



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: Dec. 2, 2009

RE: St. Vincent Health, Saint Johns Health System / 095-28341-00038

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



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Minor Source Operating Permit Renewal OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

**St. Vincent Health, Saint John's Health System
2015 Jackson Street
Anderson, Indiana 46016**

(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 to the above mentioned company under the provisions of 326 IAC 2-1.1, 326 IAC 2-6.1 and 40 CFR 52.780, with conditions listed on the attached pages.

Indiana statutes from IC 13 and rules from 326 IAC, quoted 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 MSOP under 326 IAC 2-6.1.

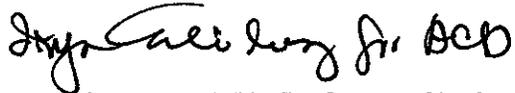
Operation Permit No.: M095-28341-00038	
Issued by:  Alfred C. Dumaul, Ph. D., Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: Dec. 2, 2009 Expiration Date: Dec. 2, 2019

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SECTION A SOURCE SUMMARY

This permit is based on information requested by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), Office of Air Quality (OAQ). The information describing the source contained in conditions A.1 and A.2 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 2-5.1-3(c)][326 IAC 2-6.1-4(a)]

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary general medical and surgical hospital.

Source Address:	2015 Jackson Street, Anderson, Indiana 46016
Mailing Address:	2015 Jackson St, Anderson, IN 46016
General Source Phone Number:	(765) 646-8464
SIC Code:	8062
County Location:	Madison
Source Location Status:	Attainment for all criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Minor Source Operating Permit Program Minor Source, under PSD and Emission Offset Rules Minor Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Not 1 of 28 Source Categories

A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary

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

- (a) Two (2) natural gas-fired boilers, identified as Boiler #1 and #2, using Super Deselex 4 as alternate fuel, constructed in 1980, with a maximum capacity of 25.9 MMBTU/hr each, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. B1 and B2, respectively.
- (b) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Boiler #3, using Super Deselex 4 as alternate fuel, constructed in 1967, with a maximum capacity of 25.5 MMBTU/hr, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. B3.
- (c) One (1) Emergency Generator, identified as 750 kW Cummins, using Super Deselex 4 as the fuel source, with a maximum capacity of 7.62 MMBTU/hr, constructed before February 10, 2003, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. G1. Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this emission unit is considered to be an existing affected facility. [40 CFR 60, Subpart ZZZZ]
- (d) One (1) Emergency Generator, identified as 500 kW Onan, using Super Deselex 4 as the fuel source, with a maximum capacity of 4.72 MMBTU/hr, constructed before February 10, 2003, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. G2. Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this emission unit is considered to be an existing affected facility. [40 CFR 60, Subpart ZZZZ]
- (e) One (1) Emergency Generator, identified as 500 kW Cat, using Super Deselex 4 as the fuel source, with a maximum capacity of 5.43 MMBTU/hr, constructed before February 10, 2003, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. G3. Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this emission unit is considered to be an existing affected facility. [40 CFR 60, Subpart ZZZZ]

- (f) Two (2) Emergency Generators, identified as 60 kW Allis and 60 kW Cummins, using Super Deselex 4 as the fuel source, with a maximum capacity of 0.78 MMBTU/hr each, constructed before February 10, 2003, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. G4 and G5. Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, these emission units are each considered to be an existing affected facility. [40 CFR 60, Subpart ZZZZ]
- (g) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Boiler #7, with a maximum capacity of 1.00 MMBTU/hr, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. B7.
- (h) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Boiler #8, with a maximum capacity of 0.65 MMBTU/hr, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. B8.
- (i) Two (2) natural gas-fired boilers, identified as Boiler #9 and #10, with a maximum capacity of 1.50 MMBTU/hr each, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. B9 and B10, respectively.
- (j) Two Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers, Identified as Sterilizer No. 1 and Sterilizer No. 2, with a maximum capacity of 547 loads per year each, using approximately 9.87 grams of Ethylene Oxide per load, constructed in 1997 and 2001, respectively, using no control device, and both venting to the roof via one (1) 1 inch diameter pipe. Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW, the two Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers listed above is each considered to be an existing affected facility. [40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW]

SECTION B GENERAL CONDITIONS

B.1 Definitions [326 IAC 2-1.1-1]

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 2-1.1-1) shall prevail.

B.2 Permit Term [326 IAC 2-6.1-7(a)][326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5][IC 13-15-3-6(a)]

-
- (a) This permit, M095-28341-00038, is issued for a fixed term of ten (10) 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, 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

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

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

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

B.7 Duty to Provide Information

-
- (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 an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1). 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

- (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 an "authorized individual" 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) An "authorized individual" is defined at 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

B.9 Annual Notification [326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(5)]

- (a) An annual notification shall be submitted by an authorized individual to the Office of Air Quality stating whether or not the source is in operation and in compliance with the terms and conditions contained in this permit.
- (b) The annual notice shall be submitted in the format attached no later than March 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, IN 46204-2251
- (c) The notification 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.

B.10 Preventive Maintenance Plan [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 an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

- (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 Prior Permits Superseded [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5]

- (a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to M095-28341-00038 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either:
 - (1) incorporated as originally stated,
 - (2) revised, or
 - (3) deleted.
- (b) All previous registrations and permits are superseded by this permit.

B.12 Termination of Right to Operate [326 IAC 2-6.1-7(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 one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the date of expiration of the source's existing permit, consistent with 326 IAC 2-6.1-7.

B.13 Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-6.1-7]

- (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 2-6.1-7. Such information shall be included in the application for each emission unit at this source. The renewal application does require the certification by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

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 one hundred twenty (120) days 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 2-6.1 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.14 Permit Amendment or Revision [326 IAC 2-5.1-3(e)(3)][326 IAC 2-6.1-6]

(a) Permit amendments and revisions are governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-6.1-6 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 an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

(c) The Permittee shall notify the OAQ within thirty (30) calendar days of implementing a notice-only change. [326 IAC 2-6.1-6(d)]

B.15 Source Modification Requirement

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

B.16 Inspection and Entry

[326 IAC 2-5.1-3(e)(4)(B)][326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(4)][IC 13-14-2-2][IC 13-17-3-2][IC 13-30-3-1]

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 permitted 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, at reasonable times, 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, at reasonable times, 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, at reasonable times, 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.17 Transfer of Ownership or Operational Control [326 IAC 2-6.1-6]

(a) The Permittee must comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-6.1-6 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 an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

- (c) The Permittee may implement notice-only changes addressed in the request for a notice-only change immediately upon submittal of the request. [326 IAC 2-6.1-6(d)(3)]

B.18 Annual Fee Payment [326 IAC 2-1.1-7]

- (a) The Permittee shall pay annual fees due within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of a bill from IDEM, OAQ.
- (b) 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.19 Credible Evidence [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 2-6.1-5(a)(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 Permit Revocation [326 IAC 2-1.1-9]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-9 (Revocation of Permits), this permit to operate may be revoked for any of the following causes:

- (a) Violation of any conditions of this permit.
- (b) Failure to disclose all the relevant facts, or misrepresentation in obtaining this permit.
- (c) Changes in regulatory requirements that mandate either a temporary or permanent reduction of discharge of contaminants. However, the amendment of appropriate sections of this permit shall not require revocation of this permit.
- (d) Noncompliance with orders issued pursuant to 326 IAC 1-5 (Episode Alert Levels) to reduce emissions during an air pollution episode.
- (e) For any cause which establishes in the judgment of IDEM, the fact that continuance of this permit is not consistent with purposes of this article.

C.3 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.4 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.5 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.6 Stack Height [326 IAC 1 7]

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

C.7 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.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 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

The notice shall include a signed certification from the owner or operator that the information provided in this notification is correct and that only Indiana licensed workers and project supervisors will be used to implement the asbestos removal project. The notifications do not require a certification by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

- (e) **Procedures for Asbestos Emission Control**
The Permittee shall comply with the applicable emission control procedures in 326 IAC 14-10-4 and 40 CFR 61.145(c). Per 326 IAC 14-10-1, emission control requirements are applicable for any removal or disturbance of RACM greater than three (3) linear feet on pipes or three (3) square feet on any other facility components or a total of at least 0.75 cubic feet on all facility components.
- (f) **Demolition and Renovation**
The Permittee shall thoroughly inspect the affected facility or part of the facility where the demolition or renovation will occur for the presence of asbestos pursuant to 40 CFR 61.145(a).
- (g) **Indiana Licensed Asbestos Inspector**
The Permittee shall comply with 326 IAC 14-10-1(a) that requires the owner or operator, prior to a renovation/demolition, to use an Indiana Licensed Asbestos Inspector to thoroughly inspect the affected portion of the facility for the presence of asbestos. The requirement to use an Indiana Licensed Asbestos inspector is not federally enforceable.

Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(2)]

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 an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

- (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 an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).
- (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 2-6.1-5(a)(2)]

C.11 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

Compliance with applicable requirements shall be documented as required by this permit. The Permittee shall be responsible for installing any necessary equipment and initiating any required monitoring related to that equipment. All monitoring and record keeping requirements not already legally required 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]

- (a) When required by any condition of this permit, an analog instrument used to measure a parameter related to the operation of an air pollution control device shall have a scale such that the expected maximum reading for the normal range shall be no less than twenty percent (20%) of full scale.
- (b) The Permittee may request that the IDEM, OAQ approve the use of an instrument that does not meet the above specifications provided the Permittee can demonstrate that an alternative instrument specification will adequately ensure compliance with permit conditions requiring the measurement of the parameters.

Corrective Actions and Response Steps

C.14 Response to Excursions or Exceedances

- (a) Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance, the Permittee shall restore operation of the emissions unit (including any control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.
- (b) The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedance (other than those caused by excused startup or shutdown conditions). Corrective actions may include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - (1) initial inspection and evaluation;
 - (2) recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system); or
 - (3) any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable.
- (c) A determination of whether the Permittee has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include, but is not limited to, the following:
 - (1) monitoring results;
 - (2) review of operation and maintenance procedures and records; and/or

- (3) inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.
- (d) Failure to take reasonable response steps shall be considered a deviation from the permit.
- (e) The Permittee shall maintain the following records:
 - (1) monitoring data;
 - (2) monitor performance data, if applicable; and
 - (3) corrective actions taken.

C.15 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test

- (a) When the results of a stack test performed in conformance with Section C - Performance Testing, of this permit exceed the level specified in any condition of this permit, the Permittee shall take appropriate response actions. The Permittee shall submit a description of these response actions to IDEM, OAQ, within thirty (30) days of receipt of the test results. The Permittee shall take appropriate action to minimize excess emissions from the affected facility while the response actions are being implemented.
- (b) A retest to demonstrate compliance shall be performed within one hundred twenty (120) days of receipt of the original test results. Should the Permittee demonstrate to IDEM, OAQ that retesting in one hundred twenty (120) days is not practicable, IDEM, OAQ may extend the retesting deadline.
- (c) IDEM, OAQ reserves the authority to take any actions allowed under law in response to noncompliant stack tests.

The response action documents submitted pursuant to this condition do require the certification by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(2)]

C.16 Malfunctions Report [326 IAC 1-6-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 1-6-2 (Records; Notice of Malfunction):

- (a) A record of all malfunctions, including startups or shutdowns of any facility or emission control equipment, which result in violations of applicable air pollution control regulations or applicable emission limitations shall be kept and retained for a period of three (3) years and shall be made available to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), Office of Air Quality (OAQ) or appointed representative upon request.
- (b) When a malfunction of any facility or emission control equipment occurs which lasts more than one (1) hour, said condition shall be reported to OAQ, using the Malfunction Report Forms (2 pages). Notification shall be made by telephone or facsimile, as soon as practicable, but in no event later than four (4) daytime business hours after the beginning of said occurrence.
- (c) Failure to report a malfunction of any emission control equipment shall constitute a violation of 326 IAC 1-6, and any other applicable rules. Information of the scope and expected duration of the malfunction shall be provided, including the items specified in 326 IAC 1-6-2(a)(1) through (6).

- (d) Malfunction is defined as any sudden, unavoidable failure of any air pollution control equipment, process, or combustion or process equipment to operate in a normal and usual manner. [326 IAC 1-2-39]

C.17 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-6.1-5]

- (a) Records of all required monitoring data, reports and support information required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. These records shall be physically present or electronically accessible at the source location for a minimum of three (3) years. The records may be stored elsewhere for the remaining two (2) years as long as they are available upon request. If the Commissioner makes a request for records to the Permittee, the Permittee shall furnish the records to the Commissioner within a reasonable time.
- (b) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, all record keeping requirements not already legally required shall be implemented within ninety (90) days of permit issuance or ninety (90) days of initial start-up, whichever is later.

C.18 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-6.1-2] [IC 13-14-1-13]

- (a) 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
- (b) 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.
- (c) 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 an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).
- (d) 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.

SECTION D.1 EMISSION UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

- (a) Two (2) natural gas-fired boilers, identified as Boiler #1 and #2, using Super Deselex 4 as alternate fuel, constructed in 1980, with a maximum capacity of 25.9 MMBTU/hr each, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. B1 and B2, respectively.
- (b) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Boiler #3, using Super Deselex 4 as alternate fuel, constructed in 1967, with a maximum capacity of 25.5 MMBTU/hr, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. B3.
- (c) One (1) Emergency Generator, identified as 750 kW Cummins, using Super Deselex 4 as the fuel source, with a maximum capacity of 7.62 MMBTU/hr, constructed before February 10, 2003, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. G1.
- (d) One (1) Emergency Generator, identified as 500 kW Onan, using Super Deselex 4 as the fuel source, with a maximum capacity of 4.72 MMBTU/hr, constructed before February 10, 2003, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. G2.
- (e) One (1) Emergency Generator, identified as 500 kW Cat, using Super Deselex 4 as the fuel source, with a maximum capacity of 5.43 MMBTU/hr, constructed before February 10, 2003, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. G3.
- (f) Two (2) Emergency Generators, identified as 60 kW Allis and 60 kW Cummins, using Super Deselex 4 as the fuel source, with a maximum capacity of 0.78 MMBTU/hr each, constructed before February 10, 2003, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. G4 and G5.

