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

Mr. Doug VanMeter
Consolidated Grain and Barge, Co.
2781 Bluff Road
Mt. Vernon, IN 47620

Re: 129-28372-00035
Minor Permit Modification to
Part 70 Renewal No.: T 129-21079-00035

Dear Mr. VanMeter:

Consolidated Grain and Barge, Co. was issued a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal (T129-21079-00035) on August 1, 2007 for a stationary soybean oil extraction plant. A letter requesting changes to this permit was received on August 17, 2009. Pursuant to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7-12 a minor permit modification to this permit is hereby approved as described in the attached Technical Support Document.

This modification consists of modifying the soybean storage system, identified as P2B, constructed in 2002 and approved for modification in 2009, with a maximum throughput of 940,240 tons per year.

For your convenience, the entire Part 70 Operating Permit as modified will be provided at issuance.

This decision is subject to the Indiana Administrative Orders and Procedures Act – IC 4-21.5-3-5. If you have any questions on this matter, please contact Charles Sullivan, OAQ, 100 North Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 1003 IGCN, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46204-2251, or call at (800) 451-6027, and ask for Charles Sullivan or extension (2-8422), or dial (317) 232-8422.

Sincerely,

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

Attachments
DFR/cs

cc: File – Posey County
Posey County Health Department
U.S. EPA, Region V
Compliance and Enforcement Branch
Southwest Regional Office

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

Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
Consolidated Grain & Barge Co.
2781 Bluff Road
Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620

(herein known as the Permittee) is hereby authorized to construct and operate subject to the conditions contained herein, the source described in Section A (Source Summary) of this permit.

The Permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Noncompliance with any provisions of this permit is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application. Noncompliance with any provision of this permit, except any provision specifically designated as not federally enforceable, constitutes a violation of the Clean Air Act. It shall not be a defense for the Permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit. An emergency does constitute an affirmative defense in an enforcement action provided the Permittee complies with the applicable requirements set forth in Section B, Emergency Provisions.

This permit is issued in accordance with 326 IAC 2 and 40 CFR Part 70 Appendix A and contains the conditions and provisions specified in 326 IAC 2-7 as required by 42 U.S.C. 7401, et. seq. (Clean Air Act as amended by the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments), 40 CFR Part 70.6, IC 13-15 and IC 13-17.

Operation Permit No.: T129-21079-00035	
Issued by: Original Signed by: Matthew Stuckey, Branch Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: August 1, 2007 Expiration Date: August 1, 2012

First Minor Permit Modification No.: 129-25601-00035, issued on March 24, 2008.
First Administrative Amendment No.: 129-26154-00035, issued on April 1, 2008.
Second Administrative Amendment No.: 129-26988-00035, issued on October 14, 2008.
First Significant Permit Modification No.: 129-26847-00035, Issued on January 16, 2009.
Third Administrative Amendment No. 129-27392-00035, issued on January 30, 2009.
Second Significant Permit Modification No.: 129-27572-00035, issued on August 28, 2009.

Second Minor Permit Modification No.: 129-28372-00035	
Issued by: Donald F. Robin, P.E. Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: Expiration Date: August 1, 2012

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

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

C SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]
C.8 Performance Testing [326 IAC 3-6]

Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]
C.9 Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]
C.10 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]
C.11 Maintenance of Continuous Opacity Monitoring Equipment [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(A)(iii)]
C.12 Monitoring Methods [326 IAC 3][40 CFR 60][40 CFR 63]
C.13 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11][326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

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

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-19]
C.18 Emission Statement [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(iii)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(7)] [326 IAC 2-7-19(c)] [326 IAC 2-6]
C.19 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6]
C.20 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

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

D.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]
D.1.1 Particulate Matter Limitation (PM) [326 IAC 6-2-4]
D.1.2 PSD Minor Limits [326 IAC 2-2]
D.1.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

Compliance Determination Requirements
D.1.4 Particulate Control
D.1.5 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)][326 IAC 2-1.1-11]
D.1.6 Continuous Emissions Monitoring [326 IAC 3-5] [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc]

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]
D.1.7 Transformer-Rectifier (T-R) Sets [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]
D.1.8 Wood Inspections

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-19]
D.1.9 Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60.48c]
D.1.10 Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc]
D.1.11 Reporting Requirements

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

D.1.12 General Provisions Relating to New Source Performance Standards [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

D.1.13 Standard of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units Requirements [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc] [326 IAC 12]

D.1.14 One Time Deadlines Relating to the Standard of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units [40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc]

D.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS – Grain Receiving and Handling

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

D.2.1 PM and PM10 Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

D.2.2 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.2.3 Particulate Control

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

D.2.4 Visible Emissions Notations [40 CFR 64]

D.2.5 Parametric Monitoring [40 CFR 64]

D.2.6 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

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

D.2.7 Record Keeping Requirements

D.2.8 Reporting Requirements

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

D.2.9 General Provisions Relating to New Source Performance Standards [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

D.2.10 Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators Requirements [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DD] [326 IAC 12]

D.2.11 One Time Deadlines Relating to Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DD]

D.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS – Oil Extraction Processes

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

D.3.1 PSD Minor Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

D.3.2 Particulate Emission Limitations [326 IAC 6-3-2]

D.3.3 VOC Emissions [326 IAC 8-1-6]

D.3.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.3.5 Particulate Control

D.3.6 VOC Control

D.3.7 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)][326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

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

D.3.8 Visible Emissions Notations

D.3.9 Parametric Monitoring

D.3.10 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

D.3.11 Cyclone Failure Detection

D.3.12 VOC Monitoring

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

D.3.13 Record Keeping Requirements

D.3.14 Reporting Requirements

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]
D.3.15 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 63 [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]
D.3.16 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG] [326 IAC 20-60]
D.3.17 One Time Deadlines Relating to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production [40 CFR 63, Subpart GGGG]

D.4 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS – Kaolin, Hull, and Meal Handling Operations

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]
D.4.1 PM and PM10 Limits [326 IAC 2-2]
D.4.2 Particulate Emission Limitations [326 IAC 6-3-2]
D.4.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

Compliance Determination Requirements
D.4.4 Particulate Control

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]
D.4.5 Visible Emissions Notations [40 CFR 64]
D.4.6 Parametric Monitoring [40 CFR 64]
D.4.7 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirement [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-19]
D.4.8 Record Keeping Requirements

D.5 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS – Degreasing Operations Handling Operations

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]
D.5.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-2]
D.5.2 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-5]

Certification
Emergency Occurrence Report
Quarterly Report
Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report

SECTION A SOURCE SUMMARY

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

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

The Permittee owns and operates a soybean oil extraction plant.

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

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

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

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

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

(c) One (1) north truck receiving area, identified as P24, constructed in 2001, with a maximum throughput capacity of 360 tons per hour, controlled by baghouse C24, and exhausting to Stack 24. Under NSPS, Subpart DD, this unit is considered a truck unloading station.

(d) One (1) north house bin loading area, identified as P27, constructed in 1996, with a maximum throughput capacity of 360 tons per hour, consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) totally enclosed aspirated elevator leg that transfers soybeans to enclosed conveyors.

(2) Three (3) enclosed conveyors that transfer the soybean from the north receiving area to the soybean storage areas.

Under NSPS, Subpart DD, this area is considered a grain handling operation.

(e) One (1) soybean expander system, identified as P23, constructed in 1996 and modified in 2004, with a maximum capacity of 50 tons per hour, controlled by cyclone C23, and exhausting to Stack 23. This system consists of the following:

(1) One (1) expander, forming soybean collets.

(2) One (1) soybean collet cooler, constructed in 2004.

(3) Two (2) totally enclosed conveyors that transfer soybean fines from the hull aspirator to an enclosed expander conveyor.

(4) Two (2) totally enclosed expander conveyors that transfer soybean flakes and fines to the expander.

(5) One (1) totally enclosed conveyor that transfers soybean collets from the expander to the cooler.

(6) One (1) totally enclosed conveyor that transfers soybean collets from the cooler to the enclosed flake conveyor.

Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, these emission units are considered vegetable oil production processes.

(f) One (1) truck only soybean receiving area, identified as P1, constructed in 1996, with a maximum throughput capacity of 600 tons per hour, controlled by baghouse C1, and exhausting to Stack 1. This area consists of the following:

(1) One (1) truck only receiving pit.

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

(3) One (1) aspirated soybean receiving leg, controlled by an oil application and baghouse C1.

(4) One (1) enclosed belt conveyor that transfers the soybean from the receiving leg to the soybean enclosed belt conveyor.

(5) One (1) enclosed belt conveyor that loads the soybean storage silos.

Under NSPS, Subpart DD, the emission units at this area are considered a truck unloading station and grain handling operations.

(g) One (1) truck and railcar soybean and hull receiving area, identified as P2, constructed in 1996, with a maximum throughput capacity of 540 tons per hour, consisting of the following:

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

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

(3) Two (2) aspirated soybean and hull receiving legs, using an oil application and baghouse C1 to control PM emissions.

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

Under NSPS, Subpart DD, the emission units at this area are considered truck and railcar unloading stations and grain handling operations.

(h) One (1) annex silo loading operation, identified as P2A, constructed in 1996, with a maximum throughput rate of 1,140 tons per hour, controlled by an oil application system, and consisting of the following:

(1) Twelve (12) concrete soybean silos, each with a maximum storage capacity of 73,053 bushels.

(2) Four (4) concrete soybean storage silos, each with a maximum capacity of 19,375 bushels.

(3) Two (2) concrete soybean storage silos, each with a maximum capacity of 18,801 bushels.

(4) Three (3) totally enclosed drag conveyors (or equivalent) comprising two conveyance systems located below the storage silos that transfer the soybeans from the silos to the elevator legs.

Under NSPS, Subpart DD, this silo loading operation is considered a grain handling operation.

(i) One (1) soybean storage system, identified as P2B, constructed in 2002 and approved for modification in 2009, with a maximum throughput of 940,240 tons per year, controlled by an oil application system, and consisting of the following:

(1) Two (2) soybean silos (P2B and P2C), with a maximum combined storage capacity of 1,177,000 bushels.

(2) Two (2) enclosed belt conveyors.

(3) Two (2) enclosed drag conveyors.

Under NSPS, Subpart DD, this soybean storage system is considered a grain handling operation.

(j) One (1) flow coating material kaolin handling operation, identified as P3, constructed in 1996, controlled by baghouse C3, and exhausting to Stack 3. This operation consists of the following:

(1) One (1) flow coating material kaolin receiving bin.

(2) One (1) flow coating material enclosed conveyor system that transfers kaolin to the enclosed mixing screw conveyor, with a maximum throughput rate of 0.417 tons per hour.

(k) One (1) soybean cleaning process, identified as P4, constructed in 1996, with a maximum throughput rate of 115 tons per hour, controlled by baghouse C4, and exhausting to stack C4. This system consists of the following:

(1) Two (2) soybean elevator legs that transfer the soybeans from the drag conveyor to the cleaner, using an oil application to control PM emissions.

(2) One (1) totally enclosed conveyor that transfers the soybeans from the elevator legs to the magnet.

(3) One (1) magnet, using both an oil application and baghouse C4 to control PM emissions.

(4) One (1) cleaning system, consisting of the following:

(A) Two (2) cleaners, controlled by an oil application system and baghouse C4.

(B) Two (2) aspirators, controlled by an oil application system and baghouse C4.

(C) One (1) conveyor transferring beans from the aspirator to the hopper, controlled by an oil application system and baghouse C4.

(D) One (1) hopper, controlled by an oil application system and baghouse C4.

(E) One (1) scale, controlled by an oil application system and baghouse C4.

(F) One (1) breaker, controlled by cyclone C5E, and exhausting to stack 5.

Under NSPS, Subpart DD, this cleaning system is considered a grain handling operation.

(l) One (1) soybean heater with one (1) L-Path totally enclosed drag conveyor, identified as P21, constructed in 1996 and approved for replacement in 2008, with a maximum capacity of 115 tons per hour, and exhausting to Stack 21. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, the soybean heater is considered vegetable oil production processes.

(m) One (1) soybean cracking and dehulling operation, identified as P5, constructed in 1996, with a maximum throughput rate of 115 tons per hour, and consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) and one (1) totally enclosed overflow recycle L-Path conveyor (or equivalent) with a totally enclosed surge hopper that transfers soybeans to the jet dryers.

(2) Three (3) jet dryers, each with a maximum capacity of 42 tons per hour, controlled by cyclones C5A, C5B, and C5F, respectively, and exhausting to Stack 5.

(3) Three (3) primary CCD dryers, controlled by cyclones C5C and C5G, and exhausting to Stack 5.

(4) Three (3) secondary CCC coolers, controlled by cyclones C5D and C5H, and exhausting to Stack 5.

(5) Six (6) cracking and dehulling rolls that transfer the hulls through four (4) cyclones (C5C, C5D, C5G, and C5H) to an enclosed conveyor.

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

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

(8) One (1) hull screener and aspirator, with a maximum throughput rate of 8.05 tons per hour, controlled by cyclone C5E, and exhausting to Stack 5.

Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, these units are considered vegetable oil production processes.

(n) One (1) hull grinding operation, identified as P6, constructed in 1996, with a maximum throughput rate of 8.05 tons per hour, controlled by baghouse C6, and exhausting to Stack 6. This operation is consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers hulls from the hull screener to the hull grinders.

(2) Two (2) hull grinders.

(o) One (1) hull storage operation, identified as P7, constructed in 1996, with a maximum throughput rate of 15 tons per hour, controlled by baghouse C7, and exhausting to Stack 7. This operation is consisting of the following:

(1) Hull storage bins, with a maximum capacity of 39,000 cubic feet.

(2) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers hulls to the hull hopper.

(p) One (1) hull handling operation with a maximum throughput rate of 15 tons per hour, controlled by baghouse C7A, and exhausting to Stack 7A. This operation is consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) hull hopper that feeds to the pellet mills.

(2) Two (2) hull pellet mills, identified as P7A, constructed in 1996, and P7B, approved for construction in 2007. Only one (1) pellet mill is capable of operating at any given time.

(q) One (1) hull pellet cooler, identified as P8, constructed in 1996, with a maximum capacity of 15 tons per hour, controlled by cyclone C8, and exhausting to Stack 8.

(r) Pellet storage bins, identified as P8A, constructed in 1996, with a maximum capacity of 70,000 cubic feet, controlled by baghouse C8A that exhausts to Stack 8A, or bin vent filter systems C8B and C8C that exhaust to Stacks C8B and C8C.

(s) One (1) soybean flaking operation, identified as P19, constructed in 1996, with a maximum throughput rate of 104.9 tons per hour, and consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) and one (1) totally enclosed overflow recycle L-Path conveyor (or equivalent) with a totally enclosed surge hopper that transfers beans from cracking and dehulling to the flakers.

(2) Nine (9) flakers, controlled baghouses C19A, C19B, and C19C, and exhausting to Stack 19.

(3) Two (2) totally enclosed drag conveyors (or equivalent) in series that transfer soybean flakes and collets from the flakers and the expander system to the feed screw conveyor.

(4) One (1) feed screw conveyor that transfers soybean flakes and collets to the extractor.

Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, these units are considered vegetable oil production processes.

(t) One (1) soybean oil extraction system, identified as P13, constructed in 1996, controlled by mineral oil absorber system C13, and exhausting to Stack 13. This system consists of the following:

(1) One (1) soybean oil extractor, with a maximum capacity of 104.9 tons of soybean flakes and collets per hour and 104.9 tons of hexane per hour.

(2) One (1) desolventizer unit, with a maximum capacity of 86.8 tons of spent soybean flakes and collets per hour.

(3) A set of evaporators, with a maximum capacity of 20.7 tons of soybean oil per hour.

(4) A set of condensers and water separator to separate hexane and water, with a maximum capacity of 20.7 tons of soybean oil per hour.

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

Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, these units are considered vegetable oil production processes.

(u) One (1) DTDC meal dryer section 1, identified as P10, constructed in 1996, with a maximum drying capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C10, and exhausting to Stack 10. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, this unit is considered a vegetable oil production process.

(v) One (1) DTDC meal dryer section 2, identified as P11, constructed in 1996, with a maximum drying capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C11, and exhausting to Stack 11. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, this unit is considered a vegetable oil production process.

(w) One (1) DTDC meal dryer section 3, identified as P12, approved in 2009 for modification, with a maximum capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C12, and exhausting to Stack 12.

(x) One (1) enclosed conveyor transferring meal from the mal dryer section 3 to the meal cooling operation, approved in 2009 for construction.

(y) One (1) meal cooling operation, identified as P12A, approved in 2009 for construction, with a maximum capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C12A, and exhausting to Stack 12A. This operation consists of the following:

(1) Two (2) meal cooler sections, exhausting to the common cyclone C12A and Stack 12A.

(2) One (1) Meal Cooler enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfer meal from the Meal Cooler and the C12A Cyclone to the one (1) DTDC enclosed drag conveyor.

(3) One (1) DTCD enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal from the Meal Cooler/DTDC and four (4) DTDC cyclones (C10, C11, C12, C12A) to the meal surge bin conveyor.

Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, these units are considered vegetable oil production processes.

(z) One (1) meal handling process, identified as P9, constructed in 1996, with a maximum capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by baghouse C9, and exhausting to Stack 9. This process consists of the following:

(1) One (1) totally enclosed surge bin conveyor that transfers the meal to the surge bins.

(2) Two (2) meal surge bins, with a maximum storage capacity of 19,500 cubic feet, that feed to the screeners or the recycle leg.

(3) One (1) elevator leg that transfers the meal to the sizing process.

(4) One (1) ball breaker.

(5) Five (5) meal screeners.

(6) One (1) meal screening hopper.

(7) Two (2) meal grinders.

(8) Two (2) meal grinding hoppers and two (2) aspirators.

(9) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal from the grinding hoppers to the meal mixing screw conveyor.

(10) One (1) enclosed meal mixing screw conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal to the mixed meal elevator leg.

(11) One (1) mixed meal elevator leg.

(12) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal from the mixed meal elevator leg to the meal storage tanks, load out bins and bulk weigh system.

(aa) One (1) meal storage operation, identified as P20, constructed in 1996, with a maximum throughput rate of 300 tons of meal per hour, controlled by baghouse C20, and exhausting to Stack 20. This operation consists of the following:

(1) Meal storage tanks (capacity 292,000 cubic feet) and loadout bins (capacity 58,000 cubic feet), with a combined maximum storage capacity of 350,000 cubic feet.

(2) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers soybean meal from the meal storage tanks to the meal elevator leg.

(3) One (1) meal elevator leg that operates at a maximum capacity of 300 tons per hour.

(bb) One (1) truck meal loadout operation, identified as P14, constructed in 1996, with a maximum throughput rate of 383.3 tons of meal per hour, controlled by baghouse C14, and exhausting to Stack 14. This operation consists of the following:

(1) One (1) truck loadout scalper with a totally enclosed ball breaker.

