
Signature:
Printed Name:
Title/Position:
Phone:
Date:

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

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT

Source Name: Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
Source Address: 484 East Country Road 1400 North, Wheatfield, Indiana 46392
Mailing Address: 484 East Country Road 1400 North, Wheatfield, IN 46392
Part 70 Permit No.: T073-22753-00031

This form consists of 2 pages **Page 1 of 2**

☐ This is an emergency as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12)

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

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

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

If any of the following are not applicable, mark N/A **Page 2 of 2**

Date/Time Emergency started:
Date/Time Emergency was corrected:
Was the facility being properly operated at the time of the emergency? Y N
Type of Pollutants Emitted: TSP, PM-10, SO_2, VOC, NO_X, CO, Pb, other:
Estimated amount of pollutant(s) emitted during emergency:
Describe the steps taken to mitigate the problem:
Describe the corrective actions/response steps taken:
Describe the measures taken to minimize emissions:
If applicable, describe the reasons why continued operation of the facilities are necessary to prevent imminent injury to persons, severe damage to equipment, substantial loss of capital investment, or loss of product or raw materials of substantial economic value:

Form Completed by:_____

Title / Position: _____

Date:_____

Phone: _____

A certification is not required for this report.

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
Source Address: 484 East Country Road 1400 North, Wheatfield, Indiana 46392
Mailing Address: 484 East Country Road 1400 North, Wheatfield, IN 46392
Part 70 Permit No.: T073-22753-00031
Facility: Wallboard dryer
Parameter: DENS Wallboard Production;
Limit: up to 168,000 MSF (1000 ft^2) of DENS product.

QUARTER : YEAR:

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

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH
PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
QUARTERLY DEVIATION AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT

Source Name: Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
Source Address: 484 East Country Road 1400 North, Wheatfield, Indiana 46392
Mailing Address: 484 East Country Road 1400 North, Wheatfield, IN 46392
Part 70 Permit No.: T073-22753-00031

Months: _____ to _____ Year: _____

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 -

Wheatfield Gypsum
Fugitive Dust Control Plan

This plan addresses the fugitive particulate matter (dust) generated by the operation of the Georgia-Pacific, Wheatfield, IN Gypsum facility. The Wheatfield plant is a gypsum wallboard manufacturing plant. This plant produces gypsum wallboard from synthetic gypsum by-product generated by flue gas de-sulfurization (FGD) at a nearby power plant.

1) Company Address:
Georgia-Pacific Gypsum, LLC
484 East County Road, 1400 North
Wheatfield, Indiana 46392

2) Person Responsible for Plan Implementation:
Georgia-Pacific Gypsum, LLC
Jeff Bohlin
484 East County Road, 1400 North
Wheatfield, Indiana 46392

3) Processes, Operations, and Areas which have the Potential to Emit Fugitive Dust:

Emission Point ID	Source
0101, 0102	Unpaved Plant Roads, Paved Plant Roads
0201, 0304, 0305, 0306, 0307, 0308, 0309, ALLU, 1102	Truck Dump, FGD Storage Building, FGD Conveyors from NIPSCO, Waste (Reclaim) Bin Infeed Conveyor, FGD Bin Discharge Belt Conveyor, Reclaim Bin Discharge Belt Conveyors, ALLU, Cleanout Conveyor
0302, 0303, 0401, 0402, 0501, 0502, 0601, 0607, 0703, 0704, 0801, 0802, 0803, 0804, 0805, 0806, 0807, 0808, 0809, 0810, 0811, 0812, 0813, 0814, 0815, 0816, 0817, 0908, 0909, 1002	Reclaim Storage Bin; Recycle Crushing / Biogrinders (2); Cage Mill Flash Drying; Cage Mill Heater System; Landplaster Kettle Feed Bin #1; Landplaster Kettle Feed Bin #2; Landplaster Bin with Feeder; Ball Mill Accelerator Pneumatic System; Kettle/Hot Pit #1; Kettle/Hot Pit #2; Stucco Recirculating Bucket Elevators (2); Stucco Cooling Airveyor; Stucco Reject Storage Bin; Stucco Storage Bin #1; Stucco Storage Bin #2; Entoleter #1; Rotary Screen; Pneumatic Transfer of Reject Stucco; 18” Screw Conveyor, Hot Pit Collection; 18” Screw Conveyor, Weigh Belt Scalping; 24” Screw Conveyors, Stucco Collection (2); 24” Screw Conveyors, Stucco Transport (2); 12” Screw Conveyor, Reject Stucco & Paper; 9” Screw Conveyor, Return Stucco Dust; Reject Stucco Bucket Elevator; Weigh Belt Feeder, Stucco Supply; Pin Mixer; Pneumatic Transfer From Truck; Starch Storage Silo; End Trim

4) Measures Implemented to Control Fugitive Dust:

Unpaved and Paved Plant Roads
Fugitive Dust Control Measures: A street sweeper (or water truck) is employed as necessary to minimize emissions from roadways. Additionally, plant traffic is restricted to speeds of less than

25 mile per hour.