(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 2-6.1-5(a)(1)]

D.1.1 Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6-2-3]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-3(e) (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating) the particulate emissions from Boilers #1 and #2, rated at 25.9 MMBTU/hr each shall be limited to 0.6 lbs per MMBTU.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-3(d) (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating) the particulate emissions from Boiler #3, rated at 25.5 MMBTU/hr shall be limited to 0.8 lbs per MMBTU.

D.1.2 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 1-6-3]

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

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(2)]

D.1.3 Visible Emissions Notations

- (a) Visible emission notations of the three (3) boilers and five (5) emergency generators stack exhausts (stack ID B1, B2, B3, G1, G2, G3, G4, and G5) shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations when burning Super Deselex 4 as the fuel source. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

- (b) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.
- (c) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.
- (d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process.
- (e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirement [326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(2)]

D.1.4 Record Keeping Requirements

In order to avoid being subject to 326 IAC 7-1.1-1, the Permittee shall document sulfur content of fuel oil, and shall keep the following records:

- (1) Fuel supplier certifications;
- (2) The name of the fuel supplier; and
- (3) A statement from the fuel supplier that certifies the sulfur content of the fuel oil.

The Permittee shall retain records of all recording/monitoring data and support information for a period of five (5) years or longer if specified elsewhere in this permit, from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, or report.

- (b) To document compliance with Condition D.1.3, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of visible emission notations of each boiler and each emergency generator stack exhaust. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g., the process did not operate that day, or fuel oil was not used).
- (c) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

D.1.5 Reporting Requirements

- (a) The natural gas boiler certification shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C – General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting form located at the end of this permit, or its equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the six (6) month period being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by an “authorized individual” as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

SECTION D.2 EMISSION UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description

- (g) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Boiler #7, with a maximum capacity of 1.00 MMBTU/hr, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. B7.
- (h) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Boiler #8, with a maximum capacity of 0.65 MMBTU/hr, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. B8.
- (i) Two (2) natural gas-fired boilers, identified as Boiler #9 and #10, with a maximum capacity of 1.50 MMBTU/hr each, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. B9 and B10, respectively.

(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 2-6.1-5(a)(1)]

D.2.1 Particulate Matter Limitation (PM) [326 IAC 6-2-4]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating) the PM emissions from the Boilers #7 through #10 shall be limited to 0.35 pounds per MMBtu heat input.

This limitation is based on the following equation:

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

Where Pt = Pounds of particulate matter emitted per million Btu of heat input.
Q = Total source maximum operating capacity rating in million Btu per hour (mmBtu/hr) heat input. Q=81.95

SECTION E.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

- (j) Two Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers, Identified as Sterilizer No. 1 and Sterilizer No. 2, with a maximum capacity of 547 loads per year each, using approximately 9.87 grams of Ethylene Oxide per load, constructed in 1997 and 2001, respectively, using no control device, and both venting to the roof via one (1) 1 inch diameter pipe.

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

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements [40 CFR 63]

E.1.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP Subpart WWWW [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.10440, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the source except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW.

E.1.2 NESHAP for Hospital Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers [40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW]

The Permittee which operates ethylene oxide sterilization facilities at a hospital that is an area source of hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions shall comply with the following provisions of National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Hospital Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers (40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW) (included as Attachment A of this permit):

- (1) 40 CFR 63.10382(a), (b) (1)
- (2) 40 CFR 63.10384(a),
- (3) 40 CFR 63.10390,
- (4) 40 CFR 63.10400(a),
- (5) 40 CFR 63.10402,
- (6) 40 CFR 63.10420,
- (7) 40 CFR 63.10430,
- (8) 40 CFR 63.10432,
- (9) 40 CFR 63.10434,
- (10) 40 CFR 63.10440,
- (12) 40 CFR 63.10442,
- (13) 40 CFR 63.10446,
- (14) 40 CFR 63.10448,
- (15) Table 1 to Subpart WWWW of Part 63.

SECTION E.2

EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

- (c) One (1) Emergency Generator, identified as 750 kW Cummins, using Super Deselex 4 as the fuel source, with a maximum capacity of 7.62 MMBTU/hr, constructed before February 10, 2003, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. G1.
- (d) One (1) Emergency Generator, identified as 500 kW Onan, using Super Deselex 4 as the fuel source, with a maximum capacity of 4.72 MMBTU/hr, constructed before February 10, 2003, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. G2.
- (e) One (1) Emergency Generator, identified as 500 kW Cat, using Super Deselex 4 as the fuel source, with a maximum capacity of 5.43 MMBTU/hr, constructed before February 10, 2003, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. G3.
- (f) Two (2) Emergency Generators, identified as 60 kW Allis and 60 kW Cummins, using Super Deselex 4 as the fuel source, with a maximum capacity of 0.78 MMBTU/hr each, constructed before February 10, 2003, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. G4 and G5.

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

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements [40 CFR 63]

E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ [326 IAC 20-82] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6665, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the source except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

E.2.2 NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ] [326 IAC 20-82]

The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ (included as Attachment B of this permit):

- (1) 40 CFR 63.6580
- (2) 40 CFR 63.6585
- (3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.6590(b)(3)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.6675

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

MINOR SOURCE OPERATING PERMIT (MSOP) CERTIFICATION

Source Name: St. Vincent Health, Saint John's Health System
Source Address: 2015 Jackson Street, Anderson, Indiana 46016
Mailing Address: 2015 Jackson St, Anderson, IN 46016
MSOP No.: M095-28341-00038

**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:

Date:

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

**MINOR SOURCE OPERATING PERMIT
ANNUAL NOTIFICATION**

This form should be used to comply with the notification requirements under 326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(5).

Company Name:	St. Vincent Health, Saint John's Health System
Address:	2015 Jackson Street
City:	Anderson, Indiana 46016
Phone #:	(765) 646-8464
MSOP #:	M095-28341-00038

I hereby certify that St. Vincent Health, Saint John's Health System is : still in operation.

no longer in operation.

I hereby certify that St. Vincent Health, Saint John's Health System is : in compliance with the requirements of MSOP M095-28341-00038.

not in compliance with the requirements of MSOP M095-28341-00038.

Authorized Individual (typed):
Title:
Signature:
Date:

If there are any conditions or requirements for which the source is not in compliance, provide a narrative description of how the source did or will achieve compliance and the date compliance was, or will be achieved.

Noncompliance:

MALFUNCTION REPORT

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY FAX NUMBER: (317) 233-6865

This form should only be used to report malfunctions applicable to Rule 326 IAC 1-6 and to qualify for the exemption under 326 IAC 1-6-4.

THIS FACILITY MEETS THE APPLICABILITY REQUIREMENTS BECAUSE IT HAS POTENTIAL TO EMIT 25 TONS/YEAR PARTICULATE MATTER ?____, 25 TONS/YEAR SULFUR DIOXIDE ?____, 25 TONS/YEAR NITROGEN OXIDES?____, 25 TONS/YEAR VOC ?____, 25 TONS/YEAR HYDROGEN SULFIDE ?____, 25 TONS/YEAR TOTAL REDUCED SULFUR ?____, 25 TONS/YEAR REDUCED SULFUR COMPOUNDS ?____, 25 TONS/YEAR FLUORIDES ?____, 100 TONS/YEAR CARBON MONOXIDE ?____, 10 TONS/YEAR ANY SINGLE HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT ?____, 25 TONS/YEAR ANY COMBINATION HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT ?____, 1 TON/YEAR LEAD OR LEAD COMPOUNDS MEASURED AS ELEMENTAL LEAD ?____, OR IS A SOURCE LISTED UNDER 326 IAC 2-5.1-3(2) ?____. EMISSIONS FROM MALFUNCTIONING CONTROL EQUIPMENT OR PROCESS EQUIPMENT CAUSED EMISSIONS IN EXCESS OF APPLICABLE LIMITATION _____.

THIS MALFUNCTION RESULTED IN A VIOLATION OF: 326 IAC _____ OR, PERMIT CONDITION # _____ AND/OR PERMIT LIMIT OF _____

THIS INCIDENT MEETS THE DEFINITION OF "MALFUNCTION" AS LISTED ON REVERSE SIDE ? Y N

THIS MALFUNCTION IS OR WILL BE LONGER THAN THE ONE (1) HOUR REPORTING REQUIREMENT ? Y N

COMPANY: _____ PHONE NO. () _____
LOCATION: (CITY AND COUNTY) _____
PERMIT NO. _____ AFS PLANT ID: _____ AFS POINT ID: _____ INSP: _____
CONTROL/PROCESS DEVICE WHICH MALFUNCTIONED AND REASON: _____

DATE/TIME MALFUNCTION STARTED: ____/____/20____ _____ AM / PM

ESTIMATED HOURS OF OPERATION WITH MALFUNCTION CONDITION: _____

DATE/TIME CONTROL EQUIPMENT BACK-IN SERVICE ____/____/20____ _____ AM/PM

TYPE OF POLLUTANTS EMITTED: TSP, PM-10, SO2, VOC, OTHER: _____

ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF POLLUTANT EMITTED DURING MALFUNCTION: _____

MEASURES TAKEN TO MINIMIZE EMISSIONS: _____

REASONS WHY FACILITY CANNOT BE SHUTDOWN DURING REPAIRS:

CONTINUED OPERATION REQUIRED TO PROVIDE ESSENTIAL* SERVICES: _____
CONTINUED OPERATION NECESSARY TO PREVENT INJURY TO PERSONS: _____
CONTINUED OPERATION NECESSARY TO PREVENT SEVERE DAMAGE TO EQUIPMENT: _____
INTERIM CONTROL MEASURES: (IF APPLICABLE) _____

MALFUNCTION REPORTED BY: _____ TITLE: _____
(SIGNATURE IF FAXED)

MALFUNCTION RECORDED BY: _____ DATE: _____ TIME: _____

*SEE PAGE 2

Please note - This form should only be used to report malfunctions applicable to Rule 326 IAC 1-6 and to qualify for the exemption under 326 IAC 1-6-4.

326 IAC 1-6-1 Applicability of rule

Sec. 1. This rule applies to the owner or operator of any facility required to obtain a permit under 326 IAC 2-5.1 or 326 IAC 2-6.1.

326 IAC 1-2-39 "Malfunction" definition

Sec. 39. Any sudden, unavoidable failure of any air pollution control equipment, process, or combustion or process equipment to operate in a normal and usual manner.

***Essential services** are interpreted to mean those operations, such as, the providing of electricity by power plants. Continued operation solely for the economic benefit of the owner or operator shall not be sufficient reason why a facility cannot be shutdown during a control equipment shutdown.

If this item is checked on the front, please explain rationale:

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

SEMI-ANNUAL NATURAL GAS FIRED BOILER CERTIFICATION

Source Name: St. Vincent Health, Saint John's Health System
Source Address: 2015 Jackson Street, Anderson, Indiana 46016
Mailing Address: 2015 Jackson St, Anderson, IN 46016
MSOP Permit No.: M095-28341-00038
Facilities: Boilers #1, #2, and #3

<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Gas Only <input type="checkbox"/> Alternate Fuel burned From: _____ To: _____
--

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

A certification by an authorized individual as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1) is required for this report.

Attachment A:

**40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW
National Emission Standards for
Hospital Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers**

**St. Vincent Health, Saint John's Health System
2015 Jackson Street
Anderson, Indiana 46016**

Permit No.: M095-28341-00038

Subpart WWWW—National Emission Standards for Hospital Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers

Source: 72 FR 73623, Dec. 28, 2007, unless otherwise noted.

Applicability and Compliance Dates

§ 63.10382 Am I subject to this subpart?

(a) You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate an ethylene oxide sterilization facility at a hospital that is an area source of hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions.

(b) The affected source subject to this subpart is each new or existing sterilization facility.

(1) An affected source is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the affected source before November 6, 2006.

(2) An affected source is new if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the affected source on or after November 6, 2006.

§ 63.10384 What are my compliance dates?

(a) *Existing source.* If you have an existing affected source, you must comply with applicable requirements in this subpart no later than December 29, 2008.

(b) *New source.* If you start up a new affected source on or before December 28, 2007, you must comply with applicable requirements in this subpart by December 28, 2007.

(c) *New source.* If you start up a new affected source after December 28, 2007, you must comply with applicable requirements in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

Standards

§ 63.10390 What management practice standard must I meet?

You must sterilize full loads of items having a common aeration time, except under medically necessary circumstances, as that term is defined in §63.10448.

Initial Compliance Requirements

§ 63.10400 How do I demonstrate initial compliance?

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, you must demonstrate initial compliance with the management practice standard in §63.10390 by submitting an Initial Notification of Compliance Status certifying that you are sterilizing full loads of items having a common aeration time except under medically necessary circumstances.

(b) If you operate your sterilization unit(s) with an air pollution control device pursuant to a State or local regulation, you may demonstrate initial compliance with §63.10390 by submitting an Initial Notification of Compliance Status certifying that you are operating the sterilization unit in accordance with your State or local regulation and following control device manufacturer's recommended procedures.

(c) If you operate your sterilization unit(s) with an air pollution control device but are not subject to any State or local regulation, you may demonstrate initial compliance with §63.10390 by submitting an Initial Notification of Compliance Status certifying that you are venting the ethylene oxide emissions from each sterilization unit to an add-on air pollution control device. You must certify that you are operating the control device during all sterilization processes and in accordance with manufacturer's recommended procedures.

§ 63.10402 By what date must I demonstrate initial compliance?