(2) Two (2) totally enclosed drag conveyors (or equivalent) that transfer meal from the meal loadout bins to the truck.

(3) One (1) truck loadout chute.

(cc) One (1) barge/railcar meal loadout operation, identified as P15, constructed in 1996, with a maximum throughput rate of 383.3 tons of meal per hour, controlled by baghouse C15, and exhausting to Stack 15. This operation consists of the following:

(1) One (1) rail and barge loadout scalper with a totally enclosed ball breaker.

(2) One (1) rail and barge bulk weigh system consisting of one (1) upper garner, one (1) weigh hopper, and one (1) lower surge.

(3) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal from the lower surge to rail or barge, controlled by baghouses C21A, C21B, and C21C, and exhausting to Stacks 21A, 21B, and 21C.

(4) Two (2) rail loadout systems, with only one system operating at a time.

(5) One (1) enclosed conveyor that transfers soybean meal from the lower surge to the barge loadout system.

(6) One (1) barge loadout system.

(dd) Two (2) fixed roof hexane storage tanks, constructed in 1996, each with a maximum storage capacity of 14,000 gallons. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, these tanks are considered vegetable oil production processes.

(ee) One (1) fixed roof hexane work tank, constructed in 1996, with a maximum storage capacity of 8,000 gallons. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, this tank is considered a vegetable oil production process.

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

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

(a) Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6. [326 IAC 8-3-2] [326 IAC 8-3-5]

(b) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access. [326 IAC 6-4]

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

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

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

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

SECTION B GENERAL CONDITIONS

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

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

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

(a) This permit,T129-21079-00035, is issued for a fixed term of five (5) years from the issuance date of this permit, as determined in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3-5(f) and IC 13-15-5-3. Subsequent revisions, modifications, or amendments of this permit do not affect the expiration date of this permit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

and

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

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

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

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

(2) The compliance status;

(3) Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;

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

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

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

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

(a) If required by specific condition(s) in Section D of this permit, the Permittee shall prepare and maintain and implement Preventive Maintenance Plans (PMPs) within ninety (90) days after issuance of this permit or ninety (90) days after initial start-up, whichever is later, including the following information on each facility:

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

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

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

If, due to circumstances beyond the Permittee's control, the PMPs cannot be prepared and maintained within the above time frame, the Permittee may extend the date an additional ninety (90) days provided the Permittee notifies:

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

The PMP extension notification does not require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IDEM, OAQ
Telephone No.: 1-800-451-6027 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance Section) or,
Telephone No.: 317-233- 0178 (ask for Compliance Section)
Facsimile No.: 317-233-6865

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

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

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

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

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

(A) A description of the emergency;

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

(C) Corrective actions taken.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to 129-21079-00035 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either:

(1) incorporated as originally stated;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) That this permit contains a material mistake.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Request for renewal shall be submitted to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4) The Permittee notifies the:

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

and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Any change in emissions; and

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

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

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

(d) Alternative Operating Scenarios Part 70 Operating Permit
The Permittee may make changes at the source within the range of alternative operating scenarios that are described in the terms and conditions of this permit in accordance with 326 IAC 2-7-5(9). No prior notification of IDEM, OAQ, or U.S. EPA is required.

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

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

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

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

Upon presentation of proper identification cards, credentials, and other documents as may be required by law, and subject to the Permittee’s right under all applicable laws and regulations to assert that the information collected by the agency is confidential and entitled to be treated as

such, the Permittee shall allow IDEM, OAQ, U.S. EPA, or an authorized representative to perform the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION C SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS

Entire Source

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

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

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

C.2 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Permittee shall not allow fugitive dust to escape beyond the property line or boundaries of the property, right-of-way, or easement on which the source is located, in a manner that would violate 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions). 326 IAC 6-4-2(4) is not federally enforceable.

C.6 Stack Height [326 IAC 1-7]

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

C.7 Asbestos Abatement Projects [326 IAC 14-10] [326 IAC 18] [40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

(a) Notification requirements apply to each owner or operator. If the combined amount of regulated asbestos containing material (RACM) to be stripped, removed or disturbed is at least 260 linear feet on pipes or 160 square feet on other facility components, or at least thirty-five (35) cubic feet on all facility components, then the notification requirements of

326 IAC 14-10-3 are mandatory. All demolition projects require notification whether or not asbestos is present.

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

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

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

(A) Asbestos removal or demolition start date;

(B) Removal or demolition contractor; or

(C) Waste disposal site.

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

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

All required notifications shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Asbestos Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-52 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

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

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

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

(g) Indiana Licensed Asbestos Inspector
The Permittee shall comply with 326 IAC 14-10-1(a) that requires the owner or operator, prior to a renovation/demolition, to use an Indiana Licensed Asbestos Inspector to

thoroughly inspect the affected portion of the facility for the presence of asbestos. The requirement to use an Indiana Licensed Asbestos inspector is not federally enforceable.

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

C.8 Performance Testing [326 IAC 3-6]

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

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

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

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

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

Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

C.9 Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

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

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

C.10 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

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

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

in writing, prior to the end of the initial thirty (30) day compliance schedule, with full justification of the reasons for the inability to meet this date.

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

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

C.11 Maintenance of Continuous Opacity Monitoring Equipment [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(A)(iii)]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) The Permittee prepared and submitted written emergency reduction plans (ERPs) consistent with safe operating procedures on February 12, 2004.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) initial inspection and evaluation;

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

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

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

(1) monitoring results;

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

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

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

(e) The Permittee shall maintain the following records:

(1) monitoring data;

(2) monitor performance data, if applicable; and

(3) corrective actions taken.

C.17 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test Part [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-3(b)(3), starting in 2006 and every three (3) years thereafter, the Permittee shall submit by July 1 an emission statement covering the previous calendar year. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4(c) and shall meet the following requirements:

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

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

The statement must be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Technical Support and Modeling Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-50 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

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

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

any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) The first report shall cover the period commencing on the date of issuance of this permit or the date of initial startup, whichever is later, and ending on the last day of the reporting period. Reporting periods are based on calendar years, unless otherwise specified in this permit. For the purpose of this permit “calendar year” means the twelve (12) month period from January 1 to December 31 inclusive.

Stratospheric Ozone Protection

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION D.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS - Boilers

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

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

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

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

D.1.1 Particulate Matter Limitation (PM) [326 IAC 6-2-4]

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pollutants	Emission Limit (lbs/MMBtu)
PM	0.025
PM10	0.042
SO_2	0.115
NOx	0.44
VOC	0.017
CO	0.2

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

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

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

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

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

equation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Combined with Condition D.2.1, the potential to emit from the entire source is limited to less than 250 tons/yr. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) are not applicable.

D.1.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

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

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.4 Particulate Control

In order to comply with Conditions D.1.1(b) and D.1.2, the ESP for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from boilers P17B and P17C at all times that these boilers are in operation.

D.1.5 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)][326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

(a) In order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.1.1(b) and D.1.2, within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate but not later than 180 days after initial startup, the Permittee shall perform PM, PM10, SO_2, NOx, VOC, and CO testing for the emissions from Stack 17A (boilers 17B and 17C), utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. The performance testing for each pollutant shall be performed at the worst case combustion scenario for each pollutant. These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the most recent valid compliance demonstration. PM10 includes filterable PM10 and condensable PM10. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section C - Performance Testing.

(b) In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.1.2(b), the Permittee shall perform analytical testing once every two (2) weeks to determine the moisture content of the wood received.

D.1.6 Continuous Emissions Monitoring [326 IAC 3-5] [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5 (Continuous Monitoring of Emissions), and 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, continuous emission monitoring systems for boilers P17B and P17C shall be calibrated, maintained, and operated for measuring opacity which meet the performance specifications of 326 IAC 3-5-2, and 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc.

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

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

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

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

D.1.7 Transformer-Rectifier (T-R) Sets [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

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

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

D.1.8 Wood Inspections

In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.1.2(f), the Permittee shall perform visual inspection of the wood received at this source for combustion. Inspections required by this condition shall be performed when performing the moisture content testing for the wood received.

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

D.1.9 Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60.48c]

(a) To document compliance with Section C - Maintenance of Continuous Opacity Monitoring Equipment, and the particulate matter and opacity requirements in Conditions D.1.1(b), D.1.2, D.1.5, D.1.6, and D.1.7, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (4) below. Records shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the limits in Conditions D.1.1(b) and D.1.2.

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

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

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

(4) All ESP parametric monitoring readings.

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

D.1.10 Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc]

(a) To document compliance with Condition D.1.2, the Permittee shall maintain monthly records of the following:

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

(2) The type (fresh cut wood, painted/unpainted/untreated kiln dried wood scraps, or pallets) and the moisture contents of the wood combusted in boilers P17B and P17C.

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

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

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

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

(b) To document compliance with Condition D.1.2(f), the Permittee shall maintain a copy of the contract which indicates that the wood supplier cannot deliver any type of wood which is not specified in Condition D.1.2(f).

(c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 12, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the amount of fuel used in boilers P17B, P17C, P17, P18, and P18A. The daily record requirements for natural gas fired boilers P17, P18, and P18A are not federally enforceable.

(d) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, the Permittee shall maintain monthly records of the amount of fuel used in natural gas fired boilers P17, P18, and P18A.

(e) To document compliance with Condition D.1.8, the Permittee shall maintain records of the results of the inspections required under Condition D.1.8.

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

D.1.11 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Conditions D.1.2(b) and D.1.2(c) shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

D.1.12 General Provisions Relating to New Source Performance Standards [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1 for boilers P17, P18, P18A, P17B, and P17C, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc.

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

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

D.1.13 Standard of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units Requirements [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc] [326 IAC 12]

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

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

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

§ 60.40c Applicability and delegation of authority.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, the affected facility to which this subpart applies is each steam generating unit for which construction, modification, or reconstruction is commenced after June 9, 1989 and that has a maximum design heat input capacity of 29 megawatts (MW) (100 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr)) or less, but greater than or equal to 2.9 MW (10 MMBtu/hr).

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Clean Air Act, §60.48c(a)(4) shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

(c) Steam generating units that meet the applicability requirements in paragraph (a) of this section are not subject to the sulfur dioxide (SO_2) or particulate matter (PM) emission limits, performance testing requirements, or monitoring requirements under this subpart (§§60.42c, 60.43c, 60.44c, 60.45c, 60.46c, or 60.47c) during periods of combustion research, as defined in §60.41c.

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

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

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

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

§ 60.41c Definitions.

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

Annual capacity factor means the ratio between the actual heat input to a steam generating unit from an individual fuel or combination of fuels during a period of 12 consecutive calendar months and the potential heat input to the steam generating unit from all fuels had the steam generating unit been operated for 8,760 hours during that 12-month period at the maximum design heat input capacity. In the case of steam generating units that are rented or leased, the actual heat input shall be determined based on the combined heat input from all operations of the affected facility during a period of 12 consecutive calendar months.

Coal means all solid fuels classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, or lignite by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D388 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17), coal refuse, and petroleum coke. Coal-derived synthetic fuels derived from coal for the purposes of creating useful heat, including but not limited to solvent refined coal, gasified coal, coal-oil mixtures, and coal-water mixtures, are also included in this definition for the purposes of this subpart.

Coal refuse means any by-product of coal mining or coal cleaning operations with an ash content greater than 50 percent (by weight) and a heating value less than 13,900 kilojoules per kilogram (kJ/kg) (6,000 Btu per pound (Btu/lb) on a dry basis.

Cogeneration steam generating unit means a steam generating unit that simultaneously produces both electrical (or mechanical) and thermal energy from the same primary energy source.

Combined cycle system means a system in which a separate source (such as a stationary gas turbine, internal combustion engine, or kiln) provides exhaust gas to a steam generating unit.

Combustion research means the experimental firing of any fuel or combination of fuels in a steam generating unit for the purpose of conducting research and development of more efficient combustion or more effective prevention or control of air pollutant emissions from combustion, provided that, during these periods of research and development, the heat generated is not used for any purpose other than preheating combustion air for use by that steam generating unit (*i.e.* , the heat generated is released to the atmosphere without being used for space heating, process heating, driving pumps, preheating combustion air for other units, generating electricity, or any other purpose).

Conventional technology means wet flue gas desulfurization technology, dry flue gas desulfurization technology, atmospheric fluidized bed combustion technology, and oil hydrodesulfurization technology.

Distillate oil means fuel oil that complies with the specifications for fuel oil numbers 1 or 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).

Dry flue gas desulfurization technology means a SO_2control system that is located between the steam generating unit and the exhaust vent or stack, and that removes sulfur oxides from the combustion gases of the steam generating unit by contacting the combustion gases with an alkaline reagent and water, whether introduced separately or as a premixed slurry or solution and forming a dry powder material. This definition includes devices where the dry powder material is subsequently converted to another form. Alkaline reagents used in dry flue gas desulfurization systems include, but are not limited to, lime and sodium compounds.

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

Emerging technology means any SO_2control system that is not defined as a conventional technology under this section, and for which the owner or operator of the affected facility has received approval from the Administrator to operate as an emerging technology under §60.48c(a)(4).

Federally enforceable means all limitations and conditions that are enforceable by the Administrator, including the requirements of 40 CFR parts 60 and 61, requirements within any applicable State implementation plan, and any permit requirements established under 40 CFR 52.21 or under 40 CFR 51.18 and 51.24.

Fluidized bed combustion technology means a device wherein fuel is distributed onto a bed (or series of beds) of limestone aggregate (or other sorbent materials) for combustion; and these materials are forced upward in the device by the flow of combustion air and the gaseous products of combustion. Fluidized bed combustion technology includes, but is not limited to, bubbling bed units and circulating bed units.

Fuel pretreatment means a process that removes a portion of the sulfur in a fuel before combustion of the fuel in a steam generating unit.

Heat input means heat derived from combustion of fuel in a steam generating unit and does not include the heat derived from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, or exhaust gases from other sources (such as stationary gas turbines, internal combustion engines, and kilns).

Heat transfer medium means any material that is used to transfer heat from one point to another point.

Maximum design heat input capacity means the ability of a steam generating unit to combust a stated maximum amount of fuel (or combination of fuels) on a steady state basis as determined by the physical design and characteristics of the steam generating unit.

Natural gas means: (1) A naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and nonhydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane; or (2) liquefied petroleum (LP) gas, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D1835 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).

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

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

Potential sulfur dioxide emission rate means the theoretical SO_2emissions (nanograms per joule (ng/J) or lb/MMBtu heat input) that would result from combusting fuel in an uncleaned state and without using emission control systems.

Process heater means a device that is primarily used to heat a material to initiate or promote a chemical reaction in which the material participates as a reactant or catalyst.

Residual oil means crude oil, fuel oil that does not comply with the specifications under the definition of distillate oil, and all fuel oil numbers 4, 5, and 6, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).

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

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

Wet flue gas desulfurization technology means an SO_2control system that is located between the steam generating unit and the exhaust vent or stack, and that removes sulfur oxides from the combustion gases of the steam generating unit by contacting the combustion gases with an alkaline slurry or solution and forming a liquid material. This definition includes devices where the liquid material is subsequently converted to another form. Alkaline reagents used in wet flue gas desulfurization systems include, but are not limited to, lime, limestone, and sodium compounds.

Wet scrubber system means any emission control device that mixes an aqueous stream or slurry with the exhaust gases from a steam generating unit to control emissions of PM or SO_2.

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

§ 60.42c Standard for sulfur dioxide (SO_2).

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (e) of this section, on and after the date on which the performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, the owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts only coal shall neither: cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO_2in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 10 percent (0.10) of the potential SO_2emission rate (90 percent reduction), nor cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO_2in excess of 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/MMBtu) heat input. If coal is combusted with other fuels, the affected facility shall neither: cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO_2in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 10 percent (0.10) of the potential SO_2emission rate (90 percent reduction), nor cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO_2in excess of the emission limit is determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

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

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

(i) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 20 percent (0.20) of the potential SO_2emission rate (80 percent reduction); nor

(ii) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2in excess of SO_2in excess of 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/MMBtu) heat input. If coal is fired with coal refuse, the affected facility subject to paragraph (a) of this section. If oil or any other fuel (except coal) is fired with coal refuse, the affected facility is subject to the 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input SO_2emissions limit or the 90 percent SO_2reduction requirement specified in paragraph (a) of this section and the emission limit is determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(2) Combusts only coal and that uses an emerging technology for the control of SO_2emissions shall neither:

(i) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2in excess of 50 percent (0.50) of the potential SO_2emission rate (50 percent reduction); nor

(ii) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2in excess of 260 ng/J (0.60 lb/MMBtu) heat input. If coal is combusted with other fuels, the affected facility is subject to the 50 percent SO_2reduction requirement specified in this paragraph and the emission limit determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(c) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal, alone or in combination with any other fuel, and is listed in paragraphs (c)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2in excess of the emission limit determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section. Percent reduction requirements are not applicable to affected facilities under paragraphs (c)(1), (2), (3), or (4).

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

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

(3) Affected facilities located in a noncontinental area.

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

(d) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts oil shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2in excess of 215 ng/J (0.50 lb/MMBtu) heat input; or, as an alternative, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts oil shall combust oil in the affected facility that contains greater than 0.5 weight percent sulfur. The percent reduction requirements are not applicable to affected facilities under this paragraph.

(e) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal, oil, or coal and oil with any other fuel shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2in excess of the following:

(1) The percent of potential SO_2emission rate or numerical SO_2emission rate required under paragraph (a) or (b)(2) of this section, as applicable, for any affected facility that

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

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

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

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

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

Where:

E_s= SO_2emission limit, expressed in ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input;

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f) Reduction in the potential SO_2emission rate through fuel pretreatment is not credited toward the percent reduction requirement under paragraph (b)(2) of this section unless:

(1) Fuel pretreatment results in a 50 percent (0.50) or greater reduction in the potential SO_2emission rate; and

(2) Emissions from the pretreated fuel (without either combustion or post-combustion SO_2control) are equal to or less than the emission limits specified under paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

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

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

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

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

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

(i) The SO_2emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, and percent reduction requirements under this section apply at all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(j) Only the heat input supplied to the affected facility from the combustion of coal and oil is counted under this section. No credit is provided for the heat input to the affected facility from wood or other fuels or for heat derived from exhaust gases from other sources, such as stationary gas turbines, internal combustion engines, and kilns.

§ 60.43c Standard for particulate matter (PM).

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

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

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

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

(1) 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility has an annual capacity factor for wood greater than 30 percent (0.30); or

(2) 130 ng/J (0.30 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility has an annual capacity factor for wood of 30 percent (0.30) or less and is subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor for wood of 30 percent (0.30) or less.