Truck Dump, FGD Storage Building, FGD Conveyors from NIPSCO, Waste (Reclaim) Bin Infeed Conveyor, FGD Bin Discharge Belt Conveyor, Reclaim Bin Discharge Belt Conveyors, ALLU, Cleanout Conveyor
Fugitive Dust Control Measures: The high moisture content of the incoming raw FGD effectively minimizes emissions from these units.

Reclaim Storage Bin; Recycle Crushing / Biogrinders (2); Cage Mill Flash Drying; Cage Mill Heater System; Landplaster Kettle Feed Bin #1; Landplaster Kettle Feed Bin #2; Landplaster Bin with Feeder; Ball Mill Accelerator Pneumatic System; Kettle/Hot Pit #1; Kettle/Hot Pit #2; Stucco Recirculating Bucket Elevators (2); Stucco Cooling Airveyor; Stucco Reject Storage Bin; Stucco Storage Bin #1; Stucco Storage Bin #2; Entoleter #1; Rotary Screen; Pneumatic Transfer of Reject Stucco; 18" Screw Conveyor, Hot Pit Collection; 18" Screw Conveyor, Weigh Belt Scalping; 24" Screw Conveyors, Stucco Collection (2); 24" Screw Conveyors, Stucco Transport (2); 12" Screw Conveyor, Reject Stucco & Paper; 9" Screw Conveyor, Return Stucco Dust; Reject Stucco Bucket Elevator; Weigh Belt Feeder, Stucco Supply; Pin Mixer; Pneumatic Transfer From Truck; Starch Storage Silo; End Trim
Fugitive Dust Control Measures: These emission units utilize integral baghouse filters that serve to control emissions as well as recover and transfer product.

5) Plan implementation:
This plan is effective March 22, 2007.

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

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

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	Georgia-Pacific Gypsum, LLC
Source Location:	484 East County Road 1400 North, Wheatfield, Indiana 46392
County:	Jasper
SIC Code:	3275
Operation Permit No.:	T073-22753-00031
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	January 22, 2008
Significant Source Modification No.:	073-27306-00031
Significant Permit Modification No.:	073-27314-00031
Permit Reviewer:	Stephanie Wilkerson

Existing Approvals

The source was issued Part 70 Operating Permit No. 073-22753-00031 on January 22, 2008. The source has since received the following approvals:

(a) Administrative Amendment No. 073-27216-00031, issued on December 17, 2008.

County Attainment Status

The source is located in Jasper County.

Pollutant	Designation
SO_2	Better than national standards.
CO	Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990.
O_3	Unclassifiable or attainment 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]Unclassifiable or attainment effective October 18, 2000, for the 1-hour ozone standard which was revoked effective June 15, 2005.
Unclassifiable or attainment effective April 5, 2005, for $PM_{2.5}$.

(a) Ozone Standards

(1) On October 25, 2006, the Indiana Air Pollution Control Board finalized a rule revision to 326 IAC 1-4-1 revoking the one-hour ozone standard in Indiana.

(2) On September 6, 2007, the Indiana Air Pollution Control Board finalized a temporary emergency rule to re-designate Allen, Clark, Elkhart, Floyd, LaPorte, and St. Joseph Counties as attainment for the 8-hour ozone standard.

(3) On November 9, 2007, the Indiana Air Pollution Control Board finalized a

temporary emergency rule to re-designate Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, and Shelby Counties as attainment for the 8-hour ozone standard.

(4) Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) are regulated under the Clean Air Act (CAA) for the purposes of attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NOx emissions are considered when evaluating the rule applicability relating to ozone. Jasper County has been designated as attainment or unclassifiable for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NOx emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

(b) $PM_{2.5}$
Jasper County has been classified as attainment for $PM_{2.5}$. On May 8, 2008, U.S. EPA promulgated the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) for $PM_{2.5}$ emissions, and the effective date of these rules is July 15, 2008. Indiana has three (3) years from the publication of these rules to revise its PSD rules, 326 IAC 2-2, to include those requirements. The May 8, 2008 rule revisions require IDEM to regulate PM_{10} emissions as a surrogate for $PM_{2.5}$ emissions until 326 IAC 2-2 is revised.

(c) Other Criteria Pollutants
Jasper County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable in Indiana for all other criteria pollutants. Therefore, these emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

(d) Fugitive Emissions
Since this type of operation is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories under 326 IAC 2-2, fugitive emissions are not counted toward the determination of PSD applicability.

Source Status

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

Pollutant	**Emissions** (ton/yr)
PM	161
PM_{10}	167
SO_2	0.88
VOC	89.9
CO	86
NO_X	161

(a) This existing source is not a major stationary source, under PSD (326 IAC 2-2), because no regulated pollutant is emitted at a rate of 250 tons per year or more, and it is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2-1(gg)(1).

(b) These emissions are based upon the Technical Support Document (TSD) for Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. 073-22753-00031, issued January 22, 2008.