You must demonstrate initial compliance with §63.10390 upon startup or no later than 180 calendar days after your compliance date, whichever is later.

Monitoring—Continuous Compliance Requirements

§ 63.10420 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the management practice requirements?

For each sterilization unit not equipped with an air pollution control device, you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the management practice standard in §63.10390 by recording the date and time of each sterilization cycle, whether each sterilization cycle contains a full load of items, and if not, a statement from a hospital central services staff, a hospital administrator, or a physician that it was medically necessary.

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.10430 What notifications must I submit and by when?

(a) You must submit an Initial Notification of Compliance Status that includes the information required in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section and the applicable certification in §63.10400.

(1) The name and address of the owner or operator.

(2) The address (i.e., physical location) of the affected source.

(3) An identification of the standard and other applicable requirements in this subpart that serve as the basis of the notification and the source's compliance date.

(4) A brief description of the sterilization facility, including the number of ethylene oxide sterilizers, the size (volume) of each, the number of aeration units, if any, the amount of annual ethylene oxide usage at the facility, the control technique used for each sterilizer, and typical number of sterilization cycles per year.

(5) A statement that the affected source is an area source.

(b) You must submit the Initial Notification of Compliance Status to the appropriate authority(ies) specified in §63.9(a)(4). In addition, you must submit a copy of the Initial Notification of Compliance Status to EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. Send your notification via e-mail to CCG-ONG@EPA.GOV or via U.S. mail or other mail delivery service to U.S. EPA, Sector Policies and Programs Division, Coatings and Chemicals Group (E143-01), Attn: Hospital Sterilizers Project Leader, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711.

(c) You must submit the Initial Notification of Compliance Status no later than 180 calendar days after your compliance date, consistent with §63.10402.

§ 63.10432 What records must I keep?

You must keep the records specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(a) A copy of the Initial Notification of Compliance Status that you submitted to comply with this subpart.

(b) Records required by §63.10420 for each sterilization unit not equipped with an air pollution control device.

§ 63.10434 In what form and for how long must I keep my records?

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review.

(b) You must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each record.

(c) You must keep each record onsite for at least 2 years after the date of each record. You may keep the records offsite for the remaining 3 years.

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.10440 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 1 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in 40 CFR 63.1 through 63.16 apply to you.

§ 63.10442 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

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

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of the U.S. EPA and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that will not be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies include approval of alternatives to the applicability requirements under 40 CFR 63.10382, the compliance date requirements in 40 CFR 63.10384, and the management practice standards as defined in 40 CFR 63.10390.

§ 63.10446 Do title V permitting requirements apply to area sources subject to this subpart?

You are exempt from the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, provided you are not otherwise required by law to obtain a permit under 40 CFR 70.3(a) or 40 CFR 71.3(a). Notwithstanding the previous sentence, you must continue to comply with the provisions of this subpart.

§ 63.10448 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act (CAA), in 40 CFR 63.2, and in this section as follows:

Aeration process means any time when ethylene oxide is removed from the aeration unit through the aeration unit vent or from the combination sterilization unit through the sterilization unit vent, while aeration or off-gassing is occurring.

Aeration unit means any vessel that is used to facilitate off-gassing of ethylene oxide.

Air pollution control device means a catalytic oxidizer, acid-water scrubber, or any other air pollution control equipment that reduces the quantity of ethylene oxide in the effluent gas stream from sterilization and aeration processes.

Combination sterilization unit means any enclosed vessel in which both the sterilization process and the aeration process occur within the same vessel, i.e., the vessel is filled with ethylene oxide gas or an ethylene oxide/inert gas mixture for the purpose of sterilizing and is followed by off-gassing of ethylene oxide.

Common aeration time means that items require the same length of time to off-gas ethylene oxide.

Full load means the maximum number of items that does not impede proper air removal, humidification of the load, or sterilant penetration and evacuation in the sterilization unit.

Hospital means a facility that provides medical care and treatment for patients who are acutely ill or chronically ill on an inpatient basis under supervision of licensed physicians and under nursing care offered 24 hours per day. Hospitals include diagnostic and major surgery facilities but exclude doctor's offices, clinics, or other facilities whose primary purpose is to provide medical services to humans or animals on an outpatient basis.

Hospital central services staff means a healthcare professional, including manager and technician, who is either directly involved in or responsible for sterile processing at a hospital.

Medically necessary means circumstances that a hospital central services staff, a hospital administrator, or a physician concludes, based on generally accepted medical practices, necessitate sterilizing without a full load in order to protect human health.

State or local regulation means a regulation at the State or local level that requires a hospital to reduce the quantity of ethylene oxide emissions from ethylene oxide sterilization units.

Sterilization facility means the group of ethylene oxide sterilization units at a hospital using ethylene oxide gas or an ethylene oxide/inert gas mixture for the purpose of sterilizing.

Sterilization process means any time when ethylene oxide is removed from the sterilization unit or combination sterilization unit through the sterilization unit vent.

Sterilization unit means any enclosed vessel that is filled with ethylene oxide gas or an ethylene oxide/inert gas mixture for the purpose of sterilizing. As used in this subpart, the term includes combination sterilization units.

Table 1 to Subpart WWWW of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart WWWW

As required in §63.10440, you must comply with the requirements of the General Provisions (40 CFR part 63, subpart A) shown in the following table:

Citation	Subject	Applies to subpart WWWW	Explanation
§63.1(a)(1)–(4), (6), (10)–(12), (b)(1), (3)	Applicability	Yes	
§63.1(a)(5), (7)–(9)	[Reserved]		
§63.1(b)(2)	[Reserved]		
§63.1(c)(1)–(2)	Applicability of this part after a relevant standard has been set	Yes	§63.10446 of this subpart exempts affected sources from the obligation to obtain title V operating permits for purposes of being subject to this subpart.
§63.1(c)(3)–(4)	[Reserved]		
§63.1(c)(5)	Subject to notification requirements	No	
§63.1(d)	[Reserved]		
§63.1(e)	Emission limitation by permit	Yes	
§63.2	Definitions	Yes	
§63.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes	
§63.4	Prohibited activities	Yes	
§63.5	Construction/reconstruction	No	
§63.6(a), (b)(1)–(5), (7)	Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements	Yes	
§63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(c)(1)	Compliance dates for existing sources	Yes	Subpart WWWW requires compliance 1 year after the effective date.
§63.6(c)(2), (5)	Compliance dates for CAA section 112(f) standards and for area sources that become major	No	
§63.6(c)(3)–(4)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(d)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(e)–(h)	Alternative nonopacity emission standard	No	
§63.6(i)–(j)	Compliance extension	Yes	

§63.7	Performance testing requirements	No	
§63.8	Monitoring requirements	No	
§63.9(a)	Applicability and initial notifications addressees	Yes	
§63.9(b)	Initial notifications	No	
§63.9(c)	Request for extension of compliance	Yes	
§63.9(d)–(j)	Other notifications	No	
§63.10(a)(1)–(2)	Recordkeeping and reporting requirements, applicability	Yes	
§63.10(a)(3)–(4)	General information	Yes	
§63.10(a)(5)–(7)	Recordkeeping and reporting requirements, reporting schedules	No	
§63.10(b)(1)	Retention time	Yes	
§63.10(b)(2)–(f)	Recordkeeping and reporting requirements	No	
§63.11	Control device requirements	No	
§63.12	State authority and delegations	Yes	
§§63.13–63.16	Addresses, Incorporations by Reference, availability of information, performance track provisions	Yes	

Attachment B:

**40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ
National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines**

**St. Vincent Health, Saint John's Health System
2015 Jackson Street
Anderson, Indiana 46016**

Permit No.: M095-28341-00038

Subpart ZZZZ—National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

Source: 69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.6580 What is the purpose of subpart ZZZZ?

Subpart ZZZZ establishes national emission limitations and operating limitations for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) located at major and area sources of HAP emissions. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations.

[73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6585 Am I subject to this subpart?

You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a stationary RICE at a major or area source of HAP emissions, except if the stationary RICE is being tested at a stationary RICE test cell/stand.

(a) A stationary RICE is any internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work and which is not mobile. Stationary RICE differ from mobile RICE in that a stationary RICE is not a non-road engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30, and is not used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.

(b) A major source of HAP emissions is a plant site that emits or has the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 10 tons (9.07 megagrams) or more per year or any combination of HAP at a rate of 25 tons (22.68 megagrams) or more per year, except that for oil and gas production facilities, a major source of HAP emissions is determined for each surface site.

(c) An area source of HAP emissions is a source that is not a major source.

(d) If you are an owner or operator of an area source subject to this subpart, your status as an entity subject to a standard or other requirements under this subpart does not subject you to the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 71, provided you are not required to obtain a permit under 40 CFR 70.3(a) or 40 CFR 71.3(a) for a reason other than your status as an area source under this subpart. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, you must continue to comply with the provisions of this subpart as applicable.

(e) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary RICE used for national security purposes, you may be eligible to request an exemption from the requirements of this subpart as described in 40 CFR part 1068, subpart C.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6590 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

This subpart applies to each affected source.

(a) *Affected source.* An affected source is any existing, new, or reconstructed stationary RICE located at a major or area source of HAP emissions, excluding stationary RICE being tested at a stationary RICE test cell/stand.

(1) *Existing stationary RICE.*

(i) For stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake horsepower (HP) located at a major source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before December 19, 2002.

(ii) For stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before June 12, 2006.

(iii) For stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before June 12, 2006.

(iv) A change in ownership of an existing stationary RICE does not make that stationary RICE a new or reconstructed stationary RICE.

(2) *New stationary RICE.* (i) A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is new if you commenced construction of the stationary RICE on or after December 19, 2002.

(ii) A stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is new if you commenced construction of the stationary RICE on or after June 12, 2006.

(iii) A stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions is new if you commenced construction of the stationary RICE on or after June 12, 2006.

(3) *Reconstructed stationary RICE.* (i) A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is reconstructed if you meet the definition of reconstruction in §63.2 and reconstruction is commenced on or after December 19, 2002.

(ii) A stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is reconstructed if you meet the definition of reconstruction in §63.2 and reconstruction is commenced on or after June 12, 2006.

(iii) A stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions is reconstructed if you meet the definition of reconstruction in §63.2 and reconstruction is commenced on or after June 12, 2006.

(b) *Stationary RICE subject to limited requirements.* (1) An affected source which meets either of the criteria in paragraph (b)(1)(i) through (ii) of this section does not have to meet the requirements of this subpart and of subpart A of this part except for the initial notification requirements of §63.6645(h).

(i) The stationary RICE is a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions; or

(ii) The stationary RICE is a new or reconstructed limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis must meet the initial notification requirements of §63.6645(h) and the requirements of §§63.6625(c), 63.6650(g), and 63.6655(c). These stationary RICE do not have to meet the emission limitations and operating limitations of this subpart.

(3) A stationary RICE which is an existing spark ignition 4 stroke rich burn (4SRB) stationary RICE located at an area source, an existing spark ignition 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source, an existing spark ignition 2 stroke lean burn (2SLB) stationary RICE, an existing spark ignition 4 stroke lean burn (4SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP, a stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, an emergency or limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP, or a compression ignition (CI) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP, must meet the requirements of this part by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII, for compression ignition engines or 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ, for spark ignition engines. No further requirements apply for such engines under this part. No initial notification is necessary.

(c) *Stationary RICE subject to Regulations under 40 CFR Part 60.* An affected source that is a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source, or is a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP emissions and is a spark ignition 2 stroke lean burn (2SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 500 brake HP, a spark ignition 4 stroke lean burn (4SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 250 brake HP, or a 4 stroke rich burn (4SRB) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP, a stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, an emergency or limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP, or a compression ignition (CI) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP, must meet the requirements of this part by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII, for compression ignition engines or 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ, for spark ignition engines. No further requirements apply for such engines under this part.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3604, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6595 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(a) *Affected Sources.* (1) If you have an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than June 15, 2007.

(2) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before August 16, 2004, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than August 16, 2004.

(3) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions after August 16, 2004, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(4) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than January 18, 2008.

(5) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions after January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(6) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions before January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than January 18, 2008.

(7) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions after January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(b) *Area sources that become major sources.* If you have an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP, the compliance dates in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section apply to you.

(1) Any stationary RICE for which construction or reconstruction is commenced after the date when your area source becomes a major source of HAP must be in compliance with this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(2) Any stationary RICE for which construction or reconstruction is commenced before your area source becomes a major source of HAP must be in compliance with the provisions of this subpart that are applicable to RICE located at major sources within 3 years after your area source becomes a major source of HAP.

(c) If you own or operate an affected source, you must meet the applicable notification requirements in §63.6645 and in 40 CFR part 63, subpart A.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3604, Jan. 18, 2008]

Emission and Operating Limitations

§ 63.6600 What emission limitations and operating limitations must I meet if I own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

(a) If you own or operate an existing, new, or reconstructed spark ignition 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 1a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 1b to this subpart which apply to you.

(b) If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions, a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions, or a new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

(c) If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the emission limitations in Tables 1a and 2a to this subpart or operating limitations in Tables 1b and 2b to this subpart: an existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, or an existing CI stationary RICE; a stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; an emergency stationary RICE; or a limited use stationary RICE.

[73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6601 What emission limitations must I meet if I own or operate a 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 brake HP and less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions manufactured on or after January 1, 2008, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

[73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008]

General Compliance Requirements

§ 63.6605 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart that apply to you at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(b) If you must comply with emission limitations and operating limitations, you must operate and maintain your stationary RICE, including air pollution control and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions at all times, including during startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements

§ 63.6610 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions you are subject to the requirements of this section.

(a) You must conduct the initial performance test or other initial compliance demonstrations in Table 4 to this subpart that apply to you within 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in §63.6595 and according to the provisions in §63.7(a)(2).