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

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

(e)(1) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commences construction, reconstruction, or modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts coal, oil, wood, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/hr) or greater shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of 13 ng/J (0.030 lb/MMBtu) heat input, except as provided in paragraphs (e)(2), (e)(3), and (e)(4) of this section.

(2) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of paragraph (e)(1) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility for which modification commenced after February 28, 2005, may elect to meet the requirements of this paragraph. On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commences modification after February 28, 2005 shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of both:

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

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

(3) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commences modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts over 30 percent wood (by heat input) on an annual basis and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/hr) or greater shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input.

(4) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, an owner or operator of an affected facility that commences construction, reconstruction, or modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts only oil that contains no more than 0.50 weight percent sulfur or a mixture of 0.50 weight percent sulfur oil with other fuels not subject to a PM standard under §60.43c and not using a post-combustion technology (except a wet scrubber) to reduce PM or SO_2emissions is not subject to the PM limit in this section.

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

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

(b) The initial performance test required under §60.8 shall be conducted over 30 consecutive operating days of the steam generating unit. Compliance with the percent reduction requirements and SO_2emission limits under §60.42c shall be determined using a 30-day average. The first operating day included in the initial performance test shall be scheduled within 30 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affect facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after the initial startup of the facility.

The steam generating unit load during the 30-day period does not have to be the maximum design heat input capacity, but must be representative of future operating conditions.

(c) After the initial performance test required under paragraph (b) of this section and §60.8, compliance with the percent reduction requirements and SO_2emission limits under §60.42c is based on the average percent reduction and the average SO_2emission rates for 30 consecutive steam generating unit operating days. A separate performance test is completed at the end of each steam generating unit operating day, and a new 30-day average percent reduction and SO_2emission rate are calculated to show compliance with the standard.

(d) If only coal, only oil, or a mixture of coal and oil is combusted in an affected facility, the procedures in Method 19 of appendix A of this part are used to determine the hourly SO_2emission rate (E_{ho}) and the 30-day average SO_2emission rate (E_{ao}). The hourly averages used to compute the 30-day averages are obtained from the CEMS. Method 19 of appendix A of this part shall be used to calculate $E_{ao}$when using daily fuel sampling or Method 6B of appendix A of this part.

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

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

$$E_{ho}o = \frac{E_{ho} - E_w(1 - X_k)}{X_k}$$

Where:

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

E_{ho}= Hourly SO_2emission rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_w= SO_2concentration in fuels other than coal and oil combusted in the affected facility, as determined by fuel sampling and analysis procedures in Method 9 of appendix A of this part, ng/J (lb/MMBtu). The value $E_w$for each fuel lot is used for each hourly average during the time that the lot is being combusted. The owner or operator does not have to measure $E_w$if the owner or operator elects to assume E_w= 0.

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

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

(f) Affected facilities subject to the percent reduction requirements under §60.42c(a) or (b) shall determine compliance with the SO_2emission limits under §60.42c pursuant to paragraphs (d) or (e) of this section, and shall determine compliance with the percent reduction requirements using the following procedures:

(1) If only coal is combusted, the percent of potential SO_2emission rate is computed using the following formula:

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

Where:

$\%P_s$= Potential SO_2emission rate, in percent;

$\%R_g$= SO_2removal efficiency of the control device as determined by Method 19 of appendix A of this part, in percent; and

$\%R_f$= SO_2removal efficiency of fuel pretreatment as determined by Method 19 of appendix A of this part, in percent.

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

(i) To compute the $\%P_s$, an adjusted $\%R_g$($\%R_g$o) is computed from E_{ao}o from paragraph (e)(1) of this section and an adjusted average SO_2inlet rate (E_{ai}o) using the following formula:

$$\%R_g o = 100\left(1 - \frac{E^{\circ}_{ao}}{E^{\circ}_{ai}}\right)$$

Where:

$\%R_g$o = Adjusted $\%R_g$, in percent;

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

E_{ai}o = Adjusted average SO_2inlet rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu).

(ii) To compute E_{ai}o, an adjusted hourly SO_2inlet rate (E_{hi}o) is used. The E_{hi}o is computed using the following formula:

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

Where:

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

E_{hi}= Hourly SO_2inlet rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_w= SO_2concentration in fuels other than coal and oil combusted in the affected facility, as determined by fuel sampling and analysis procedures in Method 19 of appendix A of this part, ng/J (lb/MMBtu). The value $E_w$for each fuel lot is used for each hourly average during the time that the lot is being combusted. The owner or operator does not have to measure $E_w$if the owner or operator elects to assume E_w= 0; and

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

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

(h) For affected facilities subject to §60.42c(h)(1), (2), or (3) where the owner or operator seeks to demonstrate compliance with the SO_2standards based on fuel supplier certification, the performance test shall consist of the certification, the certification from the fuel supplier, as described under §60.48c(f), as applicable.

(i) The owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to demonstrate compliance with the SO_2standards under §60.42c(c)(2) shall demonstrate the maximum design heat input capacity of the steam generating unit by operating the steam generating unit at this capacity for 24 hours. This demonstration shall be made during the initial performance test, and a subsequent demonstration may be requested at any other time. If the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate for the affected facility is less than the maximum design heat input capacity stated by the manufacturer of the affected facility, the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate shall be used to determine the annual capacity factor for the affected facility; otherwise, the maximum design heat input capacity provided by the manufacturer shall be used.

(j) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall use all valid SO_2emissions data in calculating $\%P_s$and E_{ho}under paragraphs (d), (e), or (f) of this section, as applicable, whether or not the minimum emissions data requirements under §60.46c(f) are achieved. All valid emissions data, including valid data collected during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, shall be used in calculating $\%P_s$or E_{ho}pursuant to paragraphs (d), (e), or (f) of this section, as applicable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(iii) Method 5B of appendix A of this part may be used in conjunction with a wet scrubber system.

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

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

(6) For determination of PM emissions, an oxygen (O_2) or carbon dioxide (CO_2) measurement shall be obtained simultaneously with each run of Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part by traversing the duct at the same sampling location.

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

(i) The O_2or CO_2measurements and PM measurements obtained under this section, (ii) The dry basis F factor, and

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

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

(b) The owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to demonstrate compliance with the PM standards under §60.43c(b)(2) shall demonstrate the maximum design heat input capacity of the steam generating unit by operating the steam generating unit at this capacity for 24 hours. This demonstration shall be made during the initial performance test, and a subsequent demonstration may be requested at any other time. If the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate for the affected facility is less than the maximum design heat input capacity stated by the manufacturer of the affected facility, the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate shall be used to determine the annual capacity factor for the affected facility; otherwise, the maximum design heat input capacity provided by the manufacturer shall be used.

(c) In place of PM testing with EPA Reference Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part, an owner or operator may elect to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for monitoring PM emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system. The owner or operator of an affected facility who elects to continuously monitor PM emissions instead of conducting performance testing using EPA Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS and shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(13) of this section.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) [Reserved]

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

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

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

(11) During the correlation testing runs of the CEMS required by Performance Specification 11 in appendix B of this part, PM and O_2(or CO_2) data shall be collected concurrently (or within a 30- to 60-minute period) by both the continuous emission monitors and the test methods specified in paragraph (d)(7)(i) of this section.

(i) For PM, EPA Reference Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part shall be used.

(ii) For O_2(or CO_2), EPA reference Method 3, 3A, or 3B of appendix A of this part, as applicable shall be used.

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

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

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

§ 60.46c Emission monitoring for sulfur dioxide.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the SO_2emission limits under §60.42c shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for measuring SO_2concentrations and either O_2or CO_2concentrations at the outlet of the SO_2control device (or the outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO_2control device is used), and shall record the output of the system. The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the percent reduction requirements under §60.42c shall measure SO_2concentrations and either O_2or CO_2concentrations at both the inlet and outlet of the SO_2control device.

(b) The 1-hour average SO_2emission rates measured by a CEMS shall be expressed in ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input and shall be used to calculate the average emission rates under §60.42c. Each 1-hour average SO_2emission rate must be based on at least 30 minutes of operation, and shall be calculated using the data points required under §60.13(h)(2). Hourly SO_2emission rates are not calculated if the affected facility is operated less than 30 minutes in a 1-hour period and are not counted toward determination of a steam generating unit operating day.

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

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

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

(3) For affected facilities subject to the percent reduction requirements under §60.42c, the span value of the SO_2CEMS at the inlet to the SO_2control device shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly

potential SO_2emission rate of the fuel combusted, and the span value of the SO_2CEMS at the outlet from the SO_2control device shall be 50 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO_2emission rate of the fuel combusted.

(4) For affected facilities that are not subject to the percent reduction requirements of §60.42c, the span value of the SO_2CEMS at the outlet from the SO_2control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO_2control device is used) shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO_2emission rate of the fuel combusted.

(d) As an alternative to operating a CEMS at the inlet to the SO_2control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO_2control device is used) as required under paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to determine the average SO_2emission rate by sampling the fuel prior to combustion. As an alternative to operating a CEMS at the outlet from the SO_2control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO_2control device is used) as required under paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to determine the average SO_2emission rate by using Method 6B of appendix A of this part. Fuel sampling shall be conducted pursuant to either paragraph (d)(1) or (d)(2) of this section. Method 6B of appendix A of this part shall be conducted pursuant to paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

(1) For affected facilities combusting coal or oil, coal or oil samples shall be collected daily in an as-fired condition at the inlet to the steam generating unit and analyzed for sulfur content and heat content according the Method 19 of appendix A of this part. Method 19 of appendix A of this part provides procedures for converting these measurements into the format to be used in calculating the average SO_2input rate.

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

(3) Method 6B of appendix A of this part may be used in lieu of CEMS to measure SO_2at the inlet or outlet of the SO_2control system. An initial stratification test is required to verify the adequacy of the Method 6B of appendix A of this part sampling location. The stratification test shall consist of three paired runs of a suitable $SO_2$and CO_2measurement train operated at the candidate location and a second similar train operated according to the procedures in §3.2 and the applicable procedures in section 7 of Performance Specification 2 of appendix B of this part. Method 6B of appendix A of this part, Method 6A of appendix A of this part, or a combination of Methods 6 and 3 of appendix A of this part or Methods 6C and 3A of appendix A of this part are suitable measurement techniques. If Method 6B of appendix A of this part is used for the second train, sampling time and timer operation may be adjusted for the stratification test as long as an adequate sample volume is collected; however, both sampling trains are to be operated similarly. For the location to be adequate for Method 6B of appendix A of this part 24-hour tests, the mean of the absolute difference between the three paired runs must be less than 10 percent (0.10).

(e) The monitoring requirements of paragraphs (a) and (d) of this section shall not apply to affected facilities subject to §60.42c(h) (1), (2), or (3) where the owner or operator of the affected facility seeks to demonstrate compliance with the SO_2standards based on fuel supplier certification, as described under §60.48c(f), as applicable.

(f) The owner or operator of an affected facility operating a CEMS pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, or conducting as-fired fuel sampling pursuant to paragraph (d)(1) of this section, shall obtain emission data for at least 75 percent of the operating hours in at least 22 out of 30 successive steam

generating unit operating days. If this minimum data requirement is not met with a single monitoring system, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall supplement the emission data with data collected with other monitoring systems as approved by the Administrator.

§ 60.47c Emission monitoring for particulate matter.

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

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

(c) Affected facilities that burn only distillate oil that contains no more than 0.5 weight percent sulfur and/or liquid or gaseous fuels with potential sulfur dioxide emission rates of 26 ng/J (0.06 lb/MMBtu) heat input or less and that do not use a post-combustion technology to reduce SO_2or PM emissions are not required to operate a CEMS for measuring opacity if they follow the applicable procedures under §60.48c(f).

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

(e) An affected facility that does not use post-combustion technology (except a wet scrubber) for reducing PM, SO_2, or carbon monoxide (CO) emissions, burns only gaseous fuels or fuel oils that contain less than or equal to 0.5 weight percent sulfur, and is operated such that emissions of CO to the atmosphere from the affected facility are maintained at levels less than or equal to 0.15 lb/MMBtu on a boiler operating day average basis is not required to operate a COMS for measuring opacity. Owners and operators of affected facilities electing to comply with this paragraph must demonstrate compliance according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (4) of this section.

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

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

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

(iii) At a minimum, valid 1-hour CO emissions averages must be obtained for at least 90 percent of the operating hours on a 30-day rolling average basis. At least two data points per hour must be used to calculate each 1-hour average.

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

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

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

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

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

§ 60.48c Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of each affected facility shall submit notification of the date of construction or reconstruction and actual startup, as provided by §60.7 of this part. This notification shall include:

(1) The design heat input capacity of the affected facility and identification of fuels to be combusted in the affected facility.

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

(3) The annual capacity factor at which the owner or operator anticipates operating the affected facility based on all fuels fired and based on each individual fuel fired.

(4) Notification if an emerging technology will be used for controlling SO_2emissions. The Administrator will examine the description of the control device and will determine whether the technology qualifies as an emerging technology. In making this determination, the Administrator may require the owner or operator of the affected facility to submit additional information concerning the control device. The affected facility is subject to the provisions of §60.42c(a) or (b)(1), unless and until this determination is made by the Administrator.

(b) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO_2emission limits of §60.42c, or the PM or opacity limits of §60.43c, shall submit to the Administrator the performance test data from the initial and any subsequent performance tests and, if applicable, the performance evaluation of the CEMS and/or COMS using the applicable performance specifications in appendix B of this part.

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

(d) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO_2emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, or percent reduction requirements under §60.42c shall submit reports to the Administrator.

(e) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO_2emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, or percent reduction requirements under §60.42c shall keep records and submit reports as required under paragraph (d) of this section, including the following information, as applicable.

(1) Calendar dates covered in the reporting period.

(2) Each 30-day average SO_2emission rate (ng/J or lb/MMBtu), or 30-day average sulfur content (weight percent), calculated during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period; reasons for any noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of corrective actions taken.

(3) Each 30-day average percent of potential SO_2emission rate calculated during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period; reasons for any noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of the corrective actions taken.

(4) Identification of any steam generating unit operating days for which SO_2or diluent (O_2or CO_2) data have not been obtained by an approved method for at least 75 percent of the operating hours; justification for not obtaining sufficient data; and a description of corrective actions taken.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) For distillate oil:

(i) The name of the oil supplier;

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

(iii) The sulfur content of the oil.

(2) For residual oil:

(i) The name of the oil supplier;

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

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

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

(3) For coal:

(i) The name of the coal supplier;

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

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

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

(4) For other fuels:

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

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

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

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

(2) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of paragraph (g)(1) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts only natural gas, wood, fuels using fuel certification in §60.48c(f) to demonstrate compliance with the SO_2standard, fuels not subject to an emissions standard (excluding opacity), or a mixture of these fuels may elect to record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted during each calendar month.

(3) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of paragraph (g)(1) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility or multiple affected facilities located on a contiguous property unit where the only fuels combusted in any steam generating unit (including steam generating units not subject to this subpart) at that property are natural gas, wood, distillate oil meeting the most current requirements in §60.42C to use fuel certification to demonstrate compliance with the SO_2standard, and/or fuels, excluding coal and residual oil, not subject to an emissions standard (excluding opacity) may elect to record and maintain records of the total amount of each steam generating unit fuel delivered to that property during each calendar month.

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

(i) All records required under this section shall be maintained by the owner or operator of the affected facility for a period of two years following the date of such record.

(j) The reporting period for the reports required under this subpart is each six-month period. All reports shall be submitted to the Administrator and shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the reporting period.

D.1.14 One Time Deadlines Relating to the Standard of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units [40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc]

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

SECTION D.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS – Grain Receiving and Handling

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

(c) One (1) north truck receiving area, identified as P24, constructed in 2001, with a maximum throughput capacity of 360 tons per hour, controlled by baghouse C24, and exhausting to Stack 24. Under NSPS, Subpart DD, this unit is considered a truck unloading station.

(d) One (1) north house bin loading area, identified as P27, constructed in 1996, with a maximum throughput capacity of 360 tons per hour, consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) totally enclosed aspirated elevator leg that transfers soybeans to enclosed conveyors.

(2) Three (3) enclosed conveyors that transfer the soybean from the north receiving area to the soybean storage areas.

Under NSPS, Subpart DD, this area is considered a grain handling operation.

(f) One (1) truck only soybean receiving area, identified as P1, constructed in 1996, with a maximum throughput capacity of 600 tons per hour, controlled by baghouse C1, and exhausting to Stack 1. This area consists of the following:

(1) One (1) truck only receiving pit.

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

(3) One (1) enclosed belt conveyor that transfers the soybean from the receiving leg to the soybean enclosed belt conveyor.

(4) One (1) enclosed belt conveyor that loads the soybean storage silos.

Under NSPS, Subpart DD, the emission units at this area are considered a truck unloading station and grain handling operations.

(g) One (1) truck and railcar soybean and hull receiving area, identified as P2, constructed in 1996, with a maximum throughput capacity of 540 tons per hour, consisting of the following:

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

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

(3) Two (2) aspirated soybean and hull receiving legs, using an oil application and baghouse C1 to control PM emissions.

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

Under NSPS, Subpart DD, the emission units at this area are considered truck and railcar unloading stations and grain handling operations.

SECTION D.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS – Grain Receiving and Handling

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

(h) One (1) annex silo loading operation, identified as P2A, constructed in 1996, with a maximum throughput rate of 1,140 tons per hour, controlled by an oil application system, and consisting of the following:

(1) Twelve (12) concrete soybean silos, each with a maximum storage capacity of 73,053 bushels.

(2) Four (4) concrete soybean storage silos, each with a maximum capacity of 19,375 bushels.

(3) Two (2) concrete soybean storage silos, each with a maximum capacity of 18,801 bushels.

(4) Three (3) totally enclosed drag conveyors (or equivalent) comprising two conveyance systems located below the storage silos that transfer the soybeans from the silos to the elevator legs.

Under NSPS, Subpart DD, this silo loading operation is considered a grain handling operation.

(i) One (1) soybean storage system, identified as P2B, constructed in 2002 and approved for modification in 2009, with a maximum throughput of 940,240 tons per year, controlled by an oil application system, and consisting of the following:

(1) Two (2) soybean silos (P2B and P2C), with a maximum combined storage capacity of 1,177,000 bushels.

(2) Two (2) enclosed belt conveyors.

(3) Two (2) enclosed drag conveyors.

Under NSPS, Subpart DD, this soybean storage system is considered a grain handling operation.

(j) One (1) soybean cleaning system, identified as P4, constructed in 1996, with a maximum throughput rate of 115 tons per hour, controlled by baghouse C4, and exhausting to stack C4. This system consists of the following:

(1) Two (2) soybean elevator legs that transfer the soybeans from the drag conveyor to the cleaner, using an oil application to control PM emissions.

(2) One (1) totally enclosed conveyor that transfers the soybeans from the elevator legs to the magnet.