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

HAPs	**Potential To Emit** (ton/yr)
Total	**1.90**

This existing source is not a major source of HAPs, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2, because HAPs emissions are less than ten (10) tons per year for any single HAP and less than twenty-five (25) tons per year of a combination of HAPs. Therefore, this source is an area source under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

Description of Proposed Modification

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has performed a best available control technology (BACT) review relating to the operation of a stationary wallboard manufacturing plant located 484 East County Road 1400 North, in Wheatfield, Indiana. This source is owned and operated by Georgia-Pacific Gypsum, LLC, and is referred to as GP Wheatfield in this document.

GP Wheatfield submitted a BACT analysis for VOC pursuant to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 and the limits proposed for the wet and dry end seals and wallboard dryer zones were included in Construction Permit CP073-9573-00031, issued September 23, 1998. That original analysis and construction permit contained the following limits:

(a) When producing non-DENS wallboard, VOC emissions from the wet and dry end seals and wallboard dryer zones (1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, and 1007) shall not exceed 0.19 lbs VOC per 1000 ft^2 board; and

(b) Production of DENS wallboard shall be limited to 168,000 MSF (1000 ft^2) per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month, and VOC emissions shall not exceed 0.35 lbs VOC per 1000 ft^2 board.

Updated information on the additives used in the production of DENS wallboard, and, thus, emitted as VOC, has become available. The VOC emission limit for DENS wallboard is directly affected by this information, and GP Wheatfield is requesting the limit for DENS wallboard be adjusted accordingly. No changes were requested for the non-DENS VOC limit.

Enforcement Issues

There are no pending enforcement actions related to this modification.

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.”

PTE Change of the Modified Process			
Pollutant	**PTE Before Modification** (ton/yr)	**PTE After Modification** (ton/yr)	**Net Difference** (ton/yr)
VOC	89.9	111.0	20.1

Permit Level Determination – PSD

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

Federal Rule Applicability Determination

There are no changes to the applicable Federal Rules pursuant to this Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification.

State Rule Applicability Determination

326 IAC 8-1-6 (BACT)
Georgia-Pacific Gypsum, LLC was constructed in 1999. Volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from the wallboard dryers have potential VOC emission of more than twenty-five (25) tons or more per year and are not otherwise regulated under 326 IAC 8. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 are applicable to the wallboard dryers. Pursuant to CP073-9573-00031, issued September 23, 1998, and as modified by this permit, the wallboard dryer shall comply with the following BACT requirements:

(a) When producing non-DENS wallboard, VOC emissions from the wet and dry end seals and wallboard dryer zones (1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, and 1007) shall not exceed 0.19 lbs VOC per 1000-ft^2 board; and

(b) Production of DENS wallboard shall be limited to 168,000 MSF (1000-ft^2) per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month, and VOC emissions shall not exceed 0.72 lbs VOC per 1000-ft^2 board.

The emission limits specified in (a) and (b) above shall be determined from DENS and non-DENS production and product specific VOC emission limits. The term DENS refers to a product line unique to Georgia Pacific. Emission limits were derived by the source from material balance calculations based on the quality and composition of the additives used in the wallboard production process.

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 changes to the Compliance Determination and Compliance Monitoring conditions of the permit due to this modification.

Proposed Changes

The changes listed below have been made to Part 70 Operating Permit No. 073-22753-00031. Deleted language appears as ~~strikethroughs~~ and new language appears in **bold**:

(a) Several of the IDEM, OAQ, branches and sections have been renamed. Therefore, the addresses listed in the permit will be updated as follows.

References to the Permit Administration and Development Section and the Permits Branch have been changed to "Permit Administration and Support Section". References to the Asbestos Section, Compliance Data Section, Air Compliance Section, and Compliance Branch have been changed to "Compliance and Enforcement Branch".

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

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

Additionally, any reference to the Northwest Regional Office in this permit was inadvertently included, and will be removed in this modification.

(b) The VOC BACT condition for the wallboard dryer shall be modified as follows:

...

D.2.3 VOC Emission Limitation [326 IAC 8-1-6]

Pursuant to **the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 (BACT),** CP-073-9573-00031 issued on September 23, 1998 ~~and 326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities General Reduction Requirements)~~, **and as revised by this permit, the source shall comply with the following:**

(a) **V**olatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from the wallboard dryer zones and wet and dry end seals (1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, and 1007), constructed after January 1, 1980, shall have the following limitations:

(~~a~~**1**) When producing non-DENS wallboard, VOC emissions from the wet and dry end seals and wallboard dryer zones (1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, and 1007) shall not exceed 0.19 lbs VOC per 1000-ft^2 board; and

(~~b~~**2**) Production of DENS wallboard shall be limited to 168,000 MSF (1000 ft^2) per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month, and VOC emissions shall not exceed ~~0.35~~ **0.72** lbs VOC per 1000-ft^2

board.

...

Conclusion and Recommendation

The construction of this proposed modification shall be subject to the conditions of the attached proposed Part 70 Significant Source Modification No. 073-27306-00031and Significant Permit Modification No. 073-27314-00031. The staff recommends to the Commissioner that this Part 70 Significant Source and Significant Permit Modification be approved.