(b) If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004 and own or operate stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must demonstrate initial compliance with either the proposed emission limitations or the promulgated emission limitations no later than February 10, 2005 or no later than 180 days after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to §63.7(a)(2)(ix).

(c) If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004 and own or operate stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, and you chose to comply with the proposed emission limitations when demonstrating initial compliance, you must conduct a second performance test to demonstrate compliance with the promulgated emission limitations by December 13, 2007 or after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to §63.7(a)(2)(ix).

(d) An owner or operator is not required to conduct an initial performance test on units for which a performance test has been previously conducted, but the test must meet all of the conditions described in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart, and these methods must have been followed correctly.

(2) The test must not be older than 2 years.

(3) The test must be reviewed and accepted by the Administrator.

(4) Either no process or equipment changes must have been made since the test was performed, or the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the results of the performance test, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process or equipment changes.

(5) The test must be conducted at any load condition within plus or minus 10 percent of 100 percent load.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6611 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate a 4SLB SI stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must conduct an initial performance test within 240 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in §63.6595 and according to the provisions specified in Table 4 to this subpart, as appropriate.

[73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6615 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?

If you must comply with the emission limitations and operating limitations, you must conduct subsequent performance tests as specified in Table 3 of this subpart.

§ 63.6620 What performance tests and other procedures must I use?

(a) You must conduct each performance test in Tables 3 and 4 of this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements in §63.7(e)(1) and under the specific conditions that this subpart specifies in Table 4. The test must be conducted at any load condition within plus or minus 10 percent of 100 percent load.

(c) You may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in §63.7(e)(1).

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

(e)(1) You must use Equation 1 of this section to determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement:

$$\frac{C_i - C_o}{C_i} \times 100 = R \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

C_i = concentration of CO or formaldehyde at the control device inlet,

C_o = concentration of CO or formaldehyde at the control device outlet, and

R = percent reduction of CO or formaldehyde emissions.

(2) You must normalize the carbon monoxide (CO) or formaldehyde concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide (CO₂). If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent oxygen and CO₂ concentration is measured in lieu of oxygen concentration measurement, a CO₂ correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO₂ correction factor as described in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Calculate the fuel-specific F_o value for the fuel burned during the test using values obtained from Method 19, section 5.2, and the following equation:

$$F_o = \frac{0.209 F_d}{F_c} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

F_o = Fuel factor based on the ratio of oxygen volume to the ultimate CO₂ volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.

0.209 = Fraction of air that is oxygen, percent/100.

F_d = Ratio of the volume of dry effluent gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3 / J ($\text{dscf} / 10^6 \text{ Btu}$).

F_c = Ratio of the volume of CO₂ produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3 / J ($\text{dscf} / 10^6 \text{ Btu}$).

(ii) Calculate the CO₂ correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent oxygen, as follows:

$$X_{\text{co}_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

X_{co_2} = CO₂ correction factor, percent.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O₂–15 percent O₂, the defined O₂ correction value, percent.

(iii) Calculate the NO_x and SO₂ gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O₂ using CO₂ as follows:

$$C_{adj} = C_d \frac{X_{CO_2}}{\%CO_2} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

Where:

%CO₂ = Measured CO₂ concentration measured, dry basis, percent.

(f) If you comply with the emission limitation to reduce CO and you are not using an oxidation catalyst, if you comply with the emission limitation to reduce formaldehyde and you are not using NSCR, or if you comply with the emission limitation to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and you are not using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR, you must petition the Administrator for operating limitations to be established during the initial performance test and continuously monitored thereafter; or for approval of no operating limitations. You must not conduct the initial performance test until after the petition has been approved by the Administrator.

(g) If you petition the Administrator for approval of operating limitations, your petition must include the information described in paragraphs (g)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Identification of the specific parameters you propose to use as operating limitations;

(2) A discussion of the relationship between these parameters and HAP emissions, identifying how HAP emissions change with changes in these parameters, and how limitations on these parameters will serve to limit HAP emissions;

(3) A discussion of how you will establish the upper and/or lower values for these parameters which will establish the limits on these parameters in the operating limitations;

(4) A discussion identifying the methods you will use to measure and the instruments you will use to monitor these parameters, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of these methods and instruments; and

(5) A discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you will use for monitoring these parameters.

(h) If you petition the Administrator for approval of no operating limitations, your petition must include the information described in paragraphs (h)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) Identification of the parameters associated with operation of the stationary RICE and any emission control device which could change intentionally (e.g., operator adjustment, automatic controller adjustment, etc.) or unintentionally (e.g., wear and tear, error, etc.) on a routine basis or over time;

(2) A discussion of the relationship, if any, between changes in the parameters and changes in HAP emissions;

(3) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of whether establishing limitations on the parameters would serve to limit HAP emissions;

(4) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of how you could establish upper and/or lower values for the parameters which would establish limits on the parameters in operating limitations;

(5) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the methods you could use to measure them and the instruments you could use to monitor them, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of the methods and instruments;

(6) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you could use to monitor them; and

(7) A discussion of why, from your point of view, it is infeasible or unreasonable to adopt the parameters as operating limitations.

(i) The engine percent load during a performance test must be determined by documenting the calculations, assumptions, and measurement devices used to measure or estimate the percent load in a specific application. A written report of the average percent load determination must be included in the notification of compliance status. The following information must be included in the written report: the engine model number, the engine manufacturer, the year of purchase, the manufacturer's site-rated brake horsepower, the ambient temperature, pressure, and humidity during the performance test, and all assumptions that were made to estimate or calculate percent load during the performance test must be clearly explained. If measurement devices such as flow meters, kilowatt meters, beta analyzers, stain gauges, etc. are used, the model number of the measurement device, and an estimate of its accurate in percentage of true value must be provided.

§ 63.6625 What are my monitoring, installation, operation, and maintenance requirements?

(a) If you elect to install a CEMS as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain a CEMS to monitor CO and either oxygen or CO₂ at both the inlet and the outlet of the control device according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Each CEMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to the applicable performance specifications of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(2) You must conduct an initial performance evaluation and an annual relative accuracy test audit (RATA) of each CEMS according to the requirements in §63.8 and according to the applicable performance specifications of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.

(3) As specified in §63.8(c)(4)(ii), each CEMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period. You must have at least two data points, with each representing a different 15-minute period, to have a valid hour of data.

(4) The CEMS data must be reduced as specified in §63.8(g)(2) and recorded in parts per million or parts per billion (as appropriate for the applicable limitation) at 15 percent oxygen or the equivalent CO₂ concentration.

(b) If you are required to install a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS according to the requirements in §63.8.

(c) If you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must monitor and record your fuel usage daily with separate fuel meters to measure the volumetric flow rate of each fuel. In addition, you must operate your stationary RICE in a manner which reasonably minimizes HAP emissions.

(d) If you are operating a new or reconstructed emergency 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to the startup of the engine.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6630 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations?

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission and operating limitation that applies to you according to Table 5 of this subpart.

(b) During the initial performance test, you must establish each operating limitation in Tables 1b and 2b of this subpart that applies to you.

(c) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in §63.6645.

Continuous Compliance Requirements

§ 63.6635 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?

(a) If you must comply with emission and operating limitations, you must monitor and collect data according to this section.

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

(c) You may not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emission or operating levels. You must, however, use all the valid data collected during all other periods.

§ 63.6640 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations?

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation and operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b and Tables 2a and 2b of this subpart that apply to you according to methods specified in Table 6 of this subpart.

(b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limitation or operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b and Tables 2a and 2b of this subpart that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission and operating limitations in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.6650. If you change your catalyst, you must reestablish the values of the operating parameters measured during the initial performance test. When you reestablish the values of your operating parameters, you must also conduct a performance test to demonstrate that you are meeting the required emission limitation applicable to your stationary RICE.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) Consistent with §§63.6(e) and 63.7(e)(1), deviations from the emission or operating limitations that occur during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction are not violations if you demonstrate to the Administrator's satisfaction that you were operating in accordance with §63.6(e)(1). For new, reconstructed, and rebuilt stationary RICE, deviations from the emission or operating limitations that occur during the first 200 hours of operation from engine startup (engine burn-in period) are not violations.

Rebuilt stationary RICE means a stationary RICE that has been rebuilt as that term is defined in 40 CFR §94.11(a).

(e) You must also report each instance in which you did not meet the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart that apply to you. If you own or operate any stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart: An existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing CI stationary RICE, an existing emergency stationary RICE, an existing limited use emergency stationary RICE, or an existing stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis. If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart, except for the initial notification requirements: a new or reconstructed stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE, or a new or reconstructed limited use stationary RICE.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006; 73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008]

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.6645 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) If you own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must submit all of the notifications in §§63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (f)(6), 63.9(b) through (e), and (g) and (h) that apply to you by the dates specified.

(b) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you start up your stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before the effective date of this subpart, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than December 13, 2004.

(c) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions on or after August 16, 2004, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after you become subject to this subpart.

(d) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you start up your stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before the effective date of this subpart and you are required to submit an initial notification, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than July 16, 2008.

(e) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions on or after March 18, 2008 and you are required to submit an initial notification, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after you become subject to this subpart.

(f) If you are required to submit an Initial Notification but are otherwise not affected by the requirements of this subpart, in accordance with §63.6590(b), your notification should include the information in §63.9(b)(2)(i) through (v), and a statement that your stationary RICE has no additional requirements and explain the basis of the exclusion (for example, that it operates exclusively as an emergency stationary RICE if it has a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions).

(g) If you are required to conduct a performance test, you must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin as required in §63.7(b)(1).

(h) If you are required to conduct a performance test or other initial compliance demonstration as specified in Tables 4 and 5 to this subpart, you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to §63.9(h)(2)(ii).

(1) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 to this subpart that does not include a performance test, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status before the close of business on the 30th day following the completion of the initial compliance demonstration.

(2) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 to this subpart that includes a performance test conducted according to the requirements in Table 3 to this subpart, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including the performance test results, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the performance test according to §63.10(d)(2).

[73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6650 What reports must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit each report in Table 7 of this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must submit each report by the date in Table 7 of this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) The first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.6595.

(2) The first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date follows the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595.

(3) Each subsequent Compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.

(4) Each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.

(5) For each stationary RICE that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6 (a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6 (a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent Compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(c) The Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

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

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

(4) If you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the reporting period, the compliance report must include the information in §63.10(d)(5)(i).

(5) If there are no deviations from any emission or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission or operating limitations during the reporting period.

(6) If there were no periods during which the continuous monitoring system (CMS), including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period.

(d) For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation that occurs for a stationary RICE where you are not using a CMS to comply with the emission or operating limitations in this subpart, the Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section and the information in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The total operating time of the stationary RICE at which the deviation occurred during the reporting period.

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

(e) For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation occurring for a stationary RICE where you are using a CMS to comply with the emission and operating limitations in this subpart, you must include information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) and (e)(1) through (12) of this section.

(1) The date and time that each malfunction started and stopped.

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

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

(4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether each deviation occurred during a period of malfunction or during another period.

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

(6) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMS downtime during the reporting period, and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total operating time of the stationary RICE at which the CMS downtime occurred during that reporting period.

(8) An identification of each parameter and pollutant (CO or formaldehyde) that was monitored at the stationary RICE.

(9) A brief description of the stationary RICE.

(10) A brief description of the CMS.

(11) The date of the latest CMS certification or audit.

(12) A description of any changes in CMS, processes, or controls since the last reporting period.

(f) Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71 must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6 (a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If an affected source submits a Compliance report pursuant to Table 7 of this subpart along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the Compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission or operating limitation in this subpart, submission of the Compliance report shall be deemed to satisfy any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a Compliance report shall not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permit authority.

(g) If you are operating as a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must submit an annual report according to Table 7 of this subpart by the date specified unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule, according to the information described in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(5) of this section. You must report the data specified in (g)(1) through (g)(3) of this section.

(1) Fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations. You must also demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the total fuel consumption on an annual basis.

(2) The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits.

(3) Any problems or errors suspected with the meters.

§ 63.6655 What records must I keep?

(a) If you must comply with the emission and operating limitations, you must keep the records described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3), (b)(1) through (b)(3) and (c) of this section.

(1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that you submitted, according to the requirement in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) The records in §63.6(e)(3)(iii) through (v) related to startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(3) Records of performance tests and performance evaluations as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(b) For each CEMS or CPMS, you must keep the records listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

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

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

(3) Requests for alternatives to the relative accuracy test for CEMS or CPMS as required in §63.8(f)(6)(i), if applicable.

(c) If you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must keep the records of your daily fuel usage monitors.

(d) You must keep the records required in Table 6 of this subpart to show continuous compliance with each emission or operating limitation that applies to you.

§ 63.6660 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

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

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

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

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.6665 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 8 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you. If you own or operate any stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with any of the requirements of the General Provisions: An existing 2SLB RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing CI stationary RICE, an existing stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, an existing emergency stationary RICE, or an existing limited use stationary RICE. If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in the General Provisions except for the initial notification requirements: A new stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new emergency stationary RICE, or a new limited use stationary RICE.

[73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6670 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

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

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of the U.S. EPA and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that will not be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are:

(1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emission limitations and operating limitations in §63.6600 under §63.6(g).

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in §63.90.

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

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

(5) Approval of a performance test which was conducted prior to the effective date of the rule, as specified in §63.6610(b).

§ 63.6675 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act (CAA); in 40 CFR 63.2, the General Provisions of this part; and in this section as follows:

Area source means any stationary source of HAP that is not a major source as defined in part 63.

Associated equipment as used in this subpart and as referred to in section 112(n)(4) of the CAA, means equipment associated with an oil or natural gas exploration or production well, and includes all equipment from the well bore to the point of custody transfer, except glycol dehydration units, storage vessels with potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines, and stationary RICE.