(3) One (1) magnet, using both an oil application and baghouse C4 to control PM emissions.

(4) One (1) cleaning system, consisting of the following:

(A) Two (2) cleaners, controlled by an oil application system and baghouse C4.

(B) Two (2) aspirators, controlled by an oil application system and baghouse C4.

(C) One (1) conveyor transferring beans from the aspirator to the hopper, controlled

SECTION D.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS – Grain Receiving and Handling

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

by an oil application system and baghouse C4.

(D) One (1) hopper, controlled by an oil application system and baghouse C4.

(E) One (1) scale, controlled by an oil application system and baghouse C4.
(F) One (1) aspirator, controlled by cyclone C5E, and exhausting to stack 5.

(G) One (1) breaker, controlled by cyclone C5E, and exhausting to stack 5.

Under NSPS, Subpart DD, this cleaning system is considered a grain handling operation.

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

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

D.2.1 PM and PM10 Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

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

(a) The PM and PM10 emissions from the following emission unit shall be limited as follows:

Unit ID	Unit Description	Control Device	PM/PM10 Emission Limit (lbs/hr)
P24	North Truck Receiving	Baghouse C24	0.43
P1	Truck Soybean Receiving	Baghouse C1	0.56
P4	Soybean Cleaning	Baghouse C4	0.81

(b) The total grain received at this source shall not exceed 940,240 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(c) The PM and PM10 emissions from the following emission unit shall be limited as follows:

Unit ID	Unit Description	PM Emission Limit (lbs/ton)	PM10 Emission Limit (lbs/ton)
P27	North House Bin Loading	0.086	0.0290
P2	Truck and Railcar Receiving	0.035	0.0078
P2A	Annex Silo Loading	0.025	0.0063
P2B	Soyben Storage	0.025	0.0063

Combined with the PM/PM10 emissions from other emission units and the insignificant activities, the PM/PM10 emissions from the entire source are limited to less than 250 tons/yr. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) are not applicable.

D.2.2 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

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

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.2.3 Particulate Control

(a) In order to comply with Condition D.2.1, each of the following emission units shall be

controlled by the associated baghouse, as listed in the table below, when these units are in operation:

Unit ID	Unit Description	Baghouse ID
P24	North Truck Receiving	C24
P1	Truck Soybean Receiving	C1
P4	Soybean Cleaning	C4

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

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

D.2.4 Visible Emissions Notations [40 CFR 64]

(a) Visible emission notations of the exhausts from the baghouse stacks (Stacks 24, 1, and 4) shall be performed daily during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

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

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

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

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

D.2.5 Parametric Monitoring [40 CFR 64]

The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouses used in conjunction with the north truck receiving (P24), the truck receiving (P1), and the soybean cleaning (P4) operations, at least once per day when the any of the these operations is in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouses is outside the normal range of 3.0 and 9.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

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

D.2.6 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

(a) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a process operated

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

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

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

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

D.2.7 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with Condition D.2.1(b), the Permittee shall maintain monthly records of the total amount of the grain received.

(b) To document compliance with Condition D.2.4, the Permittee shall maintain records of the daily visible emission notations. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

(c) To document compliance with Condition D.2.5, the Permittee shall maintain once per day records of the pressure drop during normal operation for baghouses. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a pressure drop reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a pressure drop reading (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

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

D.2.8 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Condition D.2.1(b) shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

D.2.9 General Provisions Relating to New Source Performance Standards [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1 for the grain receiving and handling operations listed in Section D.2, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DD.

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

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

D.2.10 Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators Requirements [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DD] [326 IAC 12]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DD, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12, for the grain receiving and handling operations listed in Section D.2 as specified as follows:

Subpart DD—Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators

§ 60.300 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to each affected facility at any grain terminal elevator or any grain storage elevator, except as provided under §60.304(b). The affected facilities are each truck unloading station, truck loading station, barge and ship unloading station, barge and ship loading station, railcar loading station, railcar unloading station, grain dryer, and all grain handling operations.

(b) Any facility under paragraph (a) of this section which commences construction, modification, or reconstruction after August 3, 1978, is subject to the requirements of this part.

§ 60.301 Definitions.

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

(a) *Grain* means corn, wheat, sorghum, rice, rye, oats, barley, and soybeans.

(b) *Grain elevator* means any plant or installation at which grain is unloaded, handled, cleaned, dried, stored, or loaded.

(c) *Grain terminal elevator* means any grain elevator which has a permanent storage capacity of more than 88,100 m^3 (ca. 2.5 million U.S. bushels), except those located at animal food manufacturers, pet food manufacturers, cereal manufacturers, breweries, and livestock feedlots.

(d) *Permanent storage capacity* means grain storage capacity which is inside a building, bin, or silo.

(e) *Railcar* means railroad hopper car or boxcar.

(f) *Grain storage elevator* means any grain elevator located at any wheat flour mill, wet corn mill, dry corn mill (human consumption), rice mill, or soybean oil extraction plant which has a permanent grain storage capacity of 35,200 m^3 (ca. 1 million bushels).

(g) *Process emission* means the particulate matter which is collected by a capture system.

(h) *Fugitive emission* means the particulate matter which is not collected by a capture system and is released directly into the atmosphere from an affected facility at a grain elevator.

(i) *Capture system* means the equipment such as sheds, hoods, ducts, fans, dampers, etc. used to collect particulate matter generated by an affected facility at a grain elevator.

(j) *Grain unloading station* means that portion of a grain elevator where the grain is transferred from a truck, railcar, barge, or ship to a receiving hopper.

(k) *Grain loading station* means that portion of a grain elevator where the grain is transferred from the elevator to a truck, railcar, barge, or ship.

(l) *Grain handling operations* include bucket elevators or legs (excluding legs used to unload barges or ships), scale hoppers and surge bins (garners), turn heads, scalpers, cleaners, trippers, and the headhouse and other such structures.

(m) *Column dryer* means any equipment used to reduce the moisture content of grain in which the grain flows from the top to the bottom in one or more continuous packed columns between two perforated metal sheets.

(n) *Rack dryer* means any equipment used to reduce the moisture content of grain in which the grain flows from the top to the bottom in a cascading flow around rows of baffles (racks).

(o) *Unloading leg* means a device which includes a bucket-type elevator which is used to remove grain from a barge or ship.

§ 60.302 Standard for particulate matter.

(b) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by §60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility except a grain dryer any process emission which:

(1) Contains particulate matter in excess of 0.023 g/dscm (ca. 0.01 gr/dscf).

(2) Exhibits greater than 0 percent opacity.

(c) On and after the 60th day of achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but no later than 180 days after initial startup, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any fugitive emission from:

(1) Any individual truck unloading station, railcar unloading station, or railcar loading station, which exhibits greater than 5 percent opacity.

(2) Any grain handling operation which exhibits greater than 0 percent opacity.

(3) Any truck loading station which exhibits greater than 10 percent opacity.

(4) Any barge or ship loading station which exhibits greater than 20 percent opacity.

§ 60.303 Test methods and procedures.

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

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standards in §60.302 as follows:

(1) Method 5 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration and the volumetric flow rate of the effluent gas. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 1.70 dscm (60 dscf). The probe and filter holder shall be operated without heaters.

(2) Method 2 shall be used to determine the ventilation volumetric flow rate.

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

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

(1) For Method 5, Method 17 may be used.

§ 60.304 Modifications.

(a) The factor 6.5 shall be used in place of “annual asset guidelines repair allowance percentage,” to determine whether a capital expenditure as defined by §60.2 has been made to an existing facility.

(b) The following physical changes or changes in the method of operation shall not by themselves be considered a modification of any existing facility:

(1) The addition of gravity loadout spouts to existing grain storage or grain transfer bins.

(2) The installation of automatic grain weighing scales.

(3) Replacement of motor and drive units driving existing grain handling equipment.

(4) The installation of permanent storage capacity with no increase in hourly grain handling capacity.

D.2.11 One Time Deadlines Relating to Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DD]

The Permittee must conduct the initial performance tests within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate, but not later than 180 days after initial startup of the grain receiving and handling operations listed in Section D.2.

SECTION D.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS – Oil Extraction Processes

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

(e) One (1) soybean expander system, identified as P23, constructed in 1996 and modified in 2004, with a maximum capacity of 50 tons per hour, controlled by cyclone C23, and exhausting to Stack 23. This system consists of the following:

(1) One (1) expander, forming soybean collets.

(2) One (1) soybean collet cooler, constructed in 2004.

(3) Two (2) totally enclosed conveyors that transfer soybean fines from the hull aspirator to an enclosed expander conveyor.

(4) Two (2) totally enclosed expander conveyors that transfer soybean flakes and fines to the expander.

(5) One (1) totally enclosed conveyor that transfers soybean collets from the expander to the cooler.

(6) One (1) totally enclosed conveyor that transfers soybean collets from the cooler to the enclosed flake conveyor.

Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, these emission units are considered vegetable oil production processes.

(l) One (1) soybean heater with one (1) L-Path totally enclosed drag conveyor, identified as P21, constructed in 1996 and approved for replacement in 2008, with a maximum capacity of 115 tons per hour, and exhausting to Stack 21. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, the soybean heater is considered vegetable oil production processes.

(m) One (1) soybean cracking and dehulling operation, identified as P5, constructed in 1996, with a maximum throughput rate of 115 tons per hour, and consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) and one (1) totally enclosed overflow recycle L-Path conveyor (or equivalent) with a totally enclosed surge hopper that transfers soybeans to the jet dryers.

(2) Three (3) jet dryers, each with a maximum capacity of 42 tons per hour, controlled by cyclones C5A, C5B, and C5F, respectively, and exhausting to Stack 5.

(3) Three (3) primary CCD dryers, controlled by cyclones C5C and C5G, and exhausting to Stack 5.

(4) Three (3) secondary CCC coolers, controlled by cyclones C5D and C5H, and exhausting to Stack 5.

(5) Six (6) cracking and dehulling rolls that transfer the hulls through four (4) cyclones (C5C, C5D, C5G, and C5H) to an enclosed conveyor.

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

SECTION D.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS – Oil Extraction Processes

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

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

(8) One (1) hull screener and aspirator, with a maximum throughput rate of 8.05 tons per hour, controlled by cyclone C5E, and exhausting to Stack 5.

Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, these units are considered vegetable oil production processes.

(s) One (1) soybean flaking operation, identified as P19, constructed in 1996, with a maximum throughput rate of 104.9 tons per hour, and consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) and one (1) totally enclosed overflow recycle L-Path conveyor (or equivalent) with a totally enclosed surge hopper that transfers beans from cracking and dehulling to the flakers.

(2) Nine (9) flakers, controlled baghouses C19A, C19B, and C19C, and exhausting to Stack 19.

(3) Two (2) totally enclosed drag conveyors (or equivalent) in series that transfer soybean flakes and collets from the flakers and the expander system to the feed screw conveyor.

(4) One (1) feed screw conveyor that transfers soybean flakes and collets to the extractor.

Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, these units are considered vegetable oil production processes.

(t) One (1) soybean oil extraction system, identified as P13, constructed in 1996, controlled by mineral oil absorber system C13, and exhausting to Stack 13. This system consists of the following:

(1) One (1) soybean oil extractor, with a maximum capacity of 104.9 tons of soybean flakes and collets per hour and 104.9 tons of hexane per hour.

(2) One (1) desolventizer unit, with a maximum capacity of 86.8 tons of spent soybean flakes and collets per hour.

(3) A set of evaporators, with a maximum capacity of 20.7 tons of soybean oil per hour.

(4) A set of condensers and water separator to separate hexane and water, with a maximum capacity of 20.7 tons of soybean oil per hour.

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

Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, these units are considered vegetable oil production processes.

(u) One (1) DTDC meal dryer section 1, identified as P10, constructed in 1996, with a maximum drying capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C10, and exhausting to Stack 10. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, this unit is considered a vegetable oil production process.

SECTION D.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS – Oil Extraction Processes

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

(v) One (1) DTDC meal dryer section 2, identified as P11, constructed in 1996, with a maximum drying capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C11, and exhausting to Stack 11. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, this unit is considered a vegetable oil production process.

(w) One (1) DTDC meal dryer section 3, identified as P12, approved in 2009 for modification, with a maximum capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C12, and exhausting to Stack 12.

(x) One (1) enclosed conveyor transferring meal from the mal dryer section 3 to the meal cooling operation, approved in 2009 for construction.

(y) One (1) meal cooling operation, identified as P12A, approved in 2009 for construction, with a maximum capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C12A, and exhausting to Stack 12A. This operation consists of the following:

(1) Two (2) meal cooler sections, exhausting to the common cyclone C12A and Stack 12A.

(2) One (1) Meal Cooler enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfer meal from the Meal Cooler and the C12A Cyclone to the one (1) DTDC enclosed drag conveyor.

(3) One (1) DTCD enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal from the Meal Cooler/DTDC and four (4) DTDC cyclones (C10, C11, C12, C12A) to the meal surge bin conveyor.

Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, these units are considered vegetable oil production processes.

(dd) Two (2) fixed roof hexane storage tanks, constructed in 1996, each with a maximum storage capacity of 14,000 gallons. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, these tanks are considered vegetable oil production processes.

(ee) One (1) fixed roof hexane work tank, constructed in 1996, with a maximum storage capacity of 8,000 gallons. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, this tank is considered a vegetable oil production process.

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

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

D.3.1 PSD Minor Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

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

(a) The PM and PM10 emissions from the following emission unit shall be limited as follows:

Unit ID	Unit Description	Control Device	PM/PM10 Emission Limit (lbs/hr)
P23	Soybean Expander	Cyclone C23	2.50
P5	Soybean Cracking/Dehulling	Cyclones C5A-H	15.4
P19	Soybean Flaking	Baghouses C19A-C	0.39
P10	DTDC Meal Dryer #1	Cyclone C10	5.39
P11	DTDC Meal Dryer #2	Cyclone C11	0.13
P12	DTDC Meal Dryer #3	Cyclone C12	0.10

Unit ID	Unit Description	Control Device	PM/PM10 Emission Limit (lbs/hr)
P12A	DTDC Meal Cooler	Cyclone C12A	0.22

(b) The total grain processed at this source shall not exceed 940,240 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(c) The PM/PM10 emissions from the soybean heater (P21) shall not exceed 0.001 pounds per ton of grain processed.

Combined with the PM/PM10 emissions from other emission units and the insignificant activities, the PM/PM10 emissions from the entire source are each limited to less than 250 tons/yr. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) are not applicable.

D.3.2 Particulate Emission Limitations [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), particulate emissions from each of following operations shall not exceed the pound per hour limits listed in the table below:

Unit ID	Unit Description	Max. Throughput Rate (tons/hr)	Particulate Emission Limit (lbs/hr)
P23	Soybean Expander	50	44.6
P21	Soybean Heater	115	52.7
P5	Soybean Cracking/Dehulling	115	52.7
P19	Soybean Flaking	104.9	51.8
P10	DTDC Meal Dryer #1	83.4	49.5
P11	DTDC Meal Dryer #2	83.4	49.5
P12	DTDC Meal Dryer #3	83.4	49.5
P12A	DTDC Meal Cooler	83.4	49.5

The pounds per hour limitations were calculated using the following equation:

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

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

D.3.3 VOC Emissions [326 IAC 8-1-6]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6 (BACT), CP#129-7488-00035, issued on July 17, 1995, and as revised by SSM No. 129-27572-00035, the Permittee shall control the VOC emissions from the soybean oil extraction system (P13), the DTDC dryers (P10, P11 and P12), and the DTDC cooler (P12A) with a Best Available Control Technology (BACT), which have been determined to be the following:

(a) The Permittee shall comply with the following for the soybean oil extraction system (P13):

(1) The hexane usage shall be limited to 0.225 gallons per ton of soybean crushed.

(2) The amount of soybean processed at this plant shall not exceed 940,240 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(3) The extraction and distillation process shall be controlled by a mineral oil absorber system.

(4) The VOC emissions from the soybean oil extraction system (P13) shall not exceed 0.084 pounds per ton of soybean processed.

(b) The VOC emissions from the DTDC dryers (P10, P11 and P12) shall not exceed 0.16 pounds per ton of soybean processed total.

(c) The VOC emissions from the DTDC cooler (P12A) shall not exceed 0.16 pounds per ton of soybean processed.

D.3.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

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

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.3.5 Particulate Control

(a) In order to comply with Conditions D.3.1 and D.3.2, each of the following emission units shall be controlled by the associated baghouse or cyclone, as listed in the table below, when these units are in operation:

Unit ID	Unit Description	Control Device
P23	Soybean Expander	Cyclone C23
P5	Soybean Cracking/Dehulling	Cyclones C5A-H
P19	Soybean Flaking	Baghouses C19A-C
P10	DTDC Meal Dryer #1	Cyclone C10
P11	DTDC Meal Dryer #2	Cyclone C11
P12	DTDC Meal Dryer #3	Cyclone C12
P12A	DTDC Meal Cooler	Cyclone 12A

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

D.3.6 VOC Control

In order to comply with Condition D.3.3(a), the soybean oil extraction system (P13) shall be controlled by the mineral oil absorber system (C13) when this system is in operation.

D.3.7 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)][326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

(a) In order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.3.1 and D.3.2, the Permittee shall perform PM and PM10 testing for the soybean cracking and dehulling operation (P5) no later than five (5) years from the last valid compliance demonstration, utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of this valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section C - Performance Testing. PM-10 includes filterable and condensible PM-10.

(b) In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.3.3, the Permittee shall perform VOC testing for the soybean oil extraction system (P13) and the DTDC meal dryers (P10 and P11) no later than five (5) years from the last valid compliance demonstration, utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of this valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section C - Performance Testing.

(c) Pursuant to SPM No.: 129-27609-00035, within 60 days after achieving maximum capacity of P12 and P12A, but not later than one hundred eighty (180) days after modification of P12 and P12A as approved in SSM No. 129-27572-00035, in order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.3.3(b) and (c), the Permittee shall perform VOC testing for the DTDC meal dryer section 3 (P12) and the DTDC meal cooler (P12A) when P12 and P12A are in operation. After these initial tests, testing on P12 and P12A shall be repeated in conjunction with testing on P10 and P11 at least once every five (5) years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration for P10 and P11. Testing shall be conducted utilizing methods approved by the Commissioner and in accordance with Section C - Performance Testing.