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

APPENDIX A
BACT ANALYSIS REPORT

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	Georgia-Pacific Gypsum, LLC
Source Location:	484 East County Road 1400 North, Wheatfield, Indiana 46392
County:	Jasper
SIC Code:	3275
Operation Permit No.:	T073-22753-00031
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	January 22, 2008
Significant Source Modification No.:	073-27306-00031
Significant Permit Modification No.:	073-27314-00031
Permit Reviewer:	Stephanie Wilkerson

Background Information

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has performed a best available control technology (BACT) review relating to the operation of a stationary wallboard manufacturing plant located 484 East County Road 1400 North, in Wheatfield, Indiana. This source is owned and operated by Georgia-Pacific Gypsum, LLC, and is referred to as GP Wheatfield in this document.

GP Wheatfield submitted a BACT analysis for VOC pursuant to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 and the limits proposed for the wet and dry end seals and wallboard dryer zones were included in Construction Permit CP073-9573-00031, issued September 23, 1998. That original analysis and construction permit contained the following limits:

(a) When producing non-DENS wallboard, VOC emissions from the wet and dry end seals and wallboard dryer zones (1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, and 1007) shall not exceed 0.19 lbs VOC per 1000 ft^2 board; and

(b) Production of DENS wallboard shall be limited to 168,000 MSF (1000 ft^2) per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month, and VOC emissions shall not exceed 0.35 lbs VOC per 1000 ft^2 board.

Updated information on the additives used in the production of DENS wallboard, and, thus, emitted as VOC, has become available. The VOC emission limit for DENS wallboard is directly affected by this information, and GP Wheatfield is requesting the limit for DENS wallboard be adjusted accordingly. No changes were requested for the non-DENS VOC limit.

IDEM, OAQ conducts BACT analyses in accordance with the *"Top-Down" Best Available Control Technology Guidance Document* outlined in the 1990 draft U.S. EPA *New Source Review Workshop Manual*, which outlines the steps for conducting a top-down BACT analysis. Those steps are listed below.

(a) Identify all potentially available control options;

(b) Eliminate technically infeasible control options;

(c) Rank remaining control technologies;

(d) Evaluate the most effective controls and document the results; and

(e) Select BACT.

Also in accordance with the *"Top-Down" Best Available Control Technology Guidance Document* outlined in the 1990 draft U.S. EPA *New Source Review Workshop Manual*, BACT analyses take into account the energy, environmental, and economic impacts on the source. Emission reductions may be determined through the application of available control techniques, process design, and/or operational limitations. Such reductions are necessary to demonstrate that the emissions remaining after application of BACT will not cause or contribute to air pollution thereby protecting public health and the environment.

VOC BACT Analysis

Step One: Identify All Control Technologies

The following control technologies were evaluated in regards to controlling VOC emissions from the wallboard dryer:

(a) Carbon Adsorption
Carbon adsorption recovers VOC from gas streams by passing the VOC-containing gas through a static bed of activated carbon. The VOCs are retained in the pores of the carbon molecules while clean air is discharged to the atmosphere. The bed of carbon must be regenerated after it becomes saturated with VOCs. Regeneration may involve the use of heat to release the adsorbed VOCs so the bed can be reused. The VOCs may be collected by condensation or treated by another piece of control equipment, such as an incinerator. There are usually a series of beds in use so that one or more beds are in use while the other beds are being regenerated.

VOC removal efficiencies above 90% are achievable, depending on the ability of the carbon to adsorb the VOC.

(b) Biofiltration Technology
Biofiltration is a technology where a VOC-laden exhaust stream is directed through a biologically-active media. Biofiltration uses microorganisms to break down organic compounds into carbon dioxide, water, and salts. When the biofilter is built, the microorganisms are already on the material that is used as a filter bed. The filter material normally used is peat, soil, or compost, but granulated activated carbon and polystyrene can also be used. The choice of filter material is very important because it has to supply the nutrients for the microorganisms, support biological growth, and have good sorption capacity.

The biological process is an oxidation by microorganisms, and can be written as follows:

$$\text{Organic pollutant} + \text{Oxygen} \rightarrow CO_2 + H_2O + \text{Heat} + \text{Biomass}$$

The microorganisms live in a thin layer of moisture, the biofilm, which is built around the particles of the filter material. The contaminated gas is diffused into

the biofilter and adsorbed onto the biofilm. Oxidation takes place at this point, and the contaminant is not permanently transferred to the filter material. Parameters of temperature, oxygen level, and pH affect the level of control. Microorganisms work best when the temperature is between 85 and 105 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). Gas stream temperatures well above 105°F will kill the microorganisms contained in the filter media, and thereby negate its effectiveness. Because most of the biological degradations are aerobic in nature, the oxygen level is very important in a biofiltration process. Oxygen is not used directly in the gaseous form, but the microorganisms use the oxygen present in the dissolved form present in the biofilm. The microorganisms are most effective when the pH is neutral, or around 7. Thus, the pH of the contaminated gas stream must be maintained near this value.

This control technology has the capability to remove 50 to over 90% of the VOCs emitted in a gas stream when used under favorable operating conditions.