CAA means the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*, as amended by Public Law 101-549, 104 Stat. 2399).

Compression ignition means relating to a type of stationary internal combustion engine that is not a spark ignition engine.

Custody transfer means the transfer of hydrocarbon liquids or natural gas: After processing and/or treatment in the producing operations, or from storage vessels or automatic transfer facilities or other such equipment, including product loading racks, to pipelines or any other forms of transportation. For the purposes of this subpart, the point at which such liquids or natural gas enters a natural gas processing plant is a point of custody transfer.

Deviation means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:

- (1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart, including but not limited to any emission limitation or operating limitation;
- (2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or
- (3) Fails to meet any emission limitation or operating limitation in this subpart during malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.
- (4) Fails to satisfy the general duty to minimize emissions established by §63.6(e)(1)(i).

Diesel engine means any stationary RICE in which a high boiling point liquid fuel injected into the combustion chamber ignites when the air charge has been compressed to a temperature sufficiently high for auto-ignition. This process is also known as compression ignition.

Diesel fuel means any liquid obtained from the distillation of petroleum with a boiling point of approximately 150 to 360 degrees Celsius. One commonly used form is fuel oil number 2.

Digester gas means any gaseous by-product of wastewater treatment typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of organic waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO₂.

Dual-fuel engine means any stationary RICE in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for compression ignition and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel.

Emergency stationary RICE means any stationary RICE whose operation is limited to emergency situations and required testing and maintenance. Examples include stationary RICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary RICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc. Stationary RICE used for peak shaving are not considered emergency stationary RICE. Stationary RICE used to supply power to an electric grid or that supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity are not considered to be emergency engines. Emergency stationary RICE with a site-rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that were installed prior to June 12, 2006, may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Required testing of such units should be minimized, but there is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations and for routine testing and maintenance. Emergency stationary RICE with a site-rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that were installed prior to June 12, 2006, may also operate an additional 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations. Emergency stationary RICE with a site-rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that were installed on or after June 12, 2006, must comply with requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.4243(d).

Four-stroke engine means any type of engine which completes the power cycle in two crankshaft revolutions, with intake and compression strokes in the first revolution and power and exhaust strokes in the second revolution.

Gaseous fuel means a material used for combustion which is in the gaseous state at standard atmospheric temperature and pressure conditions.

Gasoline means any fuel sold in any State for use in motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines, or nonroad or stationary engines, and commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline.

Glycol dehydration unit means a device in which a liquid glycol (including, but not limited to, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, or triethylene glycol) absorbent directly contacts a natural gas stream and absorbs water in a contact tower or absorption column (absorber). The glycol contacts and absorbs water vapor and other gas stream constituents from the natural gas and becomes "rich" glycol. This glycol is then regenerated in the glycol dehydration unit reboiler. The "lean" glycol is then recycled.

Hazardous air pollutants (HAP) means any air pollutants listed in or pursuant to section 112(b) of the CAA.

ISO standard day conditions means 288 degrees Kelvin (15 degrees Celsius), 60 percent relative humidity and 101.3 kilopascals pressure.

Landfill gas means a gaseous by-product of the land application of municipal refuse typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO₂.

Lean burn engine means any two-stroke or four-stroke spark ignited engine that does not meet the definition of a rich burn engine.

Limited use stationary RICE means any stationary RICE that operates less than 100 hours per year.

Liquefied petroleum gas means any liquefied hydrocarbon gas obtained as a by-product in petroleum refining of natural gas production.

Liquid fuel means any fuel in liquid form at standard temperature and pressure, including but not limited to diesel, residual/crude oil, kerosene/naphtha (jet fuel), and gasoline.

Major Source, as used in this subpart, shall have the same meaning as in §63.2, except that:

(1) Emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment (as defined in this section)) and emissions from any pipeline compressor station or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, to determine whether such emission points or stations are major sources, even when emission points are in a contiguous area or under common control;

(2) For oil and gas production facilities, emissions from processes, operations, or equipment that are not part of the same oil and gas production facility, as defined in §63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated;

(3) For production field facilities, only HAP emissions from glycol dehydration units, storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines and reciprocating internal combustion engines shall be aggregated for a major source determination; and

(4) Emissions from processes, operations, and equipment that are not part of the same natural gas transmission and storage facility, as defined in §63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated.

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

Natural gas means a naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the Earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane. Natural gas may be field or pipeline quality.

Non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR) means an add-on catalytic nitrogen oxides (NO_x) control device for rich burn engines that, in a two-step reaction, promotes the conversion of excess oxygen, NO_x, CO, and volatile organic compounds (VOC) into CO₂, nitrogen, and water.

Oil and gas production facility as used in this subpart means any grouping of equipment where hydrocarbon liquids are processed, upgraded (i.e., remove impurities or other constituents to meet contract specifications), or stored prior to the point of custody transfer; or where natural gas is processed, upgraded, or stored prior to entering the natural gas transmission and storage source category. For purposes of a major source determination, facility (including a building, structure, or installation) means oil and natural gas production and processing equipment that is located within the boundaries of an individual surface site as defined in this section. Equipment that is part of a facility will typically be located within close proximity to other equipment located at the same facility. Pieces of production equipment or groupings of equipment located on different oil and gas leases, mineral fee tracts, lease tracts, subsurface or surface unit areas, surface fee tracts, surface lease tracts, or separate surface sites, whether or not connected by a road, waterway, power line or pipeline, shall not be considered part of the same facility. Examples of facilities in the oil and natural gas production source category include, but are not limited to, well sites, satellite tank batteries, central tank batteries, a compressor station that transports natural gas to a natural gas processing plant, and natural gas processing plants.

Oxidation catalyst means an add-on catalytic control device that controls CO and VOC by oxidation.

Peaking unit or engine means any standby engine intended for use during periods of high demand that are not emergencies.

Percent load means the fractional power of an engine compared to its maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions. Percent load may range between 0 percent to above 100 percent.

Potential to emit means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the stationary source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. For oil and natural gas production facilities subject to subpart HH of this part, the potential to emit provisions in §63.760(a) may be used. For natural gas transmission and storage facilities subject to subpart HHH of this part, the maximum annual facility gas throughput for storage facilities may be determined according to §63.1270(a)(1) and the maximum annual throughput for transmission facilities may be determined according to §63.1270(a)(2).

Production field facility means those oil and gas production facilities located prior to the point of custody transfer.

Production well means any hole drilled in the earth from which crude oil, condensate, or field natural gas is extracted.

Propane means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure C₃H₈.

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in 40 CFR 70.2.

Rich burn engine means any four-stroke spark ignited engine where the manufacturer's recommended operating air/fuel ratio divided by the stoichiometric air/fuel ratio at full load conditions is less than or equal to 1.1. Engines originally manufactured as rich burn engines, but modified prior to December 19, 2002 with passive emission control technology for NO_x (such as pre-combustion chambers) will be considered lean burn engines. Also, existing engines where there are no manufacturer's recommendations regarding air/fuel ratio will be considered a rich burn engine if the excess oxygen content of the exhaust at full load conditions is less than or equal to 2 percent.

Site-rated HP means the maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions.

Spark ignition means relating to either: A gasoline-fueled engine; or any other type of engine a spark plug (or other sparking device) and with operating characteristics significantly similar to the theoretical Otto combustion cycle. Spark ignition engines usually use a throttle to regulate intake air flow to control power during normal operation. Dual-fuel engines in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for CI and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel at an annual average ratio of less than 2 parts diesel fuel to 100 parts total fuel on an energy equivalent basis are spark ignition engines.

Stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine (RICE) means any reciprocating internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work and which is not mobile. Stationary RICE differ from mobile RICE in that a stationary RICE is not a non-road engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30, and is not used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.

Stationary RICE test cell/stand means an engine test cell/stand, as defined in subpart P of this part, that tests stationary RICE.

Stoichiometric means the theoretical air-to-fuel ratio required for complete combustion.

Storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions means any storage vessel that contains a hydrocarbon liquid with a stock tank gas-to-oil ratio equal to or greater than 0.31 cubic meters per liter and an American Petroleum Institute gravity equal to or greater than 40 degrees and an actual annual average hydrocarbon liquid throughput equal to or greater than 79,500 liters per day. Flash emissions occur when dissolved hydrocarbons in the fluid evolve from solution when the fluid pressure is reduced.

Subpart means 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ.

Surface site means any combination of one or more graded pad sites, gravel pad sites, foundations, platforms, or the immediate physical location upon which equipment is physically affixed.

Two-stroke engine means a type of engine which completes the power cycle in single crankshaft revolution by combining the intake and compression operations into one stroke and the power and exhaust operations into a second stroke. This system requires auxiliary scavenging and inherently runs lean of stoichiometric.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006; 73 FR 3607, Jan. 18, 2008]

Table 1a to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Emission Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed Spark Ignition, 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

[As stated in §63.6600, you must comply with the following emission limitations for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent]

For each...	You must meet the following emission limitations...
1. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more. If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may reduce formaldehyde emissions by 75 percent or more until June 15, 2007;
	or
	b. limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust 350 ppbv or less at 15 percent O ₂ .

[73 FR 3607, Jan. 18, 2008]

Table 1b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed Spark Ignition, 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

[As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6630 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating emission limitations for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions]

For each...	You must meet the following operating limitation...
1. 4SRB stationary RICE complying with	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop

the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and using NSCR; or	across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst measured during the initial performance test; and
4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ and using NSCR.	b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F.
2. 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and not using NSCR; or	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.
4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ and not using NSCR.	

[73 FR 3607, Jan. 18, 2008]

Table 2 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Emission Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP and 4SLB Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

[As stated in §§63.6600 and 63.6601, you must comply with the following emission limitations for new and reconstructed lean burn and new and reconstructed compression ignition stationary RICE at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent]

For each...	You must meet the following emission limitation...
1. 2SLB stationary RICE	a. reduce CO emissions by 58 percent or more;
	or
	b. limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 12 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ . If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may limit concentration of formaldehyde to 17 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ until June 15, 2007.
2. 4SLB stationary RICE	a. reduce CO emissions by 93 percent or more;
	or

	b. limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 14 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ .
3. CI stationary RICE	a. reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more;
	or
	b. limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 580 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ .

[73 FR 3608, Jan. 18, 2008]

Table 2b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP and 4SLB Burn Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

[As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6601, 63.6630, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating limitations for new and reconstructed lean burn and new and reconstructed compression ignition stationary]

For each...	You must meet the following operating limitation...
1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst; or 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using an oxidation catalyst	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst that was measured during the initial performance test; and b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 450 °F and less than or equal to 1350 °F.
2. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst; or 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

[73 FR 3608, Jan. 18, 2008]

Table 3 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Subsequent Performance Tests

[As stated in §§63.6615 and 63.6620, you must comply with the following subsequent performance test requirements]

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .
1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE	Reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹
2. 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower $\geq 5,000$	Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹
3. Stationary RICE (all stationary RICE subcategories and all brake horsepower ratings)	Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹

¹After you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.

Table 4 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Performance Tests

[As stated in §§63.6610, 63.6611, 63.6620, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests for stationary RICE]

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
1. 2SLB, 4SLB, and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions	i. Measure the O ₂ at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Portable CO and O ₂ analyzer	(a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005) ^a (incorporated by reference, see §63.14). Measurements to determine O ₂ must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration.
		ii. Measure the CO at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Portable CO and O ₂ analyzer	(a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005) ^a (incorporated by reference, see §63.14) or Method 10 of 40 CFR, appendix A. The CO concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis.
2. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; and	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A §63.7(d)(1)(i)	(a) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device.

		ii. Measure O2 at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522-00 (2005).	(a) Measurements to determine O2 concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348-03 ^b , provided in ASTM D6348-03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
3. Stationary RICE	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; and	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A §63.7(d)(1)(i)	(a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
		ii. Determine the O2 concentration of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522-00 (2005)	(a) Measurements to determine O2 concentration must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content of the stationary RICE exhaust at	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the

		the sampling port location; and	CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03	measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the exhaust of the stationary RICE	(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348–03 ^b , provided in ASTM D6348–03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

^aYou may also use Methods 3A and 10 as options to ASTM–D6522–00 (2005). You may obtain a copy of ASTM–D6522–00 (2005) from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428–2959, or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

^bYou may obtain a copy of ASTM–D6348–03 from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428–2959, or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

[73 FR 3609, Jan. 18, 2008]

Table 5 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Initial Compliance With Emission Limitations and Operating Limitations

[As stated in §§63.6625 and 63.6630, you must initially comply with the emission and operating limitations as required by the following]

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions and using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. the average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
2. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using oxidation catalyst	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and

		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
3. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions, and using a CEMS	i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O ₂ or CO ₂ at both the inlet and outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625(a); and
		ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and
		iii. The average reduction of CO calculated using §63.6620 equals or exceeds the required percent reduction. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average percent reduction achieved during the 4-hour period.
4. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
5. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.

6. Stationary RICE	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
7. Stationary RICE	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.

Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Continuous Compliance With Emission Limitations and Operating Limitations

[As stated in §63.6640, you must continuously comply with the emissions and operating limitations as required by the following]

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved ¹ ; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and

		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
2. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved ¹ ; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
3. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions and using a CEMS	i. Collecting the monitoring data according to §63.6625(a), reducing the measurements to 1-hour averages, calculating the percent reduction of CO emissions according to §63.6620; and
		ii. Demonstrating that the catalyst achieves the required percent reduction of CO emissions over the 4-hour averaging period; and
		iii. Conducting an annual RATA of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.
4. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		iv. Measuring the pressure drop across the

		catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
5. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	i. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		ii. reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages;
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
6. 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower $\geq 5,000$	Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that the required formaldehyde percent reduction is achieved ¹ .
7. Stationary RICE	Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit ¹ ; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
8. Stationary RICE	Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit ¹ ; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to

		§63.6625(b); and
		ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.