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

D.3.8 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Visible emission notations of the exhausts from Stacks 23, 5, 19, 10, 11, 12 and 12A shall be performed daily during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

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

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

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

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

D.3.9 Parametric Monitoring

The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouses used in conjunction with the soybean flaking operation (P19) at least once per day when any of these operations is in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouses is outside the normal range of 3.0 and 9.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C- Response to Excursions or Exceedances. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

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

D.3.10 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

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

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

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

D.3.11 Cyclone Failure Detection

In the event that cyclone failure has been observed:

Failed units and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the line. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

D.3.12 VOC Monitoring

The Permittee shall comply with the following for the mineral oil absorber system (C13), which is used to control the VOC emissions from the soybean extraction system (P13):

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

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

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

In the event that a breakdown of the EDMS occurs, a record shall be made of the times and reasons of the breakdown and efforts made to correct the problem. To the extent practicable, supplemental or intermittent monitoring of the parameters should be implemented at intervals no less frequent than every 2 hours.

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

D.3.13 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with Conditions D.3.1(b) and D.3.3(a)(2), the Permittee shall maintain monthly records of the amount of soybean processed.

(b) To document compliance with Condition D.3.8, the Permittee shall maintain records of the daily visible emission notations. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

(c) To document compliance with Condition D.3.9, the Permittee shall maintain once per day records of the pressure drop during normal operation for baghouses. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a pressure drop reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a pressure drop reading (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

(d) To document compliance with Condition D.3.12, the Permittee shall maintain the following records:

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

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

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

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

D.3.14 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Conditions D.3.1(b) and D.3.3(a)(2) shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

D.3.15 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 63 [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.2870, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1 for the emission units listed in Section D.3, as specified in Table 1 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG in accordance with schedule in 40 CFR 63 Subpart GGGG.

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

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

D.3.16 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG] [326 IAC 20-60]

Pursuant to CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-60 for the emission units listed in Section D.3 as follows:

Subpart GGGG—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.2830 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for emissions during vegetable oil production. This subpart limits hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions from specified vegetable oil production processes. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission standards.

§ 63.2831 Where can I find definitions of key words used in this subpart?

You can find definitions of key words used in this subpart in §63.2872.

§ 63.2832 Am I subject to this subpart?

(a) You are an affected source subject to this subpart if you meet all of the criteria listed in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) You own or operate a vegetable oil production process that is a major source of HAP emissions or is collocated within a plant site with other sources that are individually or collectively a major source of HAP emissions.

(i) A *vegetable oil production process* is defined in §63.2872. In general, it is the collection of continuous process equipment and activities that produce crude vegetable oil and meal products by removing oil from oilseeds listed in Table 1 to §63.2840 through direct contact with an organic solvent, such as a hexane isomer blend.

(ii) 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.

(2) Your vegetable oil production process processes any combination of eight types of oilseeds listed in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (viii) of this section:

(vii) Soybean; and

§ 63.2833 Is my source categorized as existing or new?

(a) This subpart applies to each existing and new affected source. You must categorize your vegetable oil production process as either an existing or a new source in accordance with the criteria in Table 1 of this section, as follows:

Table 1 to § 63.2833_Categorizing Your Source as Existing or New

If your affected source...	And if...	Then your affected source...
(1) was constructed or began construction before May 26, 2000.	reconstruction has not occurred.	is an existing source.

(b) *Reconstruction of a source.* Any affected source is reconstructed if components are replaced so that the criteria in the definition of *reconstruction* in §63.2 are satisfied. In general, a vegetable oil production process is reconstructed if the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost for constructing a new vegetable oil production process, and it is technically and economically

feasible for the reconstructed source to meet the relevant new source requirements of this subpart. The effect of reconstruction on the categorization of your existing and new affected source is described in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) After reconstruction of an existing source, the affected source is recategorized as a new source and becomes subject to the new source requirements of this subpart.

(2) After reconstruction of a new source, the affected source remains categorized as a new source and remains subject to the new source requirements of this subpart.

(d) Changes in the type of oilseed processed by your affected source does not affect the categorization of your source as new or existing. Recategorizing an affected source from existing to new occurs only when you add or modify process equipment within the source which meets the definition of *reconstruction.*

§ 63.2834 When do I have to comply with the standards in this subpart?

You must comply with this subpart in accordance with one of the schedules in Table 1 of this section, as follows:

```
 Table 1 of § 63.2834_Compliance Dates for Existing and New Sources
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
 Then your
 If your affected source is And if... compliance date
 categorized as... is...
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
(a) an existing source..... ................. 3 years after the
 effective date of
 this subpart.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Standards

§ 63.2840 What emission requirements must I meet?

For each facility meeting the applicability criteria in §63.2832, you must comply with either the requirements specified in paragraphs (a) through (d), or the requirements in paragraph (e) of this section.

(a)(1) The emission requirements limit the number of gallons of HAP lost per ton of listed oilseeds processed. For each operating month, you must calculate a compliance ratio which compares your actual HAP loss to your allowable HAP loss for the previous 12 operating months as shown in Equation 1 of this section. An operating

month, as defined in §63.2872, is any calendar month in which a source processes a listed oilseed, excluding any entire calendar month in which the source operated under an initial startup period subject to §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) or a malfunction period subject to §63.2850(e)(2). Equation 1 of this section follows:

$$\text{Compliance Ratio} = \frac{\text{Actual Hap Loss}}{\text{Allowable Hap Loss}} \qquad (Eq.\ 1)$$

(2) Equation 1 of this section can also be expressed as a function of total solvent loss as shown in Equation 2 of this section. Equation 2 of this section follows:

$$\text{Compliance Ratio} = \frac{f * \text{Actual Solvent Loss}}{0.64 * \sum_{i=1}^{n}\left((\text{Oilseed})_i * (\text{SLF})_i\right)} \qquad (Eq.\ 2)$$

Where:

f = The weighted average volume fraction of HAP in solvent received during the previous 12 operating months, as determined in §63.2854, dimensionless.

0.64 = The average volume fraction of HAP in solvent in the baseline performance data, dimensionless.

Actual Solvent Loss = Gallons of actual solvent loss during previous 12 operating months, as determined in §63.2853.

Oilseed = Tons of each oilseed type “i” processed during the previous 12 operating months, as shown in §63.2855.

SLF = The corresponding solvent loss factor (gal/ton) for oilseed “i” listed in Table 1 of this section, as follows:

```
 Table 1 of § 63.2840_Oilseed Solvent Loss Factors for Determining
 Allowable HAP Loss
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
 Oilseed solvent loss
 factor (gal/ton)
 Type of oilseed process A source that... ---------------------
 Existing New
 sources sources
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
(ix) Soybean, Conventional..... uses a 0.2 0.2
 conventional
 style
 desolventizer to
 produce crude
 soybean oil
 products and
 soybean animal
 feed products.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

(b) When your source has processed listed oilseed for 12 operating months, calculate the compliance ratio by the end of each calendar month following an operating month using Equation 2 of this section. When calculating your compliance ratio, consider the conditions and exclusions in paragraphs (b)(1) through (6) of this section:

(1) If your source processes any quantity of listed oilseeds in a calendar month and the source is not operating under an initial startup period or malfunction period subject to §63.2850, then you must categorize the month as an operating month, as defined in §63.2872.

(2) The 12-month compliance ratio may include operating months occurring prior to a source shutdown and operating months that follow after the source resumes operation.

(3) If your source shuts down and processes no listed oilseed for an entire calendar month, then you must categorize the month as a nonoperating month, as defined in §63.2872. Exclude any nonoperating months from the compliance ratio determination.

(4) If your source is subject to an initial startup period as defined in §63.2872, exclude from the compliance ratio determination any solvent and oilseed information recorded for the initial startup period.

(5) If your source is subject to a malfunction period as defined in §63.2872, exclude from the compliance ratio determination any solvent and oilseed information recorded for the malfunction period.

(6) For sources processing cottonseed or specialty soybean, the solvent loss factor you use to determine the compliance ratio may change each operating month depending on the tons of oilseed processed during all normal operating periods in a 12 operating month period.

(c) If the compliance ratio is less than or equal to 1.00, your source was in compliance with the HAP emission requirements for the previous operating month.

(d) To determine the compliance ratio in Equation 2 of this section, you must select the appropriate oilseed solvent loss factor from Table 1 of this section. First, determine whether your source is new or existing using Table 1 of §63.2833. Then, under the appropriate existing or new source column, select the oilseed solvent loss factor that corresponds to each type oilseed or process operation for each operating month.

(f) You may change compliance options for your source if you submit a notice to the Administrator at least 60 days prior to changing compliance options. If your source changes from the low-HAP solvent option to the compliance ratio determination option, you must determine the compliance ratio for the most recent 12 operating months beginning with the first month after changing compliance options.

Compliance Requirements

§ 63.2850 How do I comply with the hazardous air pollutant emission standards?

(a) *General requirements.* The requirements in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section apply to all affected sources:

(1) Submit the necessary notifications in accordance with §63.2860, which include:

(i) Initial notifications for existing sources.

(ii) Initial notifications for new and reconstructed sources.

(iii) Initial notifications for significant modifications to existing or new sources.

(iv) Notification of compliance status.

(2) Develop and implement a plan for demonstrating compliance in accordance with §63.2851.

(3) Develop a written startup, shutdown and malfunction (SSM) plan in accordance with the provisions in §63.2852.

(4) Maintain all the necessary records you have used to demonstrate compliance with this subpart in accordance with §63.2862.

(5) Submit the reports in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section:

(i) Annual compliance certifications in accordance with §63.2861(a).

(ii) Periodic SSM reports in accordance with §63.2861(c).

(iii) Immediate SSM reports in accordance with §63.2861(d).

(6) Submit all notifications and reports and maintain all records required by the General Provisions for performance testing if you add a control device that destroys solvent.

(b) *Existing sources under normal operation.* You must meet all of the requirements listed in paragraph (a) of this section and Table 1 of this section for sources under normal operation, and the schedules for demonstrating compliance for existing sources under normal operation in Table 2 of this section.

(e) *Existing or new sources experiencing a malfunction.* A *malfunction* is defined in §63.2. In general, it means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment to function in a usual manner. If your existing or new source experiences an unscheduled shutdown as a result of a malfunction, continues to operate during a malfunction (including the period reasonably necessary to correct the malfunction), or starts up after a shutdown resulting from a malfunction, then you must meet the requirements associated with one of two compliance options. Routine or scheduled process startups and shutdowns resulting from, but not limited to, market demands, maintenance activities, and switching types of oilseed processed, are not startups or shutdowns resulting from a malfunction and, therefore, do not qualify for this provision. Within 15 days of the beginning date of the malfunction, you must choose to comply with one of the options listed in paragraphs (e)(1) through (2) of this section:

(1) *Normal operation.* Your source must meet all of the requirements listed in paragraph (a) of this section and one of the options listed in paragraphs (e)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section:

(i) Existing source normal operation requirements in paragraph (b) of this section.

(ii) New source normal operation requirements in paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

(iii) Normal operation requirements for sources that have been significantly modified in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(2) *Malfunction period.* Throughout the malfunction period, you must meet all of the requirements listed in paragraph (a) of this section and Table 1 of this section for sources operating during a malfunction period. At the end of the malfunction period, your source must then meet all of the requirements listed in Table 1

Table 1 of § 63.2850_Requirements for Compliance with HAP Emission Standards

Are you required to . . .	For periods of normal operation?	For initial startup periods subject to § 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2)?	For malfunction periods subject to § 63.2850(e)(2)?
(a) Operate and maintain your source in accordance with your SSM plan as described in § 63.2852?.	No, your source is not subject to the SSM plan, but rather the HAP emission limits of this standard.	Yes, throughout the entire initial startup period.	Yes, throughout the entire malfunction period.
(b) Determine and record the extraction solvent loss in gallons from your source?.	Yes, as described in § 63.2853.	Yes, as described in § 63.2862(e).	Yes, as described in § 63.2862(e).
(c) Record the volume fraction of HAP present at greater than 1 percent by volume and gallons of extraction solvent in shipment received?.	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.
(d) Determine and record the tons of each oilseed type processed by your source?.	Yes, as described in § 63.2855.	No.....	No.
(e) Determine the weighted average volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent received as described in § 63.2854 by the end of the	Yes.....	No. Except for solvent received by a new or reconstructed source commencing operation	No, the HAP volume fraction in any solvent received during a malfunction

Are you required to . . .	For periods of normal operation?	For initial startup periods subject to § 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2)?	For malfunction periods subject to § 63.2850(e)(2)?
following calendar month?.		under an initial startup period, the HAP volume fraction in any solvent received during an initial startup period is included in the weighted average HAP determination for the next operating month.	period is included in the weighted average HAP determination for the next operating month.
(f) Determine and record the actual solvent loss, weighted average volume fraction HAP, oilseed processed and compliance ratio for each 12 operating month period as described in § 63.2840 by the end of the following calendar month?.	Yes,.....	No, these requirements are not applicable because your source is not required to determine the compliance ratio with data recorded for an initial startup period.	No, these requirements are not applicable because your source is not required to determine the compliance ratio with data recorded for a malfunction period.
(g) Submit a Notification of Compliance Status or Annual Compliance Certification as appropriate?.	Yes, as described in § 63.2860(d) and § 63.2861(a).	No. However, you may be required to submit an annual compliance certification for previous operating months, if the deadline for the annual compliance certification happens to occur during the initial startup period.	No. However, you may be required to submit an annual compliance certification for previous operating months, if the deadline for the annual compliance certification happens to occur during the malfunction period.
(h) Submit a Deviation Notification Report by the end of the calendar month following the month in which you determined that the compliance ratio exceeds 1.00 as described in § 63.2861(b)?.	Yes.....	No, these requirements are not applicable because your source is not required to determine the compliance ratio with data recorded for an initial startup period.	No, these requirements are not applicable because your source is not required to determine the compliance ratio with data recorded for a malfunction period.
(i) Submit a Periodic SSM Report as described in § 63.2861(c)?.	No, a SSM activity is not categorized as normal operation.	Yes.....	Yes.
(j) Submit an Immediate SSM Report as described in § 63.2861(d)?.	No, a SSM activity is not categorized as normal operation.	Yes, only if your source does not follow the SSM plan.	Yes, only if your source does not follow the SSM plan.

Table 2 of § 63.2850_Schedules for Demonstrating Compliance Under Various Source Operating Modes

If your source is . . .	and is operating under. . .	then your recordkeeping schedule. . .	You must determine your first compliance ratio by the end of the calendar month following. . .	Base your first compliance ratio on information recorded. . .
(a) Existing.....	Normal operation..	Begins on the compliance date.	The first 12 operating months after the compliance date.	During the first 12 operating months after the compliance date.

--

§ 63.2851 What is a plan for demonstrating compliance?

(a) You must develop and implement a written plan for demonstrating compliance that provides the detailed procedures you will follow to monitor and record data necessary for demonstrating compliance with this subpart. Procedures followed for quantifying solvent loss from the source and amount of oilseed processed vary from source to source because of site-specific factors such as equipment design characteristics and operating conditions. Typical procedures include one or more accurate measurement methods such as weigh scales, volumetric displacement, and material mass balances. Because the industry does not have a uniform set of procedures, you must develop and implement your own site-specific plan for demonstrating compliance before the compliance date for your source. You must also incorporate the plan for demonstrating compliance by reference in the source's title V permit and keep the plan on-site and readily available as long as the source is operational. If you make any changes to the plan for demonstrating compliance, then you must keep all previous versions of the plan and make them readily available for inspection for at least 5 years after each revision. The plan for demonstrating compliance must include the items in paragraphs (a)(1) through (7) of this section:

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

(2) The physical address of the vegetable oil production process.

(3) A detailed description of all methods of measurement your source will use to determine your solvent losses, HAP content of solvent, and the tons of each type of oilseed processed.

(4) When each measurement will be made.

(5) Examples of each calculation you will use to determine your compliance status. Include examples of how you will convert data measured with one parameter to other terms for use in compliance determination.

(6) Example logs of how data will be recorded.

(7) A plan to ensure that the data continue to meet compliance demonstration needs.

(b) The responsible agency of these NESHAP may require you to revise your plan for demonstrating compliance. The responsible agency may require reasonable revisions if the procedures lack detail, are inconsistent or do not accurately determine solvent loss, HAP content of the solvent, or the tons of oilseed processed.

§ 63.2852 What is a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan?

You must develop a written SSM plan in accordance with §63.6(e)(3) and implement the plan, when applicable. You must complete the SSM plan before the compliance date for your source. You must also

keep the SSM plan on-site and readily available as long as the source is operational.The SSM plan provides detailed procedures for operating and maintaining your source to minimize emissions during a qualifying SSM event for which the source chooses the §63.2850(e)(2) malfunction period, or the §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) initial startup period. The SSM plan must specify a program of corrective action for malfunctioning process and air pollution control equipment and reflect the best practices now in use by the industry to minimize emissions. Some or all of the procedures may come from plans you developed for other purposes such as a Standard Operating Procedure manual or an Occupational Safety and Health Administration Process Safety Management plan. To qualify as a SSM plan, other such plans must meet all the applicable requirements of these NESHAP.

§ 63.2853 How do I determine the actual solvent loss?

By the end of each calendar month following an operating month, you must determine the total solvent loss in gallons for the previous operating month. The total solvent loss for an operating month includes all solvent losses that occur during normal operating periods within the operating month. If you have determined solvent losses for 12 or more operating months, then you must also determine the 12 operating months rolling sum of actual solvent loss in gallons by summing the monthly actual solvent loss for the previous 12 operating months. The 12 operating months rolling sum of solvent loss is the “actual solvent loss,” which is used to calculate your compliance ratio as described in §63.2840.

(a) To determine the actual solvent loss from your source, follow the procedures in your plan for demonstrating compliance to determine the items in paragraphs (a)(1) through (7) of this section:

(1) *The dates that define each operating status period during a calendar month.* The dates that define each operating status period include the beginning date of each calendar month and the date of any change in the source operating status. If the source maintains the same operating status during an entire calendar month, these dates are the beginning and ending dates of the calendar month. If, prior to the effective date of this rule, your source determines the solvent loss on an *accounting month,* as defined in §63.2872, rather than a calendar month basis, and you have 12 complete accounting months of approximately equal duration in a calendar year, you may substitute the accounting month time interval for the calendar month time interval. If you choose to use an accounting month rather than a calendar month, you must document this measurement frequency selection in your plan for demonstrating compliance, and you must remain on this schedule unless you request and receive written approval from the agency responsible for these NESHAP.