(c) Regenerative Thermal Oxidation

Regenerative thermal oxidizers (RTO) efficiently react VOCs with oxygen in the air to form naturally-occurring carbon dioxide and water vapor as follows:

$$\text{VOC} + \text{Oxygen} + \text{Heat} \rightarrow H_2O + CO_2$$

This reaction occurs when the exhaust stream is heated to a sufficiently high temperature, typically 1,400 to 1,600°F. The regenerative portion of the oxidizer increases the overall fuel efficiency. An RTO consists of two (2) or more heat exchangers connected by a common combustion zone. The heat exchangers use beds of ceramic beads to store and release heat recovered from the oxidation process.

The VOC-laden air stream enters through the ceramic media of the first heat exchange bed and is preheated before entering the combustion chamber. In the combustion chamber, a burner is used to supply any heat necessary to reach the optimum combustion temperature and complete the oxidation process. The cleaned air stream enters the second heat exchanger where it passes directly through the ceramic media and is cooled while simultaneously heating the media. The cooled air stream is then exhausted to the atmosphere. The airflow through the heat exchange beds is reversed at regular intervals to conserve the heat of combustion within the RTO.

VOC destruction efficiencies can be 98% or greater with thermal efficiencies as high as 95%.

(d) Recuperative Catalytic Oxidation

Catalytic incinerators employ a bed of active material (catalyst) that facilitates the overall combustion reaction. The catalyst has the effect of increasing the reaction rate, enabling conversion at lower reaction temperatures than in thermal incinerator units. Nevertheless, the waste stream must be preheated to a temperature sufficiently high (usually from 300 to 900°F) to initiate the oxidation reactions. The waste stream is preheated either directly in a preheater combustion chamber or indirectly by heat exchange with the incinerator's effluent or other process heat or both. The preheated gas stream is then passed over the catalyst bed. The chemical reaction (combustion) between the oxygen in the gas stream and the gaseous pollutants takes place at the catalyst surface (EPA Air Pollution Control Cost Manual - Sixth Edition (EPA 452/B-02-001)).

VOC destruction efficiencies in recuperative catalytic oxidizers can be 95% or greater.

(e) Process Modifications
The use of low VOC-containing chemicals or waterborne chemicals with little or no VOC content will reduce VOC emissions when applied properly. The amount of VOC emission reduction attainable varies depending on the specific chemicals or additives used.

Step Two: Evaluate Technical Feasibility

To be considered technically feasible, a control technology must either be successfully demonstrated on a unit or, if not demonstrated, then be "available and applicable". A technology is considered "available" if it can be obtained by the applicant through commercial channels. An available technology is considered "applicable" if it can reasonably be installed and operated on the unit in question.

The feasibility of each of the potentially applicable control options identified is reviewed below.

(a) Carbon Adsorption
Carbon adsorption is not a technically feasible option, as it is not well-suited for exhaust streams such as those from the wallboard dryer; the high temperature, high volumetric flow rate, and appreciable moisture content contained in the exhaust stream all pose potential problems for carbon adsorption.

The exhaust stream from the wallboard dryer has a temperature of 250°F and a flow rate of 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute (acfm). Typical carbon adsorption systems require that the inlet temperature to the system not exceed 100°F, and are generally designed to operate at less than 20,000 acfm to avoid damaging the activated carbon and to provide the proper adsorption time for the VOC in the exhaust stream. Cooling the exhaust stream to the appropriate inlet temperature would result in a large amount of water being condensed that would have to be managed separately. Additionally, several carbon adsorbers in parallel would have to be considered to accommodate for the drastic difference in the flow rate.

(b) Biofiltration Technology
Biofiltration is a technically feasible option. This control technology has been used in the wood products industry to control HAPs, and may be possible to use in the gypsum wallboard industry. However, the characteristics of the exhaust stream are not comparable to those of the wood products industry: the VOC concentration of the exhaust stream for the wallboard dryer is significantly lower; the temperature of the wallboard dryer's exhaust stream is significantly higher; the moisture and particulate matter content of the exhaust stream from the wallboard dryer is significantly more; and the exhaust stream from the wallboard dryer has a much higher volume than that of the wood products industry using biofiltration.

As a result of the non-ideal characteristics of the wallboard dryer's exhaust, the overall control efficiency has been estimated to be 80%. It is expected that a particulate matter control device would be required upstream of the biofilter to prevent killing the microorganisms.

(c) Regenerative Thermal Oxidation
Regenerative thermal oxidation is a technically feasible option, although no existing applications currently exist within the wallboard manufacturing industry. Thermal oxidation is used throughout the wood products industry to control VOC from drying processes; however, differences in the exhaust streams (VOC concentration and particulate composition) show that these two (2) emissions streams are not comparable.

A VOC destruction efficiency of 95% could be achieved with an RTO, but, as with the biofiltration, an upstream particulate matter control device would be required to prevent eventual plugging problems in the system.

(d) Recuperative Catalytic Oxidation
Recuperative catalytic oxidation is a technically feasible option, although no existing applications currently exist within the wallboard manufacturing industry. Catalytic oxidation is used throughout the wood products industry to control VOC from drying processes; however, differences in the exhaust streams (VOC concentration and particulate composition) show that these two (2) emissions streams are not comparable.