¹After you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.

Table 7 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Reports

[As stated in §63.6650, you must comply with the following requirements for reports]

You must submit a(n)	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
1. Compliance report	a. If there are no deviations from any emission limitations or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations or operating limitations during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were not periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period; or	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).
	b. If you had a deviation from any emission limitation or operating limitation during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(d). If there were periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), the information in §63.6650(e); or	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).
	c. If you had a startup, shutdown or malfunction during the reporting period, the information in §63.10(d)(5)(i)	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).
2. An immediate startup, shutdown, and malfunction report if actions addressing	a. Actions taken for the event; and	i. By fax or telephone within 2 working days after starting actions inconsistent

the startup, shutdown, or malfunction were inconsistent with your startup, shutdown, or malfunction plan during the reporting period		with the plan.
	b. The information in §63.10(d)(5)(ii).	i. By letter within 7 working days after the end of the event unless you have made alternative arrangements with the permitting authorities. (§63.10(d)(5)(ii))
3. Report	a. The fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations, and you must demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas, is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; and	i. Annually, according to the requirements in §63.6650.
	b. The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits; and	i. See item 3.a.i.
	c. Any problems or errors suspected with the meters	i. See item 3.a.i.

Table 8 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart ZZZZ

[As stated in §63.6665, you must comply with the following applicable general provisions]

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes	
§63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in §63.6675.
§63.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes	
§63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention	Yes	
§63.5	Construction and reconstruction	Yes	

§63.6(a)	Applicability	Yes	
§63.6(b)(1)–(4)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources	Yes	
§63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Yes	
§63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(b)(7)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed area sources that become major sources	Yes	
§63.6(c)(1)–(2)	Compliance dates for existing sources	Yes	
§63.6(c)(3)–(4)	[Reserved]		
§36.6(c)(5)	Compliance dates for existing area sources that become major sources	Yes	
§63.6(d)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(e)(1)	Operation and maintenance	Yes	
§63.6(e)(2)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(e)(3)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan	Yes	
§63.6(f)(1)	Applicability of standards except during startup shutdown malfunction (SSM)	Yes	
§63.6(f)(2)	Methods for determining compliance	Yes	
§63.6(f)(3)	Finding of compliance	Yes	
§63.6(g)(1)–(3)	Use of alternate standard	Yes	
§63.6(h)	Opacity and visible emission standards	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or visible emission standards.
§63.6(i)	Compliance extension procedures and criteria	Yes	
§63.6(j)	Presidential compliance exemption	Yes	
§63.7(a)(1)–(2)	Performance test dates	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains performance test dates at §§63.6610 and 63.6611.

§63.7(a)(3)	CAA section 114 authority	Yes	
§63.7(b)(1)	Notification of performance test	Yes	
§63.7(b)(2)	Notification of rescheduling	Yes	
§63.7(c)	Quality assurance/test plan	Yes	
§63.7(d)	Testing facilities	Yes	
§63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for conducting performance tests	Yes	
§63.7(e)(2)	Conduct of performance tests and reduction of data	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ specifies test methods at §63.6620.
§63.7(e)(3)	Test run duration	Yes	
§63.7(e)(4)	Administrator may require other testing under section 114 of the CAA	Yes	
§63.7(f)	Alternative test method provisions	Yes	
§63.7(g)	Performance test data analysis, recordkeeping, and reporting	Yes	
§63.7(h)	Waiver of tests	Yes	
§63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of monitoring requirements	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at §63.6625.
§63.8(a)(2)	Performance specifications	Yes	
§63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]		
§63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring for control devices	No	
§63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Yes	
§63.8(b)(2)–(3)	Multiple effluents and multiple monitoring systems	Yes	
§63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring system operation and maintenance	Yes	
§63.8(c)(1)(i)	Routine and predictable SSM	Yes	
§63.8(c)(1)(ii)	SSM not in Startup Shutdown Malfunction Plan	Yes	
§63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Compliance with operation and	Yes	

	maintenance requirements		
§63.8(c)(2)–(3)	Monitoring system installation	Yes	
§63.8(c)(4)	Continuous monitoring system (CMS) requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS).
§63.8(c)(5)	COMS minimum procedures	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(c)(6)–(8)	CMS requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(d)	CMS quality control	Yes	
§63.8(e)	CMS performance evaluation	Yes	Except for §63.8(e)(5)(ii), which applies to COMS.
§63.8(f)(1)–(5)	Alternative monitoring method	Yes	
§63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes	
§63.8(g)	Data reduction	Yes	Except that provisions for COMS are not applicable. Averaging periods for demonstrating compliance are specified at §§63.6635 and 63.6640.
§63.9(a)	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements	Yes	
§63.9(b)(1)–(5)	Initial notifications	Yes	Except that §63.9(b)(3) is reserved.
§63.9(c)	Request for compliance extension	Yes	
§63.9(d)	Notification of special compliance requirements for new sources	Yes	
§63.9(e)	Notification of performance test	Yes	
§63.9(f)	Notification of visible emission (VE)/opacity test	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(1)	Notification of performance evaluation	Yes	
§63.9(g)(2)	Notification of use of COMS	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain

	data		opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(3)	Notification that criterion for alternative to RATA is exceeded	Yes	If alternative is in use.
§63.9(h)(1)–(6)	Notification of compliance status	Yes	Except that notifications for sources using a CEMS are due 30 days after completion of performance evaluations. §63.9(h)(4) is reserved.
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of submittal deadlines	Yes	
§63.9(j)	Change in previous information	Yes	
§63.10(a)	Administrative provisions for record keeping/reporting	Yes	
§63.10(b)(1)	Record retention	Yes	
§63.10(b)(2)(i)–(v)	Records related to SSM	Yes	
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)–(xi)	Records	Yes	
§63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Record when under waiver	Yes	
§63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records when using alternative to RATA	Yes	For CO standard if using RATA alternative.
§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records of supporting documentation	Yes	
§63.10(b)(3)	Records of applicability determination	Yes	
§63.10(c)	Additional records for sources using CEMS	Yes	Except that §63.10(c)(2)–(4) and (9) are reserved.
§63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements	Yes	
§63.10(d)(2)	Report of performance test results	Yes	
§63.10(d)(3)	Reporting opacity or VE observations	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports	Yes	
§63.10(d)(5)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports	Yes	

§63.10(e)(1) and (2)(i)	Additional CMS reports	Yes	
§63.10(e)(2)(ii)	COMS-related report	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.10(e)(3)	Excess emission and parameter exceedances reports	Yes	Except that §63.10(e)(3)(i)(C) is reserved.
§63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes	
§63.11	Flares	No	
§63.12	State authority and delegations	Yes	
§63.13	Addresses	Yes	
§63.14	Incorporation by reference	Yes	
§63.15	Availability of information	Yes	

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

Technical Support Document (TSD) for a Minor Source Operating Permit Renewal

Source Background and Description

Source Name:	St. Vincent Health, Saint John's Health System
Source Location:	2015 Jackson St, Anderson, IN 46016
County:	Madison
SIC Code:	8062
Operation Permit No.:	M095-28341-00038
Permit Reviewer:	Jeff Scull

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed the operating permit renewal application from St. Vincent Health, Saint John's Health System relating to the operation of a general medical and surgical hospital.

History

On August 12, 2009, St. Vincent Health, Saint John's Health System submitted an application to the OAQ requesting to renew its operating permit. St. Vincent Health, Saint John's Health System was issued a MSOP, permit number M095-17199-00038 on March 4, 2005. On March 19, 2009, St. Vincent Health, Saint John's Health System was issued a Notice-Only Change, permit number M095-27561-00038.

Permitted Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment

- (a) Two (2) natural gas-fired boilers, identified as Boiler #1 and #2, using Super Dieselelex 4 as alternate fuel, constructed in 1980, with a maximum capacity of 25.9 MMBTU/hr each, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. B1 and B2, respectively.
- (b) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Boiler #3, using Super Dieselelex 4 as alternate fuel, constructed in 1967, with a maximum capacity of 25.5 MMBTU/hr, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. B3.
- (c) One (1) Emergency Generator, identified as 750 kW Cummins, using Super Dieselelex 4 as the fuel source, with a maximum capacity of 7.62 MMBTU/hr, constructed before February 10, 2003, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. G1. Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this emission unit is considered to be an existing affected facility. [40 CFR 60, Subpart ZZZZ]
- (d) One (1) Emergency Generator, identified as 500 kW Onan, using Super Dieselelex 4 as the fuel source, with a maximum capacity of 4.72 MMBTU/hr, constructed before February 10, 2003, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. G2. Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this emission unit is considered to be an existing affected facility. [40 CFR 60, Subpart ZZZZ]
- (e) One (1) Emergency Generator, identified as 500 kW Cat, using Super Dieselelex 4 as the fuel source, with a maximum capacity of 5.43 MMBTU/hr, constructed before February 10, 2003, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. G3. Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this emission unit is considered to be an existing affected facility. [40 CFR 60, Subpart ZZZZ]

- (f) Two (2) Emergency Generators, identified as 60 kW Allis and 60 kW Cummins, using Super Deselex 4 as the fuel source, with a maximum capacity of 0.78 MMBTU/hr each, constructed before February 10, 2003, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. G4 and G5. Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, these emission units are each considered to be an existing affected facility. [40 CFR 60, Subpart ZZZZ]
- (g) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Boiler #7, with a maximum capacity of 1.00 MMBTU/hr, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. B7.
- (h) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Boiler #8, with a maximum capacity of 0.65 MMBTU/hr, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. B8.
- (i) Two (2) natural gas-fired boilers, identified as Boiler #9 and #10, with a maximum capacity of 1.50 MMBTU/hr each, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. B9 and B10, respectively.
- (j) Two Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers, Identified as Sterilizer No. 1 and Sterilizer No. 2, with a maximum capacity of 547 loads per year each, using approximately 9.87 grams of Ethylene Oxide per load, constructed in 1997 and 2001, respectively, using no control device, and both venting to the roof via one (1) 1 inch diameter pipe. Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW, the two Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers listed above is each considered to be an existing affected facility. [40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW]

Existing Approvals

Since the issuance of the MSOP M095-17199-00038 on March 4, 2005, the source has constructed or has been operating under the following approvals as well:

- (a) Notice Only Change No. M095-27561-00038 issued on March 19, 2009.

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

The following terms and conditions from previous approvals have been revised in this MSOP Renewal:

- (a) Two Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers, Identified as Sterilizer No. 1 and Sterilizer No. 2 are included in this permit that was not in the original permit. They were not included in the original permit because at the time the permit was written there was no regulation for Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers at an area source for hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). The facility is considered to be an existing affected source under 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWWW, National Emission Standards for Hospital Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers.

Enforcement Issue

There are no enforcement actions pending.

Emission Calculations

See Appendix A of this document for detailed emission calculations.

County Attainment Status

The source is located in Madison County.

Pollutant	Designation
SO ₂	Better than national standards.
CO	Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990.
O ₃	Attainment effective October 19, 2007, 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 PM2.5.	

(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 as attainment for the 8-hour ozone standard.
- (3) On November 9, 2007, the Indiana Air Pollution Control Board finalized a temporary emergency rule to re-designate Boone, Clark, Elkhart, Floyd, LaPorte, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, Shelby, and St. Joseph as attainment for the 8-hour ozone standard.
- (4) Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (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. Madison 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.

Madison County has been classified as attainment for PM2.5. On May 8, 2008 U.S. EPA promulgated the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) for PM2.5 emissions, and the effective date of these rules was July 15, 2008. Indiana has three 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 PM10 emissions as a surrogate for PM2.5 emissions until 326 IAC 2-2 is revised.

(b) Other Criteria Pollutants

Madison 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.

(c) Fugitive Emissions

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

Unrestricted Potential Emissions

This table reflects the unrestricted potential emissions of the source.

Pollutant	Potential To Emit (tons/year)
PM	5.36
PM10	5.27
PM2.5	5.27
SO ₂	52.26
NO _x	65.86
VOC	2.42
CO	34.25

HAPs	Potential To Emit (tons/year)
Acetaldehyde	1.22E-04
Acrolein	3.81E-05
Arsenic	1.35E-03
Benzene	4.50E-03
Beryllium	1.02E-03
Cadmium	1.04E-03
Chromium	1.04E-03
Dichlorobenzene	4.31E-04
Ethylene Oxide	1.19E-02
Formaldehyde	2.73E-02
Hexane	6.46E-01
Lead	3.06E-03
Manganese	2.04E-03
Mercury	1.02E-03
Nickel	1.06E-03
Selenium	5.08E-03
Toluene	2.58E-03
Xylene	9.33E-04
TOTAL HAPs	0.70
Largest Single HAP (Hexane)	6.46E-01

Appendix A of this TSD reflects the unrestricted potential emissions of the source.

- (a) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of all criteria pollutants is less than 100 tons per year. The source is not subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7. Therefore, the source will be issued an MSOP
- (b) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of any single HAP is less than ten (10) tons per year and/or the potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of a combination of HAPs is less than twenty-five (25) tons per year.

Since this type of operation is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories under 326 IAC 2-7, fugitive emissions are not counted toward the determination of Part 70 applicability.