(2) *Source operating status.* You must categorize the operating status of your source for each recorded time interval in accordance with criteria in Table 1 of this section, as follows:

Table 1 of § 63.2853_Categorizing Your Source Operating Status

If during a recorded time interval . . .	then your source operating . status is . . .
(i) Your source processes any amount of listed oilseed and source is not operating under an initial startup operating period or a malfunction period subject to § 63.2850(c)(2), (d)(2), or (e)(2).	A normal operating period.
(ii) Your source processes no agricultural product and your source is not operating under an initial startup period or malfunction period subject to § 63.2850(c)(2), (d)(2), or (e)(2).	A nonoperating period.
(iii) You choose to operate your source under an initial startup period subject to § 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2).	An initial startup period.
(iv) You choose to operate your source under a malfunction period subject to § 63.2850(e)(2).	A malfunction period.
(v) Your source processes agricultural	An exempt period.

```
 products not defined as listed oilseed.
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
```

(3) *Measuring the beginning and ending solvent inventory.* You are required to measure and record the solvent inventory on the beginning and ending dates of each normal operating period that occurs during an operating month. An operating month is any calendar month with at least one normal operating period. You must consistently follow the procedures described in your plan for demonstrating compliance, as specified in §63.2851, to determine the extraction solvent inventory, and maintain readily available records of the actual solvent loss inventory, as described in §63.2862(c)(1). In general, you must measure and record the solvent inventory only when the source is actively processing any type of agricultural product. When the source is not active, some or all of the solvent working capacity is transferred to solvent storage tanks which can artificially inflate the solvent inventory.

(4) *Gallons of extraction solvent received.* Record the total gallons of extraction solvent received in each shipment. For most processes, the gallons of solvent received represents purchases of delivered solvent added to the solvent storage inventory. However, if your process refines additional vegetable oil from off-site sources, recovers solvent from the off-site oil, and adds it to the on-site solvent inventory, then you must determine the quantity of recovered solvent and include it in the gallons of extraction solvent received.

(5) *Solvent inventory adjustments.* In some situations, solvent losses determined directly from the measured solvent inventory and quantity of solvent received is not an accurate estimate of the “actual solvent loss” for use in determining compliance ratios. In such cases, you may adjust the total solvent loss for each normal operating period as long as you provide a reasonable justification for the adjustment. Situations that may require adjustments of the total solvent loss include, but are not limited to, situations in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) and (ii) of this section:

(i) *Solvent destroyed in a control device.* You may use a control device to reduce solvent emissions to meet the emission standard. The use of a control device does not alter the emission limit for the source. If you use a control device that reduces solvent emissions through destruction of the solvent instead of recovery, then determine the gallons of solvent that enter the control device and are destroyed there during each normal operating period. All solvent destroyed in a control device during a normal operating period can be subtracted from the total solvent loss. Examples of destructive emission control devices include catalytic incinerators, boilers, or flares. Identify and describe, in your plan for demonstrating compliance, each type of reasonable and sound measurement method that you use to quantify the gallons of solvent entering and exiting the control device and to determine the destruction efficiency of the control device. You may use design evaluations to document the gallons of solvent destroyed or removed by the control device instead of performance testing under §63.7. The design evaluations must be based on the procedures and options described in §63.985(b)(1)(i)(A) through (C) or §63.11, as appropriate. All data, assumptions, and procedures used in such evaluations must be documented and available for inspection. If you use performance testing to determine solvent flow rate to the control device or destruction efficiency of the device, follow the procedures as outlined in §63.997(e)(1) and (2). Instead of periodic performance testing to demonstrate continued good operation of the control device, you may develop a monitoring plan, following the procedures outlined in §63.988(c) and using operational parametric measurement devices such as fan parameters, percent measurements of lower explosive limits, and combustion temperature.

(ii) Changes in solvent working capacity. In records you keep on-site, document any process modifications resulting in changes to the solvent working capacity in your vegetable oil production process. *Solvent working capacity* is defined in §63.2872. In general, solvent working capacity is the volume of solvent normally retained in solvent recovery equipment such as the extractor, desolventizer-toaster, solvent storage, working tanks, mineral oil absorber, condensers, and oil/solvent distillation system. If the change occurs during a normal operating period, you must determine the difference in working solvent volume and make a one-time documented adjustment to the solvent inventory.

(b) Use Equation 1 of this section to determine the actual solvent loss occurring from your affected source for all normal operating periods recorded within a calendar month. Equation 1 of this section follows:

$$\text{Monthly Actual Solvent (gal)} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(SOLV_B - SOLV_E + SOLV_R \pm SOLV_A \right)_i \qquad (Eq.\ 1)$$

Where:

$SOLV_B$ = Gallons of solvent in the inventory at the beginning of normal operating period “i” as determined in paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

$SOLV_E$ = Gallons of solvent in the inventory at the end of normal operating period “i” as determined in paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

$SOLV_R$ = Gallons of solvent received between the beginning and ending inventory dates of normal operating period “i” as determined in paragraph (a)(4) of this section.

$SOLV_A$ = Gallons of solvent added or removed from the extraction solvent inventory during normal operating period “i” as determined in paragraph (a)(5) of this section.

n = Number of normal operating periods in a calendar month.

(c) The actual solvent loss is the total solvent losses during normal operating periods for the previous 12 operating months. You determine your actual solvent loss by summing the monthly actual solvent losses for the previous 12 operating months. You must record the actual solvent loss by the end of each calendar month following an operating month. Use the actual solvent loss in Equation 2 of §63.2840 to determine the compliance ratio. Actual solvent loss does not include losses that occur during operating status periods listed in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section. If any one of these four operating status periods span an entire month, then the month is treated as nonoperating and there is no compliance ratio determination.

(1) Nonoperating periods as described in paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this section.

(2) Initial startup periods as described in §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2).

(3) Malfunction periods as described in §63.2850(e)(2).

(4) Exempt operation periods as described in paragraph (a)(2)(v) of this section.

§ 63.2854 How do I determine the weighted average volume fraction of HAP in the actual solvent loss?

(a) This section describes the information and procedures you must use to determine the weighted average volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent received for use in your vegetable oil production process. By the end of each calendar month following an operating month, determine the weighted average volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent received since the end of the previous operating month. If you have determined the monthly weighted average volume fraction of HAP in solvent received for 12 or more operating months, then also determine an overall weighted average volume fraction of HAP in solvent received for the previous 12 operating months. Use the volume fraction of HAP determined as a 12 operating months weighted average in Equation 2 of §63.2840 to determine the compliance ratio.

(b) To determine the volume fraction of HAP in the extraction solvent determined as a 12 operating months weighted average, you must comply with paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section:

(1) Record the volume fraction of each HAP comprising more than 1 percent by volume of the solvent in each delivery of solvent, including solvent recovered from off-site oil. To determine the HAP content of the material in each delivery of solvent, the reference method is EPA Method 311 of appendix A of this part. You may use EPA Method 311, an approved alternative method, or any other reasonable means for

determining the HAP content. Other reasonable means of determining HAP content include, but are not limited to, a material safety data sheet or a manufacturer's certificate of analysis. A certificate of analysis is a legal and binding document provided by a solvent manufacturer. The purpose of a certificate of analysis is to list the test methods and analytical results that determine chemical properties of the solvent and the volume percentage of all HAP components present in the solvent at quantities greater than 1 percent by volume. You are not required to test the materials that you use, but the Administrator may require a test using EPA Method 311 (or an approved alternative method) to confirm the reported HAP content. However, if the results of an analysis by EPA Method 311 are different from the HAP content determined by another means, the EPA Method 311 results will govern compliance determinations.

(2) Determine the weighted average volume fraction of HAP in the extraction solvent each operating month. The weighted average volume fraction of HAP for an operating month includes all solvent received since the end of the last operating month, regardless of the operating status at the time of the delivery. Determine the monthly weighted average volume fraction of HAP by summing the products of the HAP volume fraction of each delivery and the volume of each delivery and dividing the sum by the total volume of all deliveries as expressed in Equation 1 of this section. Record the result by the end of each calendar month following an operating month. Equation 1 of this section follows:

$$\begin{array}{c}\text{Monthly Weighted}\\ \textit{Average}\text{ HAP Content}\\ \text{of Extraction Solvent}\\ \text{(volume fraction)}\end{array} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(\text{Received}_i * \textit{Content}_i\right)}{\textit{Total}\text{ Received}} \qquad (\textit{Eq. } 1)$$

Where:

Received_i = Gallons of extraction solvent received in delivery “i.”

Content_i = The volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent delivery “i.”

Total Received = Total gallons of extraction solvent received since the end of the previous operating month.

n = Number of extraction solvent deliveries since the end of the previous operating month.

(3) Determine the volume fraction of HAP in your extraction solvent as a 12 operating months weighted average. When your source has processed oilseed for 12 operating months, sum the products of the monthly weighted average HAP volume fraction and corresponding volume of solvent received, and divide the sum by the total volume of solvent received for the 12 operating months, as expressed by Equation 2 of this section. Record the result by the end of each calendar month following an operating month and use it in Equation 2 of §63.2840 to determine the compliance ratio. Equation 2 of this section follows:

$$\begin{array}{c}\text{12-Month Weighted}\\ \textit{Average}\text{ of HAP Content}\\ \text{in Solvent Received}\\ \text{(volume fraction)}\end{array} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{12}\left(\text{Received}_i * \textit{Content}_i\right)}{\textit{Total}\text{ Received}} \qquad (\textit{Eq. } 2)$$

Where:

Received_i = Gallons of extraction solvent received in operating month “i” as determined in accordance with §63.2853(a)(4).

Content_i = Average volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent received in operating month “i” as determined in accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

Total Received = Total gallons of extraction solvent received during the previous 12 operating months.

§ 63.2855 How do I determine the quantity of oilseed processed?

All oilseed measurements must be determined on an *as received* basis, as defined in §63.2872. The as received basis refers to the oilseed chemical and physical characteristics as initially received by the source and prior to any oilseed handling and processing. By the end of each calendar month following an operating month, you must determine the tons as received of each listed oilseed processed for the operating month. The total oilseed processed for an operating month includes the total of each oilseed processed during all normal operating periods that occur within the operating month. If you have determined the tons of oilseed processed for 12 or more operating months, then you must also determine the 12 operating months rolling sum of each type oilseed processed by summing the tons of each type of oilseed processed for the previous 12 operating months. The 12 operating months rolling sum of each type of oilseed processed is used to calculate the compliance ratio as described in §63.2840.

(a) To determine the tons as received of each type of oilseed processed at your source, follow the procedures in your plan for demonstrating compliance to determine the items in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section:

(1) *The dates that define each operating status period.* The dates that define each operating status period include the beginning date of each calendar month and the date of any change in the source operating status. If, prior to the effective date of this rule, your source determines the oilseed inventory on an accounting month rather than a calendar month basis, and you have 12 complete accounting months of approximately equal duration in a calendar year, you may substitute the accounting month time interval for the calendar month time interval. If you choose to use an accounting month rather than a calendar month, you must document this measurement frequency selection in your plan for demonstrating compliance, and you must remain on this schedule unless you request and receive written approval from the agency responsible for these NESHAP. The dates on each oilseed inventory log must be consistent with the dates recorded for the solvent inventory.

(2) *Source operating status.* You must categorize the source operation for each recorded time interval. The source operating status for each time interval recorded on the oilseed inventory for each type of oilseed must be consistent with the operating status recorded on the solvent inventory logs as described in §63.2853(a)(2).

(3) *Measuring the beginning and ending inventory for each oilseed.* You are required to measure and record the oilseed inventory on the beginning and ending dates of each normal operating period that occurs during an operating month. An operating month is any calendar month with at least one normal operating period. You must consistently follow the procedures described in your plan for demonstrating compliance, as specified in §63.2851, to determine the oilseed inventory on an as received basis and maintain readily available records of the oilseed inventory as described by §63.2862(c)(3).

(4) *Tons of each oilseed received.* Record the type of oilseed and tons of each shipment of oilseed received and added to your on-site storage.

(5) *Oilseed inventory adjustments.* In some situations, determining the quantity of oilseed processed directly from the measured oilseed inventory and quantity of oilseed received is not an accurate estimate of the tons of oilseed processed for use in determining compliance ratios. For example, spoiled and molded oilseed removed from storage but not processed by your source will result in an overestimate of the quantity of oilseed processed. In such cases, you must adjust the oilseed inventory and provide a justification for the adjustment. Situations that may require oilseed inventory adjustments include, but are not limited to, the situations listed in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (v) of this section:

(i) Oilseed that mold or otherwise become unsuitable for processing.

(ii) Oilseed you sell before it enters the processing operation.

(iii) Oilseed destroyed by an event such as a process malfunction, fire, or natural disaster.

(iv) Oilseed processed through operations prior to solvent extraction such as screening, dehulling, cracking, drying, and conditioning; but that are not routed to the solvent extractor for further processing.

(v) Periodic physical measurements of inventory. For example, some sources periodically empty oilseed storage silos to physically measure the current oilseed inventory. This periodic measurement procedure typically results in a small inventory correction. The correction factor, usually less than 1 percent, may be used to make an adjustment to the source's oilseed inventory that was estimated previously with indirect measurement techniques. To make this adjustment, your plan for demonstrating compliance must provide for such an adjustment.

(b) Use Equation 1 of this section to determine the quantity of each oilseed type processed at your affected source during normal operating periods recorded within a calendar month. Equation 1 of this section follows:

$$\text{Monthly Quantity of Each Oilseed Processed (tons)} = \sum_{n=1}^{n}\left(SEED_B - SEED_E + SEED_R \pm SEED_A\right) \qquad (Eq.\ 1)$$

Where:

$SEED_B$ = Tons of oilseed in the inventory at the beginning of normal operating period “i” as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

$SEED_E$ = Tons of oilseed in the inventory at the end of normal operating period “i” as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

$SEED_R$ = Tons of oilseed received during normal operating period “i” as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)(4) of this section.

$SEED_A$ = Tons of oilseed added or removed from the oilseed inventory during normal operating period “i” as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)(5) of this section.

n = Number of normal operating periods in the calendar month during which this type oilseed was processed.

(c) The quantity of each oilseed processed is the total tons of each type of listed oilseed processed during normal operating periods in the previous 12 operating months. You determine the tons of each oilseed processed by summing the monthly quantity of each oilseed processed for the previous 12 operating months. You must record the 12 operating months quantity of each type of oilseed processed by the end of each calendar month following an operating month. Use the 12 operating months quantity of each type of oilseed processed to determine the compliance ratio as described in §63.2840. The quantity of oilseed processed does not include oilseed processed during the operating status periods in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section:

(1) Nonoperating periods as described in §63.2853 (a)(2)(ii).

(2) Initial startup periods as described in §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2).

(3) Malfunction periods as described in §63.2850(e)(2).

(4) Exempt operation periods as described in §63.2853 (a)(2)(v).

(5) If any one of these four operating status periods span an entire calendar month, then the calendar month is treated as a nonoperating month and there is no compliance ratio determination.

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.2860 What notifications must I submit and when?

You must submit the one-time notifications listed in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section to the responsible agency:

(a) *Initial notification for existing sources.* For an existing source, submit an initial notification to the agency responsible for these NESHAP no later than 120 days after the effective date of this subpart. In the notification, include the items in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section:

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

(2) The physical address of the vegetable oil production process.

(3) Identification of the relevant standard, such as the vegetable oil production NESHAP, and compliance date.

(4) A brief description of the source including the types of listed oilseeds processed, nominal operating capacity, and type of desolventizer(s) used.

(5) A statement designating the source as a major source of HAP or a demonstration that the source meets the definition of an area source. An area source is a source that is not a major source and is not collocated within a plant site with other sources that are individually or collectively a major source.

(d) *Notification of compliance status.* As an existing, new, or reconstructed source, you must submit a notification of compliance status report to the responsible agency no later than 60 days after determining your initial 12 operating months compliance ratio. If you are an existing source, you generally must submit this notification no later than 50 calendar months after the effective date of these NESHAP (36 calendar months for compliance, 12 operating months to record data, and 2 calendar months to complete the report). If you are a new or reconstructed source, the notification of compliance status is generally due no later than 20 calendar months after initial startup (6 calendar months for the initial startup period, 12 operating months to record data, and 2 calendar months to complete the report). The notification of compliance status must contain the items in paragraphs (d)(1) through (6) of this section:

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

(2) The physical address of the vegetable oil production process.

(3) Each listed oilseed type processed during the previous 12 operating months.

(4) Each HAP identified under §63.2854(a) as being present in concentrations greater than 1 percent by volume in each delivery of solvent received during the 12 operating months period used for the initial compliance determination.

(5) A statement designating the source as a major source of HAP or a demonstration that the source qualifies as an area source. An area source is a source that is not a major source and is not collocated within a plant site with other sources that are individually or collectively a major source.

(6) A compliance certification indicating whether the source complied with all of the requirements of this subpart throughout the 12 operating months used for the initial source compliance determination. This certification must include a certification of the items in paragraphs (d)(6)(i) through (iii) of this section:

(i) The plan for demonstrating compliance (as described in §63.2851) and SSM plan (as described in §63.2852) are complete and available on-site for inspection.

(ii) You are following the procedures described in the plan for demonstrating compliance.

(iii) The compliance ratio is less than or equal to 1.00.

§ 63.2861 What reports must I submit and when?

After the initial notifications, you must submit the reports in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section to the agency responsible for these NESHAP at the appropriate time intervals:

(a) *Annual compliance certifications.* The first annual compliance certification is due 12 calendar months after you submit the notification of compliance status. Each subsequent annual compliance certification is due 12 calendar months after the previous annual compliance certification. The annual compliance certification provides the compliance status for each operating month during the 12 calendar months period ending 60 days prior to the date on which the report is due. Include the information in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section in the annual certification:

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

(2) The physical address of the vegetable oil production process.

(3) Each listed oilseed type processed during the 12 calendar months period covered by the report.

(4) Each HAP identified under §63.2854(a) as being present in concentrations greater than 1 percent by volume in each delivery of solvent received during the 12 calendar months period covered by the report.

(5) A statement designating the source as a major source of HAP or a demonstration that the source qualifies as an area source. An area source is a source that is not a major source and is not collocated within a plant site with other sources that are individually or collectively a major source.

(6) A compliance certification to indicate whether the source was in compliance for each compliance determination made during the 12 calendar months period covered by the report. For each such compliance determination, you must include a certification of the items in paragraphs (a)(6)(i) through (ii) of this section:

(i) You are following the procedures described in the plan for demonstrating compliance.

(ii) The compliance ratio is less than or equal to 1.00.

(b) *Deviation notification report.* Submit a deviation report for each compliance determination you make in which the compliance ratio exceeds 1.00 as determined under §63.2840(c). Submit the deviation report by the end of the month following the calendar month in which you determined the deviation. The deviation notification report must include the items in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section:

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

(2) The physical address of the vegetable oil production process.

(3) Each listed oilseed type processed during the 12 operating months period for which you determined the deviation.

(4) The compliance ratio comprising the deviation. You may reduce the frequency of submittal of the deviation notification report if the agency responsible for these NESHAP does not object as provided in §63.10(e)(3)(iii).

(c) *Periodic startup, shutdown, and malfunction report.* If you choose to operate your source under an initial startup period subject to §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) or a malfunction period subject to §63.2850(e)(2), you must submit a periodic SSM report by the end of the calendar month following each month in which the initial startup period or malfunction period occurred. The periodic SSM report must include the items in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section:

(1) The name, title, and signature of a source's responsible official who is certifying that the report accurately states that all actions taken during the initial startup or malfunction period were consistent with the SSM plan.