A VOC destruction efficiency of 95% could be achieved with an RCO, but, as with the biofiltration, an upstream particulate matter control device would be required to prevent catalyst plugging and poisoning.

(e) Process Modifications
The use of low VOC-containing chemicals or waterborne chemicals with little or no VOC content is technically infeasible based on availability. The source is continuing research to use formulations that may result in reduced VOC emissions; however, no other gypsum company is using and no vendors are manufacturing lower VOC-content foaming agents. Thus, at present time, it is not possible to reformulate the products used to minimize the emissions of VOC from the wallboard dryer.

The following table summarizes other BACT determinations at similar sources or on similar processes:

Company/ Location	Year Issued	Process Description	BACT Emission Limits/Requirements	Reference
US Gypsum Co./Norfolk County, VA	2006	Board drying kiln	No controls required; PSD-BACT emission limit of 5.8 lb/hr VOC	RBLC ID: VA-0299
Boise Building Solutions Manufacturing, LLC/Sabine County, LA	2007	Veneer dryers	Emissions from heating zones to be routed to existing RCO/RTO	RBLC ID: LA-0218
Willamette Industries, Inc./ Winn Parish, LA	2002	Veneer dryer, hot zones	Emissions from the veneer dryer, hot zones, is to be controlled by new RTO/RCO; 7.28 lb/hr and 21.74 tpy VOC limits	RBLC ID: LA-0125
Homanit - Mt. Gilead/ Montgomery County, NC	1999	Flash tube dryer	Emissions from dryer to be controlled by RTO with 95% CE; 12.6 lb/hr and 55.2 tpy VOC limit	RBLC ID: NC-0081
Plum Creek Manufacturing, L.P./ Flathead County, MT	1999	Board dryer	No controls required; PSD-BACT emission limit of 76.1 lb/hr VOC	RBLC ID: MT-0016

Company/ Location	Year Issued	Process Description	BACT Emission Limits/Requirements	Reference
Louisiana-Pacific Corporation, Urania Plant/LaSalle Parish, LA	2000	Flash tube dryers	Emissions from two (2) dryers to be controlled by RTO; 5.27 lb/hr and 22.96 tpy VOC limit for each dryer	RBLC ID: LA-0139
Georgia-Pacific Oriented Strandboard Facility/ Calhoun County, AR	2000	Board dryers	Emissions from five (5) dryers to be controlled by RTO with multiclones and 90% CE; 25.25 lb/hr and 110.6 tpy VOC limit for each dryer	RBLC ID: AR-0023
Temple Inland Diboll Particleboard Operation/ Angelina County, TX	2001	Board dryers	No controls required; PSD-BACT emission limits of 10.58 lb/hr and 25.3 tpy VOC for each unit (Dryers 1 and 2); PSD-BACT emission limits of 3.33 lb/hr and 7.3 tpy VOC (Dryer 3); and PSD-BACT emission limits of 21.15 lb/hr and 72.6 tpy VOC (Dryer 4)	RBLC ID: TX-0345
Temple Inland Pineland Manufacturing Complex/ Sabine County, TX	2000 (est.)	Veneer dryer	No controls required; PSD-BACT emission limits of 17.7 lb/hr and 46.02 tpy VOC	RBLC ID: TX-0292

A review of previous BACT determinations and requirements from the RBLC and other permits issued to similar sources resulted in the following discussion:

(a) With the exception of the U.S. Gypsum facility in Virginia, the remaining sources in the table above are in the wood products manufacturing industry. These sources were used in comparison only for similar dryer types; the manufacturing processes and resulting emissions stream is significantly different from that of GP Wheatfield.

(1) The emissions stream from the gypsum wallboard dryer has a completely different particulate composition from wood dryers. The gypsum particulate emitted leads to higher plugging probability for the possible control technologies and affects the combustion abilities of the destructive controls. Particulate from wood dryers is typically combustible, reducing the likelihood of plugging.

(2) The emissions stream from the gypsum wallboard dryer is very low in VOC concentration. The glues and additives used in the pressboard and veneer industries result in a higher VOC concentration in that emissions stream.

Therefore, the BACT requirements for those facilities, including those requiring the use of add-on controls, do not represent BACT for GP Wheatfield.

(b) Further investigation into the BACT requirements for the U.S. Gypsum source in Virginia revealed that the source does not have BACT requirements for VOC from the board drying kiln as is stated in the RBLC. The source does have PM/PM_{10} BACT limits for that particular facility, but not VOC limits. Confirmation was made with the assistance of the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality.

Step Three: Rank Feasible Technologies

The remaining technically feasible control options for controlling VOC emissions from the wallboard dryer are ranked below by control efficiency:

Control Technology	Post-BACT Emissions Rate (tpy)	Emissions Reduction (tpy)	Control Efficiency (%)
Regenerative Thermal Oxidation (RTO)	5.5	105.5	95
Recuperative Catalytic Oxidation (RCO)	5.5	105.5	95
Biofiltration	22.2	88.8	80

Step Four: Evaluate Top Control Alternatives

Further evaluation including economic, energy and environmental impacts are required for controlling VOC emissions from the wallboard dryer. Annualized costs were determined in accordance with the EPA guidance (EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards Control Cost Manual) and updated to reflect increases in equipment costs based on the Chemical Engineering magazine's plant cost index and Vatavuk Air Pollution Control Cost Indexes. The cost effectiveness evaluation of the biofilter is based on a quotation received from Bio·Reaction Industries. Economic feasibility was evaluated as demonstrated below:

(a) Concerns with PM emissions mandate that any add-on control device be located downstream of a baghouse. Therefore, the annualized cost of installing and operating a baghouse is included in the total control device cost.