Federal Rule Applicability

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

- (a) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standards for Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction Is Commenced After August 17, 1971 (40 CFR 60.40, Subpart D), are not included in the permit for the seven (7) boilers identified as Boilers #1, #2, #3, #7, #8, #9, and #10 because each boiler is rated at less than two hundred and fifty (250) MMBtu per hour.
- (b) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standards for Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generating Units for Which Construction is Commenced After September 18, 1978 (40 CFR 60.40, Subpart Da), are not included in the permit for the seven (7) boilers identified as Boilers #1, #2, #3, #7, #8, #9, and #10, because the source is not an Electric Utility, each boiler is rated at less than two hundred and fifty (250) MMBtu per hour, and Boiler #3 was built prior to September 18, 1978.
- (c) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standards for Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units (40 CFR 60.40, Subpart Db), are not included in the permit for the seven (7) boilers identified as Boilers #1, #2, #3, #7, #8, #9, and #10, because each boiler is rated at less than one hundred (100) MMBtu per hour.
- (d) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, 40 CFR 60, Subpart (Dc) (326 IAC 12), are not included in the permit, for the three (3) boilers identified as Boiler #1, Boiler #2 and Boiler #3, because each boiler was constructed prior to June 9, 1989.
- (e) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, 40 CFR 60, Subpart (Dc) (326 IAC 12), are not included in the permit for the four (4) boilers identified as Boiler #7, Boiler #8, Boiler #9, and Boiler #10, because each boiler is rated at less than 10 MMBtu/hr, each.
- (f) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII (326 IAC 12), are not included in the permit, since each of the five (5) emergency diesel generators, identified as 750 kW Cummins, 500 kW Onan, 500 kW Cat, 60 kW Allis, and 60 kW Cummins were constructed before July 11, 2005.
- (g) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standards for Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR 60.4230, Subpart JJJJ), are not included in the permit for the five (5) emergency diesel generators, identified as 750 kW Cummins, 500 kW Onan, 500 kW Cat, 60 kW Allis, and 60 kW Cummins, because these generators are not stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engines (ICE).
- (h) There are no New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) (326 IAC 12 and 40 CFR Part 60) included in the permit.

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)

- (i) This source is not subject to the National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources) (40 CFR 61, Subpart V). This subpart establishes national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for equipment that is in volatile

hazardous air pollutant (VHAP) service. A VHAP is defined as a substance regulated under 40 CFR Part 61 for which a standard for equipment leaks of the substance has been proposed and promulgated. Ethylene oxide is not a VHAP pursuant to this definition because it is not regulated under 40 CFR Part 61, and no standards for equipment leaks of this substance has been proposed or promulgated. Therefore, these requirements are not included in the permit.

- (j) This source is not subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Ethylene Oxide Emissions Standards for Sterilization Facilities (40 CFR 63, Subpart O and 326 IAC 20-5), because it is not a source that uses 10 tons or more of ethylene oxide in any consecutive 12-month period after December 6, 1996. Therefore, it is not subject to the emission standards for sources using 10 tons or more of ethylene oxide per consecutive 12-month period.
- (k) Two Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers, Identified as Sterilizer No. 1 and Sterilizer No. 2, are subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Hospital Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers (40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW), because it is a source that own or operate an ethylene oxide sterilization facility at a hospital that is an area source of hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions. The compliance date for Subpart WWWW for this source was December 29, 2008.

Applicable portions of the NESHAP are the following:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.10382(a), (b) (1)
- (2) 40 CFR 63.10384(a),
- (3) 40 CFR 63.10390,
- (4) 40 CFR 63.10400(a),
- (5) 40 CFR 63.10402,
- (6) 40 CFR 63.10420,
- (7) 40 CFR 63.10430,
- (8) 40 CFR 63.10432,
- (9) 40 CFR 63.10434,
- (10) 40 CFR 63.10440,
- (12) 40 CFR 63.10442,
- (13) 40 CFR 63.10446,
- (14) 40 CFR 63.10448,
- (15) Table 1 to Subpart WWWW of Part 63.

The requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the source except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW.

- (l) The five (5) emergency diesel generators, identified as 750 kW Cummins, 500 kW Onan, 500 kW Cat, 60 kW Allis, and 60 kW Cummins, are subject to the National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ), because the source is an area source of HAP's, and the five (5) emergency diesel generators were constructed before June 12, 2006.

The units subject to this rule include the following:

- (c) One (1) Emergency Generator, identified as 750 kW Cummins, using Super Dieselex 4 as the fuel source, with a maximum capacity of 7.62 MMBTU/hr, constructed before February 10, 2003, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. G1.
- (d) One (1) Emergency Generator, identified as 500 kW Onan, using Super Dieselex 4 as the fuel source, with a maximum capacity of 4.72 MMBTU/hr, constructed

before February 10, 2003, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. G2.

- (e) One (1) Emergency Generator, identified as 500 kW Cat, using Super Deselex 4 as the fuel source, with a maximum capacity of 5.43 MMBTU/hr, constructed before February 10, 2003, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. G3.
- (f) Two (2) Emergency Generators, identified as 60 kW Allis and 60 kW Cummins, using Super Deselex 4 as the fuel source, with a maximum capacity of 0.78 MMBTU/hr each, constructed before February 10, 2003, using no control device, and exhausting to stack I.D. G4 and G5.

Applicable portions of the NESHAP are the following:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.6580
- (2) 40 CFR 63.6585
- (3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.6590(b)(3)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.6675

Nonapplicable portions of the NESHAP will not be included in the permit.

The requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the source except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

- (m) There are no other National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) (326 IAC 14, 326 IAC 20 and 40 CFR Part 63) included in the permit.

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)

- (n) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) is not included in the permit, because the unlimited potential to emit of the source is less than the Title V major source thresholds and the source is not required to obtain a Part 70 or Part 71 permit.

State Rule Applicability - Entire Source

326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration(PSD))

This source is not a major stationary source, under PSD (326 IAC 2-2), because the potential to emit of all attainment regulated pollutants are less than 250 tons per year, and this source is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2-1(gg)(1). Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, the PSD requirements do not apply.

326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP))

The potential to emit of any single HAP is less than ten (10) tons per year and the potential to emit of a combination of HAPs is less than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Therefore, this source is an area source under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and not subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-4.1.

326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-1, this source is not subject to this rule, because it is not required to have an operating permit under 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70), it is not located in Lake, Porter, or LaPorte County, and it does not emit lead into the ambient air at levels equal to or greater than 5 tons per year. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-6 does not apply.

326 IAC 5-1 (Opacity Limitations)

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

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

326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions Limitations)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions Limitations), the source 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.

326 IAC 6-5 (Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations)

The source is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-5, because the source does not have potential fugitive particulate emissions greater than 25 tons per year. Therefore, 326 IAC 6-5 does not apply.

State Rule Applicability – Individual Facilities

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

- (a) Boilers #1 and #2, rated at 25.9 MMBtu/hr each, and constructed in 1980 are subject to 326 IAC 6-2-3 for indirect heating facilities constructed prior to September 21, 1983. Pursuant to this rule, PM emissions from the boiler shall be limited to the lesser of 0.6 lbs per MMBtu or the emission rate determined by the following equation:

$$Pt = \frac{C \times a \times h}{76.5 \times Q^{0.75} N^{0.25}}$$

- where:
- C = maximum ground level concentration with respect to distance from the point source at the "critical" wind speed for level terrain = 50 micrograms per cubic meter
 - Pt = pounds of particulate matter emitted per million Btu of heat input
 - Q = total source maximum operating capacity rating in million Btu per hour heat input
 - N = number of stacks in fuel burning operation
 - a = plume rise factor = 0.67
 - h = stack height in feet

$$Pt = \frac{C \times a \times h}{76.5 \times Q^{0.75} N^{0.25}}$$

$$Pt = \frac{50 \times 0.67 \times 168}{76.5 \times 51.80.75 \times 20.25}$$

$$Pt = 3.20 \text{ pounds per MMBtu}$$

Therefore, the PM emissions from Boilers #1 and #2 shall be limited to 0.6 lbs/MMBtu.

The potential worst case emissions from the two boilers are 3.2 tons per year of particulate matter. Each boiler has the potential to emit the following:

$$1.6 \text{ tons/year} \times (2000 \text{ lbs/ton} / 8760 \text{ hours/year}) = 0.36 \text{ lb/hour}$$
$$(0.36 \text{ lb/hour} / 25.9 \text{ mmBtu/hour}) = 0.014 \text{ lb/mmBtu, each}$$

Therefore, Boilers #1 and #2 will be able to comply with the 0.6 lbs/MMBtu limit.

- (b) Boiler #3, rated at 25.5 MMBtu/hr, and constructed in 1967, is subject to 326 IAC 6-2-3 for indirect heating facilities constructed prior to June 8, 1972. Pursuant to this rule, PM emissions from the boiler shall be limited to the lesser of 0.8 lbs per MMBtu and the emission rate determined by the following equation:

$$Pt = \frac{C \times a \times h}{76.5 \times Q^{0.75} N^{0.25}}$$

where: C = maximum ground level concentration with respect to distance from the point source at the "critical" wind speed for level terrain = 50 micrograms per cubic meter

Pt = pounds of particulate matter emitted per million Btu of heat input

Q = total source maximum operating capacity rating in million Btu per hour heat input

N = number of stacks in fuel burning operation

a = plume rise factor = 0.67

h = stack height in feet

$$Pt = \frac{C \times a \times h}{76.5 \times Q^{0.75} N^{0.25}}$$

$$Pt = \frac{50 \times 0.67 \times 84}{76.5 \times 25.5^{0.75} \times 10.25}$$

$$Pt = 3.24 \text{ pounds per MMBtu}$$

Therefore, PM emissions from Boiler #3 shall be limited to 0.8 lbs/MMBtu.

Boiler #3 has the potential to emit the following:

$$1.6 \text{ tons/year} \times (2000 \text{ lbs/ton} / 8760 \text{ hours/year}) = 0.36 \text{ lb/hour}$$
$$(0.36 \text{ lb/hour} / 25.5 \text{ mmBtu/hour}) = 0.014 \text{ lb/mmBtu, each}$$

Therefore, Boiler #3 will be able to comply with the 0.8 lbs/MMBtu limit.

- (c) Boilers #7-10 are subject to 326 IAC 6-2-4 for sources of indirect heating facilities constructed after September 21, 1983. Pursuant to this rule, PM emissions from the boilers shall not exceed 0.35 lbs per MMBtu, determined by the following equation:

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

Where Pt = Pounds of particulate matter emitted per million Btu of heat input.

Q = Total source maximum operating capacity rating in million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hr) heat input. Q=81.95

- (d) The emergency diesel generators are sources of direct heat. Therefore, the provisions of 326 IAC 6-2 do not apply to the emergency diesel generators.

326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)

- (a) The boilers, identified as Boilers #1, #2, #3, #7, #8, #9, and #10, are each exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3 since they are sources of indirect heating.
- (b) The emergency generators, identified as 750 kW Cummins, 500 kW Onan, 500 kW Cat, 60 kW Allis, and 60 kW Cummins, the generators are each exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3, because, pursuant to 326 IAC 1-2-59, liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air are not considered as part of the process weight. Therefore, the generators are not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3.

326 IAC 7-1.1-1 (Sulfur Dioxide Emissions Limitations)

- (a) The requirements of 326 IAC 7-1.1 are not applicable to the three (3) boilers, identified as Boiler # 1, Boiler # 2, and Boiler # 3, because the potential to emit SO₂ from each boiler is less than ten (10) pounds per hour and twenty-five (25) tons per year. The source will need to maintain records from the fuel supplier that certifies the sulfur content of the fuel oil and shows that the sulfur content of the back-up Super Deselex 4 fuel oil is less than one-half percent (0.5%).
- (b) The requirements of 326 IAC 7-1.1 are not applicable to the emergency diesel generators, because the potential to emit SO₂ from each generator is less than ten (10) pounds per hour and twenty-five (25) tons per year.

326 IAC 9 (Carbon Monoxide Emissions Rules)

The seven (7) boilers (Boilers #1-3 and #7-10) and the five (5) emergency diesel generators are not subject to 326 IAC 9. This rule applies to Petroleum Refining emissions, Ferrous Metal Smelters and Solid Waste incineration and burning equipment, none of which are located at this source.

326 IAC 10 (Nitrogen Oxides Rules)

The seven (7) boilers (Boilers #1-3 and #7-10) and the five (5) generators are not subject to 326 IAC 10. This rule applies to Nitrogen Oxides Controls in Clark and Floyd Counties, Nitrogen Oxide Reduction Program for Specific Source Categories and Nitrogen Oxides Budget Trading, none of which are affected by this source.

Compliance Determination and Monitoring Requirements

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

Emission Units	Operating Parameters	Frequency
Boiler # 1, Boiler # 2, Boiler #3	Visible Emission Notations from Boiler #1, #2, and #3 stacks, respectively	Once per day for each stack when burning fuel oil

Recommendation

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

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

An application for the purposes of this review was received on August 12, 2009. Additional information was received on September 02, 2009.

Conclusion

The operation of this stationary general medical and surgical hospital shall be subject to the conditions of the attached MSOP Renewal No. M095-28341-00038.

Appendix A: Emission Calculations

Company Name: St. Vincent Health, Saint John's Health System
Address City IN Zip: 2015 Jackson St, Anderson, IN 46016
Permit Number: M095-28341-00038
Pit ID: 095-00038
Reviewer: Jeff Scull
Date: August 27, 2009

Total Potential To Emit (tons/year)								
Pollutant	Sterilization	Boilers #4 through #10 burning Natural Gas	Boilers #1, #2, and #3 burning Natural Gas	Boilers #1, #2, and #3 burning Super Deselex 4	Boilers #1, #2, and #3 Worst Case Fuel	Emergency Generators* burning Super Deselex 4		TOTAL
PM**	0.00	0.04	0.64	4.84	4.84	0.48		5.36
PM10/PM2.5	0.00	0.15	2.57	4.84	4.84	0.28		5.27
SO2	0.00	0.01	0.20	51.51	51.51	0.73		52.26
NOx	0.00	2.02	33.86	48.37	48.37	15.46		65.86
VOC	0.01	0.11	1.86	0.82	1.86	0.43		2.42
CO	0.00	1.70	28.44	12.09	28.44	4.11		34.25
total HAPs	0.01	0.038	0.64	0.02	0.64	0.01		0.70
worst case single HAP	(Ethylene oxide) 0.01	(Hexane) 0.036	(Hexane) 0.61	(Selenium) 0.01	(Hexane) 0.61	(Benzene) 0.004		(Hexane) 0.646

Total emissions based on rated capacities at 8,760 hours per year.