(2) A description of events occurring during the time period, the date and duration of the events, and

reason the time interval qualifies as an initial startup period or malfunction period.

(3) An estimate of the solvent loss during the initial startup or malfunction period with supporting documentation.

(d) *Immediate SSM reports.* If you handle a SSM during an initial startup period subject to §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) or a malfunction period subject to §63.2850(e)(2) differently from procedures in the SSM plan and the relevant emission requirements in §63.2840 are exceeded, then you must submit an immediate SSM report. Immediate SSM reports consist of a telephone call or facsimile transmission to the responsible agency within 2 working days after starting actions inconsistent with the SSM plan, followed by a letter within 7 working days after the end of the event. The letter must include the items in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section:

(1) The name, title, and signature of a source's responsible official who is certifying the accuracy of the report, an explanation of the event, and the reasons for not following the SSM plan.

(2) A description and date of the SSM event, its duration, and reason it qualifies as a SSM.

(3) An estimate of the solvent loss for the duration of the SSM event with supporting documentation.

§ 63.2862 What records must I keep?

(a) You must satisfy the recordkeeping requirements of this section by the compliance date for your source specified in Table 1 of §63.2834.

(b) Prepare a plan for demonstrating compliance (as described in §63.2851) and a SSM plan (as described in §63.2852). In these two plans, describe the procedures you will follow in obtaining and recording data, and determining compliance under normal operations or a SSM subject to the §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) initial startup period or the §63.2850(e)(2) malfunction period. Complete both plans before the compliance date for your source and keep them on-site and readily available as long as the source is operational.

(c) If your source processes any listed oilseed, record the items in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section:

(1) For the solvent inventory, record the information in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (vii) of this section in accordance with your plan for demonstrating compliance:

(i) Dates that define each operating status period during a calendar month.

(ii) The operating status of your source such as normal operation, nonoperating, initial startup period, malfunction period, or exempt operation for each recorded time interval.

(iii) Record the gallons of extraction solvent in the inventory on the beginning and ending dates of each normal operating period.

(iv) The gallons of all extraction solvent received, purchased, and recovered during each calendar month.

(v) All extraction solvent inventory adjustments, additions or subtractions. You must document the reason for the adjustment and justify the quantity of the adjustment.

(vi) The total solvent loss for each calendar month, regardless of the source operating status.

(vii) The actual solvent loss in gallons for each operating month.

(2) For the weighted average volume fraction of HAP in the extraction solvent, you must record the items in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section:

(i) The gallons of extraction solvent received in each delivery.

(ii) The volume fraction of each HAP exceeding 1 percent by volume in each delivery of extraction solvent.

(iii) The weighted average volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent received since the end of the last operating month as determined in accordance with §63.2854(b)(2).

(3) For each type of listed oilseed processed, record the items in paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (vi) of this section, in accordance with your plan for demonstrating compliance:

(i) The dates that define each operating status period. These dates must be the same as the dates entered for the extraction solvent inventory.

(ii) The operating status of your source such as normal operation, nonoperating, initial startup period, malfunction period, or exempt operation for each recorded time interval. On the log for each type of listed oilseed that is not being processed during a normal operating period, you must record which type of listed oilseed is being processed in addition to the source operating status.

(iii) The oilseed inventory for the type of listed oilseed being processed on the beginning and ending dates of each normal operating period.

(iv) The tons of each type of listed oilseed received at the affected source each normal operating period.

(v) All listed oilseed inventory adjustments, additions or subtractions for normal operating periods. You must document the reason for the adjustment and justify the quantity of the adjustment.

(vi) The tons of each type of listed oilseed processed during each operating month.

(d) After your source has processed listed oilseed for 12 operating months, and you are not operating during an initial startup period as described in §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2), or a malfunction period as described in §63.2850(e)(2), record the items in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section by the end of the calendar month following each operating month:

(1) The 12 operating months rolling sum of the actual solvent loss in gallons as described in §63.2853(c).

(2) The weighted average volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent received for the previous 12 operating months as described in §63.2854(b)(3).

(3) The 12 operating months rolling sum of each type of listed oilseed processed at the affected source in tons as described in §63.2855(c).

(4) A determination of the compliance ratio. Using the values from §§63.2853, 63.2854, 63.2855, and Table 1 of §63.2840, calculate the compliance ratio using Equation 2 of §63.2840.

(5) A statement of whether the source is in compliance with all of the requirements of this subpart. This includes a determination of whether you have met all of the applicable requirements in §63.2850.

(e) For each SSM event subject to an initial startup period as described in §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2), or a malfunction period as described in §63.2850(e)(2), record the items in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section by the end of the calendar month following each month in which the initial startup period or malfunction period occurred:

(1) A description and date of the SSM event, its duration, and reason it qualifies as an initial startup or malfunction.

(2) An estimate of the solvent loss in gallons for the duration of the initial startup or malfunction period with supporting documentation.

(3) A checklist or other mechanism to indicate whether the SSM plan was followed during the initial startup or malfunction period.

§ 63.2863 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

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

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

(c) You must keep each record on-site for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, in accordance with §3.10(b)(1). You can keep the records off-site for the remaining 3 years.

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.2870 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 1 of this section shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you. Table 1 of §63.2870 follows:

Table 1 of § 63.2870_Applicability of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A, to 40 CFR, Part 63, Subpart GGGG

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Brief description of requirement	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§ 63.1	Applicability	Initial applicability determination; applicability after standard established; permit requirements; extensions; notifications.	Yes	
§ 63.2	Definitions	Definitions for part 63 standards.	Yes	Except as specifically provided in this subpart.
§ 63.3	Units and abbreviations.	Units and abbreviations for part 63 standards.	Yes	
§ 63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention.	Prohibited activities; compliance date; circumvention; severability.	Yes	
§ 63.5	Construction/ reconstruction.	Applicability; applications; approvals.	Yes	Except for subsections of § 63.5 as listed below.
§ 63.5(c)	[Reserved]			
§ 63.5(d)(1)(ii)(H)	Application for approval.	Type and quantity of HAP, operating parameters.	No	All sources emit HAP. Subpart GGGG does not require

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Brief description of requirement	Applies to subpart	Explanation
				control from specific emission points.
§ 63.5(d)(1)(ii)(I).....	[Reserved].....	.....	.....	
§ 63.5(d)(1)(iii), (d)(2), (d)(3)(ii).	.....	Application for approval.	No.....	The requirements of the application for approval for new, reconstructed and significantly modified sources are described in § 63.2860(b)and (c) of subpart GGGG. General provision requirements for identification of HAP emission points or estimates of actual emissions are not required. Descriptions of control and methods, and the estimated and actual control efficiency of such do not apply. Requirements for describing control equipment and the estimated and actual control efficiency of such equipment apply only to control equipment to which the subpart GGGG requirements for quantifying.
§ 63.6.....	Applicability of General Provisions.	Applicability.....	Yes.....	Except for subsections of § 63.6 as listed below.
§ 63.6(b)(1)-(3).....	Compliance dates, new and reconstructed sources.	.....	No.....	Section 63.2834 of subpart GGGG specifies the compliance dates

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Brief description of requirement	Applies to subpart	Explanation
				for new and reconstructed sources.
§ 63.6(b)(6).....	[Reserved].....	.....	.....	.....
§ 63.6(c)(3)-(4).....	[Reserved].....	.....	.....	.....
§ 63.6(d).....	[Reserved].....	.....	.....	.....
§ 63.6(e)(1) through (e)(3)(ii) and § 63.6(e)(3)(v) through (vii).	Operation and maintanance requirements.	.....	Yes.....	Implement your SSM plan, as specified in § 63.2852.
§ 63.6(e)(3)(v)(iii).....	Operation and maintenance requirements.	.....	No.....	Implement your plan, as specified in § 63.2852.
§ 63.6(e)(3)(iv).....	Operation and maintenance requirements.	.....	No.....	Report SSM and in accordance with § 63.2861(c) and (d).
§ 63.6(e)(3)(viii).....	Operation and maintenance requirements.	.....	Yes.....	Except, report each revision to your SSM plan in accordance with § 63.2861(c) rather than § 63.10(d)(5) as required under § 63.6(e)(3)(viii).
§ 63.6(f)-(g).....	Compliance with nonopacity emission standards except during SSM.	Comply with emission standards at all times except during SSM.	No.....	Subpart GGGG does not have nonopacity requirements.
§ 63.6(h).....	Opacity/Visible emission (VE) standards.	.....	No.....	Subpart GGGG has no opacity or VE standards.
§ 63.6(i).....	Compliance extension.	Procedures and criteria for responsible agency to grant compliance extension.	Yes.....	.....
§ 63.6(j).....	Presidential compliance exemption.	President may exempt source category from requirement to comply with subpart.	Yes.....	.....
§ 63.7.....	Performance testing requirements.	Schedule, conditions, notifications and	Yes.....	Subpart GGGG requires performance

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Brief description of requirement	Applies to subpart	Explanation
testing		procedures.		only if the source applies additional control that destroys solvent. Section 63.2850(a)(6) requires sources to follow the performance testing guidelines of the General Provisions if a control is added.
§ 63.8	Monitoring requirements.		No	Subpart GGGG does not require monitoring other than as specified therein.
§ 63.9	Notification requirements.	Applicability and state delegation.	Yes	Except for subsections of § 63.9 as listed below.
§ 63.9(b)(2)	Notification requirements.	Initial notification requirements for existing sources.	No	Section 63.2860(a) of subpart GGGG specifies the requirements of the initial notification for existing sources.
§ 63.9(b)(3)-(5)	Notification requirements.	Notification requirement for certain new/ reconstructed sources.	Yes	Except the information requirements differ as described in § 63.2860(b) of subpart GGGG.
§ 63.9(e)	Notification of performance test.	Notify responsible agency 60 days ahead.	Yes	Applies only if performance testing is performed.
§ 63.9(f)	Notification of VE/	Notify responsible	No	Subpart GGGG has

no	opacity observations.	agency 30 days ahead.		opacity or VE standards.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Brief description of requirement	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§ 63.9(g).....	Additional notifications when using a continuous monitoring system (CMS).	Notification of performance evaluation; Notification using COMS data; notification that exceeded criterion for relative accuracy.	No.....	Subpart GGGG has no CMS requirements.
§ 63.9(h).....	Notification of compliance status.	Contents.....	No.....	Section 63.2860(d) of subpart GGGG specifies requirements for the notification of compliance status.
§ 63.10.....	Recordkeeping/ reporting.	Schedule for reporting, record storage.	Yes.....	Except for subsections of § 63.10 as listed below.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(i).....	Recordkeeping.....	Record SSM event..	Yes.....	Applicable to periods when sources must implement their SSM plan as specified in subpart GGGG.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(ii)-(iii)...	Recordkeeping.....	Malfunction of air pollution equipment.	No.....	Applies only if air pollution control equipment has been added to the process and is necessary for the source to meet the emission limit.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(vi).....	Recordkeeping.....	CMS recordkeeping.	No.....	Subpart GGGG has no CMS requirements.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(viii)-(ix)..	Recordkeeping.....	Conditions of performance test.	Yes.....	Applies only if performance tests are performed. Subpart GGGG does not have any CMS

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Brief description of requirement	Applies to subpart	Explanation
				opacity or VE observation requirements.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(x)-(xii)....	Recordkeeping.....	CMS, performance testing, and opacity and VE observations recordkeeping.	No.....	Subpart GGGG does not require CMS.
§ 63.10(c).....	Recordkeeping.....	Additional CMS recordkeeping.	No.....	Subpart GGGG does not require CMS.
§ 63.10(d)(2).....	Reporting.....	Reporting performance test results.	Yes.....	Applies only if performance testing is performed.
§ 63.10(d)(3).....	Reporting.....	Reporting opacity or VE observations.	No.....	Subpart GGGG has no opacity or VE standards.
§ 63.10(d)(4).....	Reporting.....	Progress reports..	Yes.....	Applies only if a condition of compliance extension exists.
§ 63.10(d)(5).....	Reporting.....	SSM reporting.....	No.....	Section 63.2861(c) and (d) specify SSM reporting requirements.
§ 63.10(e).....	Reporting.....	Additional CMS reports.	No.....	Subpart GGGG does not require CMS.
§ 63.11.....	Control device requirements.	Requirements for flares.	Yes.....	Applies only if your source uses a flare to control solvent emissions. Subpart GGGG does not require flares.
§ 63.12.....	State authority and delegations.	State authority to enforce standards.	Yes.....	
§ 63.13.....	State/regional addresses.	Addresses where reports, notifications, and requests are sent.	Yes.....	
§ 63.14.....	Incorporation by reference.	Test methods incorporated by reference.	Yes.....	
§ 63.15.....	Availability of	Public and	Yes.....	

.....	information and confidentiality.	confidential information.

---

§ 63.2871 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart can be implemented 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, 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 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 section 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 as follows:

(1) Approval of alternative nonopacity emissions standards under §63.6(g).

(2) Approval of alternative opacity standards under §63.6(h)(9).

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

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

(5) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f) and as defined in §63.90.28

§ 63.2872 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the sources listed:

(a) The Clean Air Act, section 112(a).

(b) In 40 CFR 63.2, the NESHAP General Provisions.

(c) In this section as follows:

Accounting month means a time interval defined by a business firm during which corporate economic and financial factors are determined on a consistent and regular basis. An accounting month will consist of approximately 4 to 5 calendar weeks and each accounting month will be of approximate equal duration. An accounting month may not correspond exactly to a calendar month, but 12 accounting months will correspond exactly to a calendar year.

Actual solvent loss means the gallons of solvent lost from a source during 12 operating months as determined in accordance with §63.2853.

Agricultural product means any commercially grown plant or plant product.

Allowable HAP loss means the gallons of HAP that would have been lost from a source if the source was operating at the solvent loss factor for each listed oilseed type. The allowable HAP loss in gallons is determined by multiplying the tons of each oilseed type processed during the previous 12 operating months, as determined in accordance with §63.2855, by the corresponding oilseed solvent loss factor (gal/ton) listed in Table 1 of §63.2840, and by the dimensionless constant 0.64, and summing the result for all oilseed types processed.

Area source means any source that does not meet the major source definition.

As received is the basis upon which all oilseed measurements must be determined and refers to the oilseed chemical and physical characteristics as initially received by the source and prior to any oilseed handling and processing.

Batch operation means any process that operates in a manner where the addition of raw material and withdrawal of product do not occur simultaneously. Typically, raw material is added to a process, operational steps occur, and a product is removed from the process. More raw material is then added to the process and the cycle repeats.

Calendar month means 1 month as specified in a calendar.

Compliance date means the date on which monthly compliance recordkeeping begins. For existing sources, recordkeeping typically begins 3 years after the effective date of the subpart. For new and reconstructed sources, recordkeeping typically begins upon initial startup, except as noted in §63.2834.

Compliance ratio means a ratio of the actual HAP loss in gallons from the previous 12 operating months to an allowable HAP loss in gallons, which is determined by using oilseed solvent loss factors in Table 1 of §63.2840, the weighted average volume fraction of HAP in solvent received for the previous 12 operating months, and the tons of each type of listed oilseed processed in the previous 12 operating months. Months during which no listed oilseed is processed, or months during which the §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) initial startup period or the §63.2850(e)(2) malfunction period applies, are excluded from this calculation. Equation 2 of §63.2840 is used to calculate this value. If the value is less than or equal to 1.00, the source is in compliance. If the value is greater than 1.00, the source is deviating from compliance.

Continuous operation means any process that adds raw material and withdraws product simultaneously. Mass, temperature, concentration and other properties typically approach steady-state conditions.

Conventional desolventizer means a desolventizer toaster that operates with indirect and direct-contact steam to remove solvent from the extracted meal. Oilseeds processed in a conventional desolventizer produce crude vegetable oil and crude meal products, such as animal feed.

Corn germ dry milling means a source that processes corn germ that has been separated from the other corn components using a “dry” process of mechanical chafing and air sifting.

Corn germ wet milling means a source that processes corn germ that has been separated from other corn components using a “wet” process of centrifuging a slurry steeped in a dilute sulfurous acid solution.

Exempt period means a period of time during which a source processes agricultural products not defined as listed oilseed.

Extraction solvent means an organic chemical medium used to remove oil from an oilseed. Typically, the extraction solvent is a commercial grade of hexane isomers which have an approximate HAP content of 64 percent by volume.

Hazardous air pollutant (HAP) means any substance or mixture of substances listed as a hazardous air pollutant under section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act, as of April 12, 2001.

Initial startup date means the first calendar day that a new, reconstructed or significantly modified source processes any listed oilseed.

Initial startup period means a period of time from the initial startup date of a new, reconstructed or significantly modified source, for which you choose to operate the source under an initial startup period subject to §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2). During an initial startup period, a source is in compliance with the standards by following the operating and maintenance procedures listed for minimizing HAP emissions in the source's SSM plan rather than being subject to a HAP emission limit. The initial startup period following initial startup of a new or reconstructed source may not exceed 6 calendar months. The initial startup period following a significant modification may not exceed 3 calendar months. Solvent and oilseed inventory information recorded during the initial startup period is excluded from use in any compliance ratio determinations.

Large cottonseed plant means a vegetable oil production process that processes 120,000 tons or more of cottonseed and other listed oilseed during all normal operating periods in a 12 operating months period used to determine compliance.

Malfunction period means a period of time between the beginning and end of a process malfunction and the time reasonably necessary for a source to correct the malfunction for which you choose to operate the source under a malfunction period subject to §63.2850(e)(2). This period may include the duration of an unscheduled process shutdown, continued operation during a malfunction, or the subsequent process startup after a shutdown resulting from a malfunction. During a malfunction period, a source complies with the standards by following the operating and maintenance procedures described for minimizing HAP emissions in the source's SSM plan rather than being subject to a HAP emission limit. Therefore, solvent and oilseed inventory information recorded during a malfunction period is excluded from use in any compliance ratio determinations.

Mechanical extraction means removing vegetable oil from oilseeds using only mechanical devices such as presses or screws that physically force the oil from the oilseed. Mechanical extraction techniques use no organic solvents to remove oil from an oilseed.

Nonoperating period means any period of time in which a source processes no agricultural product. This operating status does not apply during any period in which the source operates under an initial startup period as described in §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2), or a malfunction period, as described in §63.2850(e)(2).

Normal operating period means any period of time in which a source processes a listed oilseed that is not categorized as an initial startup period as described in §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2), or a malfunction period, as described in §63.2850(e)(2). At the beginning and ending dates of a normal operating period, solvent and oilseed inventory information is recorded and included in the compliance ratio determination.

Oilseed or listed oilseed means the following agricultural products: corn germ, cottonseed, flax, peanut, rapeseed (for example, canola), safflower, soybean, and sunflower.