Economic Impact Analysis:

RTO				
DIRECT COST (Pollution Control Equipment)			**Unit Cost**	**TOTAL ($)**
Direct Purchased Equipment				
	Equipment Total (A)		A =	$1,090,800
	Instruments		0.01 A	$10,908
	Sales Taxes		0.07 A	$76,356
	Freight		0.1 A	$109,080
Total Equipment Costs (B)			B =	$1,287,144
Direct Installation Cost				
	Foundation and Support		0.08 B	$102,972
	Handling and Erection		0.12 B	$154,457
	Electrical		0.03 B	$38,614
	Piping		0.02 B	$25,743
	Insulation		0.02 B	$25,743
	Site Prep		0.01 B	$12,871
Total Direct Installation Costs				$360,400

TOTAL Direct Investment (TDI) = (Total Equipment Cost + Total Direct Installation Cost)		TDI =	$1,647,544
Indirect Installation Costs			
	Engineering	0.10 B	$128,714
	Contractor Fees	0.10 B	$128,714
	Construction and Field Expenses	0.05 B	$64,357
	Start-up	0.01 B	$12,871
	Performance Test		$10,000
	Contingencies	0.05 B	$64,357
Total Indirect Installation Costs (TIC)		TIC =	$409,013
TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT (TCI) = (TDC +TIC)		**TCI =**	**$3,343,701**
Adjusted Total Capital Investment (1988 to 2008 escalation)			***$4,229,035***
ANNUAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE			
Direct Operating Costs (DA)			
	Operating Labor		$23,920
	Supervisory Labor		$3,588
	Maintenance Labor		$2,389
	Maintenance Materials		$2,389
	Natural Gas (6.98 $/mscf)		$797,464
	Electricity ($0.08/kWh)		$195,282
Total Direct Operating Costs (DA)		DA =	$1,025,032
Indirect Operating Costs (IC)			
	Overhead		$19,372
	Taxes, Insurance, Administrative Costs		$169,161
	Capital Recovery Factor (system) (Assumes 7% compound interest rate and system useful life of 20 years)		$399,191
Total Indirect Operating Costs (IA)		IA =	$587,724
Annualized Cost of Required Baghouse Operation			$435,767
Total operating Costs (DA + IA + Baghouse)		**TOC =**	**$2,048,523**
Tons VOC Removed @ 95% =			105.5 tpy
Cost per Ton VOC Removed =			**$19,417**

RCO			
DIRECT COST (Pollution Control Equipment)		**Unit Cost**	**TOTAL ($)**
Direct Purchased Equipment			
	Equipment Total (A)	A =	$715,228
	Instruments	0.01 A	$7,152
	Sales Taxes	0.07 A	$50,066
	Freight	0.1 A	$71,523

Total Equipment Costs (B)		B =	$843,969
Direct Installation Cost			
	Foundation and Support	0.08 B	$67,518
	Handling and Erection	0.12 B	$101,276
	Electrical	0.03 B	$25,319
	Piping	0.02 B	$16,879
	Insulation	0.02 B	$16,879
	Site Prep	0.01 B	$8,440
Total Direct Installation Costs			$236,311
TOTAL Direct Investment (TDI) = (Total Equipment Cost + Total Direct Installation Cost)		TDI =	$1,080,280
Indirect Installation Costs			
	Engineering	0.10 B	$8,440
	Contractor Fees	0.10 B	$8,440
	Construction and Field Expenses	0.05 B	$42,200
	Start-up	0.01 B	$8,440
	Performance Test		$10,000
	Contingencies	0.05 B	$42,200
Total Indirect Installation Costs (TIC)		TIC =	$119,720
TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT (TCI) = (TDC +TIC)		**TCI =**	**$1,200,000**
Adjusted Total Capital Investment (1988 to 2008 escalation)			***$1,517,732***
ANNUAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE			
Direct Operating Costs (DA)			
	Operating Labor		$23,920
	Supervisory Labor		$3,588
	Maintenance Labor		$2,389
	Maintenance Materials		$2,389
	Natural Gas (6.98 $/mscf)		$199,366
	Electricity ($0.08/kWh)		$236,291
	Catalyst Replacement (100% of est. 110 ft^2 replaced @ $1000/$ft^2$)		$110,000
Total Direct Operating Costs (DA)		DA =	$577,943
Indirect Operating Costs (IC)			
	Overhead		$19,372
	Taxes, Insurance, Administrative Costs		$169,161
	Capital Recovery Factor (system) (Assumes 7% compound interest rate and system useful life of 20 years)		$399,191
Total Indirect Operating Costs (IA)		IA =	$587,724
Annualized Cost of Required Baghouse Operation			$435,767
Total operating Costs (DA + IA + Baghouse)		**TOC =**	**$1,601,434**