*Emergency Generators Total Emissions based on rated capacities at 500 hours per year

**For the purposes of determining Title V applicability, PM10 (not PM) is the regulated pollutant in consideration

Bold italic type = indicates the worst case pollutant for the two fuel types used in Boilers #1, #2, and #3.

Bold type = The Totals for each pollutant, shown in the furthest right-hand column.

**Appendix A: Potential Emission Calculations
Source Wide Ethylene Oxide (EO) Emissions by Facility**

Company Name: St. Vincent Health, Saint John's Health System
Address City IN Zip: 2015 Jackson St, Anderson, IN 46016
Permit Number: M095-28341-00038
Plt ID: 095-00038
Reviewer: Jeff Scull
Date: August 27, 2009

Source	Stack Vent Identification #	Ethylene Oxide Usage lb/yr	Maximum Uncontrolled Emissions (lb/yr) See Note 1	Control Efficiency (%)	Maximum Controlled Emissions (lbs/yr)
Two Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers	PS01	23.81	23.81	0.00%	23.81
Tons/Year	-	-	0.01	-	0.01

Notes 1. Potential Emissions = Amount of Ethylene Oxide used per year by both sterilizers.

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations

Natural Gas Combustion Only

MM BTU/HR <100

Boilers 7 - 10

Company Name: St. Vincent Health, Saint John's Health System
Address City IN Zip: 2015 Jackson St, Anderson, IN 46016
Permit Number: M095-28341-00038
Pit ID: 095-00038
Reviewer: Jeff Scull
Date: August 27, 2009

Heat Input Capacity
MMBtu/hr

Potential Throughput
MMCF/yr

4.62

40.5

Boiler	MMBtu/hr
#7	1.00
#8	0.62
#9	1.50
#10	1.50
Total	4.62

Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	Pollutant					
	PM*	PM10*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
	1.9	7.6	0.6	100	5.5	84
				**see below		
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.1	1.7

*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. PM10 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM10 combined.

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

Methodology

All emission factors are based on normal firing.

MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu

MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas

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

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

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

See next page for HAPs emissions calculations.

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations

Natural Gas Combustion Only

MM BTU/HR <100

HAPs Emissions

Boilers 7 - 10

Company Name: St. Vincent Health, Saint John's Health System
Address City IN Zip: 2015 Jackson St, Anderson, IN 46016
Permit Number: M095-28341-00038
Plt ID: 095-00038
Reviewer: Jeff Scull
Date: August 27, 2009

HAPs - Organics					
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	Benzene 2.1E-03	Dichlorobenzene 1.2E-03	Formaldehyde 7.5E-02	Hexane 1.8E+00	Toluene 3.4E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	4.25E-05	2.43E-05	1.52E-03	3.64E-02	6.88E-05

HAPs - Metals					
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	Lead 5.0E-04	Cadmium 1.1E-03	Chromium 1.4E-03	Manganese 3.8E-04	Nickel 2.1E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	1.01E-05	2.23E-05	2.83E-05	7.69E-06	4.25E-05

Methodology is the same as page 1.

Total HAPs	3.82E-02
Largest Single HAP (Hexane)	3.64E-02

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

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations

Natural Gas Combustion Only

MM BTU/HR <100

Boilers 1, 2, & 3

Company Name: St. Vincent Health, Saint John's Health System
Address City IN Zip: 2015 Jackson St, Anderson, IN 46016
Permit Number: M095-28341-00038
Plt ID: 095-00038
Reviewer: Jeff Scull
Date: August 27, 2009

Heat Input Capacity
MMBtu/hr

77.3

Potential Throughput
MMCF/yr

677.1

Boiler	MMBtu/hr
#1	25.90
#2	25.90
#3	25.50
Total	77.30

Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	Pollutant					
	PM*	PM10*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
	1.9	7.6	0.6	100	5.5	84
				**see below		
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.6	2.6	0.2	33.9	1.9	28.4

*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. PM10 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM10 combined.

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

Methodology

All emission factors are based on normal firing.

MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu

MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas

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

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

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

See next page for HAPs emissions calculations.

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations

Natural Gas Combustion Only

MM BTU/HR <100

HAPs Emissions

Boilers 1, 2, & 3

Company Name: St. Vincent Health, Saint John's Health System

Address City IN Zip: 2015 Jackson St, Anderson, IN 46016

Permit Number: M095-28341-00038

Plt ID: 095-00038

Reviewer: Jeff Scull

Date: August 27, 2009

HAPs - Organics					
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	Benzene 2.1E-03	Dichlorobenzene 1.2E-03	Formaldehyde 7.5E-02	Hexane 1.8E+00	Toluene 3.4E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	7.110E-04	4.063E-04	2.539E-02	6.094E-01	1.151E-03

HAPs - Metals					
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	Lead 5.0E-04	Cadmium 1.1E-03	Chromium 1.4E-03	Manganese 3.8E-04	Nickel 2.1E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	1.693E-04	3.724E-04	4.740E-04	1.287E-04	7.110E-04

Methodology is the same as page 1.

Total HAPs	6.39E-01
Largest Single HAP (Hexane)	6.09E-01

The five highest organic and metal HAPs emission factors are provided above.

Additional HAPs emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4.

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Commercial/Institutional/Residential Combustors (< 100 mmBtu/hr)

Boilers 1, 2, & 3

burning Super Deselex 4

Company Name: St. Vincent Health, Saint John's Health System

Address, City IN Zip: 2015 Jackson St, Anderson, IN 46016

Permit Number: M095-28341-00038

Plt ID: 095-00038

Reviewer: Jeff Scull

Date: August 27, 2009

Heat Input Capacity
MMBtu/hr

77.30

Potential Throughput
kgals/year

4836.771429

S = Weight % Sulfur
0.15

Boiler	MMBtu/hr
#1	25.90
#2	25.90
#3	25.50
Total	77.30

Emission Factor in lb/kgal	Pollutant				
	PM*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
	2.0	21.3 (142.0S)	20.0	0.34	5.0
Potential Emission in tons/yr	4.8	51.5	48.4	0.8	12.1

Methodology

1 gallon of No. 2 Fuel Oil has a heating value of 140,000 Btu

Potential Throughput (kgals/year) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1kgal per 1000 gallon x 1 gal per 0.140 MM Btu

Emission Factors are from AP 42, Tables 1.3-1, 1.3-2, and 1.3-3 (SCC 1-03-005-01/02/03) Supplement E 9/98 (see erata file)

*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. Condensable PM emission factor is 1.3 lb/kgal.

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

See next page for HAPs emissions calculations.

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Commercial/Institutional/Residential Combustors (< 100 mmBtu/hr)

Boilers 1, 2, & 3
burning Super Deselex 4
HAPs Emissions

Company Name: St. Vincent Health, Saint John's Health System
Address, City IN Zip: 2015 Jackson St, Anderson, IN 46016
Permit Number: M095-28341-00038
Plt ID: 095-00038
Reviewer: Jeff Scull
Date: August 27, 2009

	HAPs - Metals				
Emission Factor in lb/mmBtu	Arsenic 4.0E-06	Beryllium 3.0E-06	Cadmium 3.0E-06	Chromium 3.0E-06	Lead 9.0E-06
Potential Emission in tons/yr	1.35E-03	1.02E-03	1.02E-03	1.02E-03	3.05E-03

	HAPs - Metals (continued)			
Emission Factor in lb/mmBtu	Mercury 3.0E-06	Manganese 6.0E-06	Nickel 3.0E-06	Selenium 1.5E-05
Potential Emission in tons/yr	1.02E-03	2.03E-03	1.02E-03	5.08E-03

Methodology	Total HAPs	1.66E-02
	Largest Single HAP (Selenium)	5.08E-03

No data was available in AP-42 for organic HAPs.

Potential Emissions (tons/year) = Throughput (mmBtu/hr)*Emission Factor (lb/mmBtu)*8,760 hrs/yr / 2,000 lb/ton

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Large Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines - Diesel Fuel
Output Rating (>600 HP)
Maximum Input Rate (>4.2 MMBtu/hr)

5 Emergency Generators burning Super Deselex 4

Company Name: St. Vincent Health, Saint John's Health System
Address City IN Zip: 2015 Jackson St, Anderson, IN 46016
Permit Number: M095-28341-00038
Plt ID: 095-00038
Reviewer: Jeff Scull
Date: August 27, 2009

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

Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	19.33
Maximum Hours Operated per Year****	500
Potential Throughput (MMBtu/yr)	9,665
Sulfur Content (S) of Fuel (% by weight)	0.150

Generator	MMBtu/hr
750 kw Cummins	7.62
500 kw Onan	4.72
500 kw Cat	5.43
60kw Allis	0.78
60 kw Cummins	0.78
Total	19.33

	Pollutant						
	PM*	PM10*	PM2.5*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lb/MMBtu	0.10	0.0573	0.0573	0.152 (1.01S)	3.2 **see below	0.09	0.85
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.48	0.28	0.28	0.73	15.46	0.43	4.11

*No information was given regarding which method was used to determine the PM emission factor or whether condensable PM is included. The PM10 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM10 combined. The PM2.5 emissions were assumed to be equal to PM

**NOx emissions: uncontrolled = 3.2 lb/MMBtu, controlled with ignition timing retard = 1.9 lb/MMBtu

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

	Pollutant						
	Benzene	Toluene	Xylene	Formaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Acrolein	Total PAH HAPs***
Emission Factor in lb/MMBtu	7.76E-04	2.81E-04	1.93E-04	7.89E-05	2.52E-05	7.88E-06	2.12E-04
Potential Emission in tons/yr	3.75E-03	1.36E-03	9.33E-04	3.81E-04	1.22E-04	3.81E-05	1.02E-03

***PAH = Polyaromatic Hydrocarbon (PAHs are considered HAPs, since they are considered Polycyclic Organic Matter)

Potential Emission of Total HAPs (tons/yr)	7.61E-03
Largest Single HAP (Benzene) (tons/yr)	3.75E-03

*PM10 emission factor in lb/hp-hr was calculated using the emission factor in lb/MMBtu and a brake specific fuel consumption of 7,000 Btu / hp-hr (AP-42 Table 3.3-1).

**NOx emission factor: uncontrolled = 0.024 lb/hp-hr, controlled by ignition timing retard = 0.013 lb/hp-hr

***PAH = Polyaromatic Hydrocarbon (PAHs are considered HAPs, since they are considered Polycyclic Organic Matter)

****Maximum Hours Operated per Year for Emergency Generators is 500.

Methodology

Emission Factors are from AP 42 (Supplement B 10/96) Tables 3.4-1 , 3.4-2, 3.4-3, and 3.4-4

Potential Throughput (MMBtu/yr) = [Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr)] * [Maximum Hours Operated per Year]

Potential Emission (tons/yr) = [Potential Throughput (MMBtu/yr)] * [Emission Factor (lb/MMBtu)] / [2,000 lb/ton]



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

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Toll Free (800) 451-6027
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SENT VIA U.S. MAIL: CONFIRMED DELIVERY AND SIGNATURE REQUESTED

TO: Roger Cowgill
St. Vincent Health, Saint Johns Health System
2015 Jackson St.
Anderson IN 46016

DATE: Dec. 2, 2009

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

SUBJECT: Final Decision
MSOP
095-28341-00038

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:
Tom Van Osdol President St. Vincent Health, Saint Johns Health System
Brooke A. Myer August Mack Environmental, Inc.
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

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Governor

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Commissioner

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

December 2, 2009

TO: Anderson Public Library

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

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

Applicant Name: St. Vincent Health, Saint Johns Health System
Permit Number: 095-28341-00038

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	BMILLER 12/2/2009 St. Vincent Health, Saint Johns Health System 095-28341-00038 (final)		AFFIX STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING	
Name and address of Sender		Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch 100 N. Senate Indianapolis, IN 46204	Type of Mail: CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY	

Line	Article Number	Name, Address, Street and Post Office Address	Postage	Handing Charges	Act. Value (If Registered)	Insured Value	Due Send if COD	R.R. Fee	S.D. Fee	S.H. Fee	Rest. Del. Fee	Remarks
1		Roger Cowgill St. Vincent Health, Saint Johns Health System 2015 Jackson St Anderson IN 46016 (Source CAATS) Via Confirmed Delivery										
2		Tom Van Osdol President St. Vincent Health, Saint Johns Health System 2015 Jackson St Anderson IN 46016 (RO CAATS)										
3		Madison County Commissioners 16 E. 9th Suite 104 Anderson IN 46016 (Local Official)										
4		Anderson Public Library 111 E. 12th St. Anderson IN 46016-2701 (Library)										
5		Anderson Town Council & Mayors Office P.O. Box 2100 Anderson IN 46018 (Local Official)										
6		Mr. Charles L. Berger Berger & Berger, Attorneys at Law 313 Main Street Evansville IN 47700 (Affected Party)										
7		Madison County Health Department 206 E 9th St Anderson IN 46016-1512 (Health Department)										
8		Alexandria Town Council 125 N. Wayne St. Alexandria IN 46001 (Local Official)										
9		Mr. Gary McKinney Anderson Brownfields Coordinator 120 E. 8th St. Anderson IN 46016 (Local Official)										
10		Brooke A. Myer August Mack Environmental, Inc. 1200 N. Meridian Street, Suite 400 Indianapolis IN 46204 (Consultant)										
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