Tons VOC Removed @ 95% =				105.5 tpy
Cost per Ton VOC Removed =				**$15,179**

Biofiltration				
DIRECT COST (Pollution Control Equipment)			**Unit Cost**	**TOTAL ($)**
TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT (TCI)			**TCI =**	**$5,152,901**
ANNUAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE				
Direct Operating Costs (DA)				
	Operating Labor			$23,920
	Supervisory Labor			$3,588
	Maintenance Labor (1 hr/day @ $45.95/hr)			$2,389
	Maintenance Materials (100% of maintenance labor)			$2,389
	Annual Nutrient Cost			$4,000
	Annual Wastewater Cost (System blowdown)			$302
	Annual Water Cost			$306
	Electricity ($0.08/kWh)			$115,920
Total Direct Operating Costs (DA)			DA =	$152,814
Indirect Operating Costs (IC)				
	Overhead			$19,372
	Taxes, Insurance, Administrative Costs			$169,161
	Capital Recovery Factor (system) (Assumes 7% compound interest rate and system useful life of 10 years) = 0.1424			$733,773
Total Indirect Operating Costs (IA)			IA =	$922,306
Annualized Cost of Required Baghouse Operation				$435,767
Total operating Costs (DA + IA + Baghouse)			**TOC =**	**$1,510,887**
Tons VOC Removed @ 95% =				88.8 tpy
Cost per Ton VOC Removed =				**$17,014**

(b) Based on the information presented above it would be economically infeasible to control the emissions from the wallboard dryer with a baghouse in series with a regenerative thermal oxidizer at a cost of $19,417 per ton of VOC removed.

(c) Based on the information presented above it would be economically infeasible to control the emissions from the wallboard dryer with a baghouse in series with a recuperative catalytic oxidizer at a cost of $15,179 per ton of VOC removed.

(d) Based on the information presented above it would be economically infeasible to control the emissions from the wallboard dryer with a baghouse in series with biofiltration at a cost of $17,014 per ton of VOC removed.

The proposed BACT from GP Wheatfield for the wallboard dryer is VOC emissions limited to 0.19 lb/msf for non-DENS wallboard, and 0.72 lb/msf for DENS wallboard, with the production of

DENS wallboard limited to 168,000 msf/yr; compliance with VOC limits are to be determined on a consecutive twelve (12) month rolling average and will be demonstrated through recordkeeping and mass balance calculations. GP Wheatfield has proposed the most stringent BACT limits and control technology for VOC when compared to comparable sources in the industry.

Step Five: Select BACT

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6, the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for the wallboard dryer for VOC shall be as follows:

(a) When producing non-DENS wallboard, VOC emissions from the wet and dry end seals and wallboard dryer zones (1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, and 1007) shall not exceed 0.19 lbs VOC per 1000-ft^2 board; and

(b) Production of DENS wallboard shall be limited to 168,000 MSF (1000-ft^2) per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month, and VOC emissions shall not exceed 0.72 lbs VOC per 1000-ft^2 board.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

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

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

TO: Bert Passalcqua
Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
484 E CR 1400 N
Wheatfield, Indiana 46392

DATE: June 9, 2009

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

SUBJECT: Final Decision
Part 70 - SSM
073-27306-00031

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

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

A copy of the final decision and supporting materials has also been sent via standard mail to:
Dave Sundberg (Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC)
OAQ Permits Branch Interested Parties List

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

Final Applicant Cover letter.dot 11/30/07

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

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Governor

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June 9, 2009

TO: Jasper County Public Library

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

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

Applicant Name: Georgia-Pacific Gypsum, LLC
Permit Number: 073-27306-00031

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

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

Enclosures
Final Library.dot 11/30/07

Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	CDENNY 6/9/2009 Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC 073-27306-00031 (final)			AFFIX STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
Name and address of Sender	▶	Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch 100 N. Senate Indianapolis, IN 46204	Type of Mail: **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY**	

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1		Bert Passalacqua Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC 484 E CR 1400 N Wheatfield IN 46392 (Source CAATS) **VIA CONFIRMED DELIVERY**									
2		Dave J Sundberg Plant Mgr Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC 484 E CR 1400 N Wheatfield IN 46392 *(RO CAATS)*									
3		Mr. Charles L. Berger Berger & Berger, Attorneys at Law 313 Main Street Evansville IN 47700 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Jasper County Commissioners 115 W. Washington Street Rensselaer IN 47978 *(Local Official)*									
5		Jasper County Health Department 105 W. Kellner St Rensselaer IN 47978-2623 *(Health Department)*									
6		Mr. Kenny Haun P.O. Box 280 Rensselaer IN 47978 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Wheatfield Town Council 170 S Grace Street Wheatfield IN 46392 *(Local Official)*									
8		Jasper County Public Library - Wheatfield Branch 170 South Grace Street Wheatfield IN 46392 *(Library)*									
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