Oilseed solvent loss factor means a ratio expressed as gallons of solvent loss per ton of oilseed processed. The solvent loss factors are presented in Table 1 of §63.2840 and are used to determine the allowable HAP loss.

Operating month means any calendar or accounting month in which a source processes any quantity of listed oilseed, excluding any entire calendar or accounting month in which the source operated under an initial startup period as described in §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2), or a malfunction period as described in §63.2850(e)(2). An operating month may include time intervals characterized by several types of operating status. However, an operating month must have at least one normal operating period.

Significant modification means the addition of new equipment or the modification of existing equipment that:

(1) Significantly affects solvent losses from your vegetable oil production process;

(2) The fixed capital cost of the new components represents a significant percentage of the fixed capital cost of building a comparable new vegetable oil production process;

(3) The fixed capital cost of the new equipment does not constitute reconstruction as defined in §63.2; and

(4) Examples of significant modifications include replacement of or major changes to solvent recovery equipment such as extractors, desolventizer-toasters/dryer-coolers, flash desolventizers, and distillation equipment associated with the mineral oil system, and equipment affecting desolventizing efficiency and steady-state operation of your vegetable oil production process such as flaking mills, oilseed heating and conditioning equipment, and cracking mills.

Small cottonseed plant means a vegetable oil production process that processes less than 120,000 tons of cottonseed and other listed oilseed during all normal operating periods in a 12 operating months period used to determine compliance.

Solvent extraction means removing vegetable oil from listed oilseed using an organic solvent in a direct-contact system.

Solvent working capacity means the volume of extraction solvent normally retained in solvent recovery equipment. Examples include components such as the solvent extractor, desolventizer-toaster, solvent storage and working tanks, mineral oil absorption system, condensers, and oil/solvent distillation system.

Specialty desolventizer means a desolventizer that removes excess solvent from soybean meal using vacuum conditions, energy from superheated solvent vapors, or reduced operating conditions (e.g., temperature) as compared to the typical operation of a conventional desolventizer. Soybeans processed in a specialty desolventizer result in high-protein vegetable meal products for human and animal consumption, such as calf milk replacement products and meat extender products.

Vegetable oil production process means the equipment comprising a continuous process for producing crude vegetable oil and meal products, including specialty soybean products, in which oil is removed from listed oilseeds through direct contact with an organic solvent. Process equipment typically includes the following components: oilseed preparation operations (including conditioning, drying, dehulling, and cracking), solvent extractors, desolventizer-toasters, meal dryers, meal coolers, meal conveyor systems, oil distillation units, solvent evaporators and condensers, solvent recovery system (also referred to as a mineral oil absorption system), vessels storing solvent-laden materials, and crude meal packaging and storage vessels. A vegetable oil production process does not include vegetable oil refining operations (including operations such as bleaching, hydrogenation, and deodorizing) and operations that engage in additional chemical treatment of crude soybean meals produced in specialty desolventizer units (including operations such as soybean isolate production).

D.3.17 One Time Deadlines Relating to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production [40 CFR 63, Subpart GGGG]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.2860(a), the Permittee shall submit the initial notification for all the units listed in Section D.3 no later than August 10, 2001.

SECTION D.4 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS – Kaolin, Hull, and Meal Handling Operations

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

(j) One (1) flow coating material kaolin handling operation, identified as P3, constructed in 1996, controlled by baghouse C3, and exhausting to Stack 3. This operation consists of the following:

(1) One (1) flow coating material kaolin receiving bin.

(2) One (1) flow coating material enclosed conveyor system that transfers kaolin to the enclosed mixing screw conveyor, with a maximum throughput rate of 0.417 tons per hour.

(n) One (1) hull grinding operation, identified as P6, constructed in 1996, with a maximum throughput rate of 8.05 tons per hour, controlled by baghouse C6, and exhausting to Stack 6. This operation is consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers hulls from the hull screener to the hull grinders.

(2) Two (2) hull grinders.

(o) One (1) hull storage operation, identified as P7, constructed in 1996, with a maximum throughput rate of 15 tons per hour, controlled by baghouse C7, and exhausting to Stack 7. This operation is consisting of the following:

(1) Hull storage bins, with a maximum capacity of 39,000 cubic feet.

(2) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers hulls to the hull hopper.

(p) One (1) hull handling operation with a maximum throughput rate of 15 tons per hour, controlled by baghouse C7A, and exhausting to Stack 7A. This operation is consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) hull hopper that feeds to the pellet mills.

(2) Two (2) hull pellet mills, identified as P7A, constructed in 1996, and P7B, approved for construction in 2007. Only one (1) pellet mill is capable of operating at any given time.

(q) One (1) hull pellet cooler, identified as P8, constructed in 1996, with a maximum capacity of 15 tons per hour, controlled by cyclone C8, and exhausting to Stack 8.

(r) Pellet storage bins, identified as P8A, constructed in 1996, with a maximum capacity of 70,000 cubic feet, controlled by baghouse C8A that exhausts to Stack 8A, or bin vent filter systems C8B and C8C that exhaust to Stacks C8B and C8C.

(z) One (1) meal handling process, identified as P9, constructed in 1996, with a maximum capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by baghouse C9, and exhausting to Stack 9. This process consists of the following:

(1) One (1) totally enclosed surge bin conveyor that transfers the meal to the surge bins.

(2) Two (2) meal surge bins, with a maximum storage capacity of 19,500 cubic feet, that feed to the screeners or the recycle leg.

SECTION D.4 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS – Kaolin, Hull, and Meal Handling Operations

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

(3) One (1) elevator leg that transfers the meal to the sizing process.

(4) One (1) ball breaker.

(5) Five (5) meal screeners.

(6) One (1) meal screening hopper.

(7) Two (2) meal grinders.

(8) Two (2) meal grinding hoppers and two (2) aspirators.

(9) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal from the grinding hoppers to the meal mixing screw conveyor.

(10) One (1) enclosed meal mixing screw conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal to the mixed meal elevator leg.

(11) One (1) mixed meal elevator leg.

(12) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal from the mixed meal elevator leg to the meal storage tanks, load out bins and bulk weigh system.

(aa) One (1) meal storage operation, identified as P20, constructed in 1996, with a maximum throughput rate of 300 tons of meal per hour, controlled by baghouse C20, and exhausting to Stack 20. This operation consists of the following:

(1) Meal storage tanks (capacity 292,000 cubic feet) and loadout bins (capacity 58,000 cubic feet), with a combined maximum storage capacity of 350,000 cubic feet.

(2) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers soybean meal from the meal storage tanks to the meal elevator leg.

(3) One (1) meal elevator leg that operates at a maximum capacity of 300 tons per hour.

(bb) One (1) truck meal loadout operation, identified as P14, constructed in 1996, with a maximum throughput rate of 383.3 tons of meal per hour, controlled by baghouse C14, and exhausting to Stack 14. This operation consists of the following:

(1) One (1) truck loadout scalper with a totally enclosed ball breaker.

(2) Two (2) totally enclosed drag conveyors (or equivalent) that transfer meal from the meal loadout bins to the truck.

(3) One (1) truck loadout chute.

(cc) One (1) barge/railcar meal loadout operation, identified as P15, constructed in 1996, with a maximum throughput rate of 383.3 tons of meal per hour, controlled by baghouse C15, and exhausting to Stack 15. This operation consists of the following:

(1) One (1) rail and barge loadout scalper with a totally enclosed ball breaker.

(2) One (1) rail and barge bulk weigh system consisting of one (1) upper garner, one (1) weigh hopper, and one (1) lower surge.

SECTION D.4 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS – Kaolin, Hull, and Meal Handling Operations

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

(3) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal from the lower surge to rail or barge, controlled by baghouses C21A, C21B, and C21C, and exhausting to Stacks 21A, 21B, and 21C.

(4) Two (2) rail loadout systems, with only one system operating at a time.

(5) One (1) enclosed conveyor that transfers soybean meal from the lower surge to the barge loadout system.

(6) One (1) barge loadout system.

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

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

D.4.1 PM and PM10 Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable, the PM and PM10 emissions from the following emission unit shall be limited as follows:

Unit ID	Unit Description	Control Device	PM/PM10 Emission Limit (lbs/hr)
P3	Kaolin Handling	Baghouse C3	0.10
P6	Hull Grinding	Baghouse C6	0.30
P7	Hull Storage	Baghouse C7	0.17
P7A & P7B	Hull Handling	Baghouse C7A	0.17
P8	Hull Pellet Cooler	Baghouse C8	5.14
P8A	Hull Pellet Storage	Baghouses C8A-C	0.17
P9	Meal Handling	Baghouse C9	0.26
P20	Meal Storage	Baghouse C20	0.26
P14	Truck Meal Loadout	Baghouse C14	0.69
P15	Barge/Railcar Meal Loadout	Baghouses C15, C21A-C	0.69

Combined with the PM/PM10 emissions from other emission units and the insignificant activities, the PM/PM10 emissions from the entire source are limited to less than 250 tons/yr. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) are not applicable.

D.4.2 Minor Source Modifications [326 IAC 2-7-10.5(d)]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(d)(4)(C) (Minor Source Modifications), the baghouse (identified as C7A) to be used in conjunction with the hull handling operation (identified as P7A and P7B) shall comply with the following limits when the hull handling operation is in operation:

(a) Operate with a control efficiency of at least 99%;

(b) Have no visible emissions; and

(c) PM and PM10 emissions shall be less than 5.7 lbs per hour and 3.42 lbs per hour, respectively.

D.4.3 Particulate Emission Limitations [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), particulate emissions from each of following operations shall not exceed the pound per hour limits listed in the table below:

Unit ID	Unit Description	Max. Throughput Rate (tons/hr)	Particulate Emission Limit (lbs/hr)
P3	Kaolin Handling	0.417	2.28
P6	Hull Grinding	8.05	16.6
P7	Hull Storage	15	25.2
P7A & P7B	Hull Handling	15	25.2
P8	Hull Pellet Cooler	15	25.2
P8A	Hull Pellet Storage	15	25.2
P9	Meal Handling	83.4	49.5
P20	Meal Storage Bins	300	63.0
P14	Truck Meal Loadout	383.3	65.8
P15	Barge/Railcar Meal Loadout	383.3	65.8

The pounds per hour limitation were calculated using one the following equations:

(a) Interpolation of the data for the process weight between one hundred (100) to sixty thousand (60,000) pounds per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

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

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

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

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

D.4.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

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

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.4.5 Particulate Control

(a) In order to comply with Conditions D.4.1, D.4.2, and D.4.3, each of the following emission units shall be controlled by the associated baghouse, as listed in the table below, when these units are in operation:

Unit ID	Unit Description	Control Device
P3	Kaolin Handling	Baghouse C3
P6	Hull Grinding	Baghouse C6
P7	Hull Storage	Baghouse C7
P7A & P7B	Hull Handling	Baghouse C7A
P8	Hull Pellet Cooler	Baghouse C8

Unit ID	Unit Description	Control Device
P8A	Hull Pellet Storage	Baghouses C8A-C
P9	Meal Handling	Baghouse C9
P20	Meal Storage	Baghouse C20
P14	Truck Meal Loadout	Baghouse C14
P15	Barge/Railcar Meal Loadout	Baghouses C15, C21A-C

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

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

D.4.6 Visible Emissions Notations [40 CFR 64]

(a) Visible emission notations of the exhausts from the Stacks 3, 6, 7, 7A, 8, 8A, 8B, 8C, 9, 20, 14, 15, 21A through 21C shall be performed daily during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

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

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

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

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

D.4.7 Parametric Monitoring [40 CFR 64]

The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouses used in conjunction with the kaolin handling operation (P3), the hull grinding operation (P6), the hull storage and operation (P7), the hull handling operation (P7A & P7B), the hull pellet cooler (P8), the pellet storage bins (P8A), the meal handling process (P9), the meal storage operation (P20), the truck meal loadout operation (P14), and the barge/railcar meal loadout operation (P15), at least once per day when the any of the these operations is in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouses is outside the normal range of 3.0 and 9.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C- Response to Excursions or Exceedances. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

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

D.4.8 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

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

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

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

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

D.4.9 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with Condition D.4.6, the Permittee shall maintain records of the daily visible emission notations. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

(b) To document compliance with Condition D.4.7, the Permittee shall maintain once per day records of the pressure drop during normal operation for baghouses. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a pressure drop reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a pressure drop reading (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

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

SECTION D.5 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS - Degreasing Operations

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

(a) Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6. [326 IAC 8-3-2] [326 IAC 8-3-5]

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

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

D.5.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold Cleaner Operations), for cold cleaning operations constructed after January 1, 1980, the Permittee shall:

(a) Equip the cleaner with a cover;

(b) Equip the cleaner with a facility for draining cleaned parts;

(c) Close the degreaser cover whenever parts are not being handled in the cleaner;

(d) Drain cleaned parts for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases;

(e) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label summarizing the operation requirements;

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

D.5.2 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-5]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-5(a) (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control), for cold cleaner degreaser operations without remote solvent reservoirs constructed after July 1, 1990, the Permittee shall ensure that the following control equipment requirements are met:

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

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

(B) The solvent is agitated; or

(C) The solvent is heated.

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

the cover while draining. The drainage facility may be external for applications where an internal type cannot fit into the cleaning system.

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

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

(5) Equip the degreaser with one (1) of the following control devices if the solvent volatility is greater than four and three-tenths (4.3) kiloPascals (thirty-two (32) millimeters of mercury or six-tenths (0.6) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F)), or if the solvent is heated to a temperature greater than forty-eight and nine-tenths degrees Celsius (48.9°C) (one hundred twenty degrees Fahrenheit (120°F)):

(A) A freeboard that attains a freeboard ratio of seventy-five hundredths (0.75) or greater.

(B) A water cover when solvent is used is insoluble in, and heavier than, water.

(C) Other systems of demonstrated equivalent control such as a refrigerated chiller of carbon adsorption. Such systems shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA as a SIP revision.

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

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

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

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

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
CERTIFICATION

Source Name: Consolidated Grain & Barge Co.
Source Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Mailing Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Part 70 Permit No.: 129-21079-00035

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

Please check what document is being certified:

☐ Annual Compliance Certification Letter

☐ Test Result (specify)

☐ Report (specify)

☐ Notification (specify)

☐ Affidavit (specify)

☐ Other (specify)

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

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
Phone: 317-233-0178
Fax: 317-233-6865

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT

Source Name: Consolidated Grain & Barge Co.
Source Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Mailing Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Part 70 Permit No.: 129-21079-00035

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Form Completed by:_____

Title / Position:_____

Date:_____

Phone: _____

A certification is not required for this report.

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Consolidated Grain & Barge Co.
Source Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Mailing Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Part 70 Permit No.: 129-21079-00035
Facility: Boilers P17B, P17C, P17, P18, and P18A
Parameter: Total Equivalent Dry Wood Usage
Limit: Less than 51,875 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

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

YEAR:

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

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Consolidated Grain & Barge Co.
Source Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Mailing Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Part 70 Permit No.: 129-21079-00035
Facility: Boilers P17B and P17C
Parameter: Total Shredded Tire Usage
Limit: Less than 7,410 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

YEAR:

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

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Consolidated Grain & Barge Co.
Source Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Mailing Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Part 70 Permit No.: 129-21079-00035
Facility: Grain Receiving Facilities
Parameter: Total Grain Received
Limit: Less than 940,240 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month

YEAR:

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

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

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

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
QUARTERLY DEVIATION AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT

Source Name: Consolidated Grain & Barge Co.
Source Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Mailing Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Part 70 Permit No.: 129-21079-00035

Months: _____ to _____ Year: _____

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

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

Form Completed by:_____

Title / Position:_____

Date:_____

Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

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

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	Consolidated Grain and Barge Co.
Source Location:	2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
County:	Posey
SIC Code:	2075
Operation Permit Renewal No.:	T 129-21079-00035
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	August 1, 2007
Minor Source Modification No.:	129-28356-00035
Minor Permit Modification No.:	129-28372-00035
Permit Reviewer:	C. Sullivan

Source Definition

The Source Definition from the previous Part 70 Operating Permit (T129-10111-00035, issued on February 20, 2001) was incorporated into this permit as follows:

Consolidated Grain and Barge Co. has the following two (2) plants located in Mt. Vernon, Indiana:

(a) Plant # 129-00035, a soybean oil extraction plant (SIC 2075), located at 2781 Bluff Road, Mount Vernon, Indiana 47620; and

(b) Plant #129-00014, a merchandising house (SIC 5153), located at 2801 Bluff Rd Mount Vernon IN 47620.

These two (2) plants have different SIC codes and less than fifty percent (50%) of the soybeans processed at the extraction plant (Plant #129-00035) are stored at the merchandising house plant (Plant #129-00014) for any length of time. Therefore, these two (2) plants are considered two (2) sources.

Although considered two (2) separate sources, it was determined that a portion of the storage area at the nearby Merchandising House (Plant #129-00014) should be associated with the soybean oil extraction plant for the purpose of determining applicability of the Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators (40 CFR 60, Subpart DD), according to an EPA guidance dated May 27, 1999, from Mr. George Czerniak.

Existing Approvals

The source was issued Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T129-21079-00035 on August 1, 2007. The source has since received the following approvals:

Permit Type	Permit Number	Issuance Date
Minor Source Modification	129-25576-00035	January 14, 2008
Minor Permit Modification	129-25601-00035	March 24, 2008
Administrative Amendment	129-26154-00035	April 1, 2008
Administrative Amendment	129-26988-00035	October 14, 2008
Significant Permit Modification	129-26847-00035	January 16, 2009
Administrative Amendment	129-27392-00035	January 30, 2009
Significant Source Modification	129-27572-00035	August 11, 2009
Significant Permit Modification	129-27609-00035	August 28, 2009

County Attainment Status

The source is located in Posey County.

Pollutant	Designation
SO_2	Better than national standards.
CO	Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990.
O_3	Unclassifiable or attainment effective June 15, 2004, for the 8-hour ozone standard.[1]
PM_{10}	Unclassifiable effective November 15, 1990.
NO_2	Cannot be classified or better than national standards.
Pb	Not designated.

[1]Unclassifiable or attainment effective October 18, 2000, for the 1-hour ozone standard which was revoked effective June 15, 2005.
Unclassifiable or attainment effective April 5, 2005, for 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. Posey County has been designated as attainment or unclassifiable for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NOx emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

(b) PM2.5
Posey 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.

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

(d) Fugitive Emissions
This type of operation is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories under 326 IAC 2-2 or 326 IAC 2-3, however, there is an applicable New Source Performance Standard that was in effect on August 7, 1980, therefore fugitive emissions are counted toward the determination of PSD and Emission Offset applicability.

Source Status

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

Pollutant	PTE Before Modification (ton/yr)
PM	Less than 184.2
PM_{10}	Less than 181.2
SO_2	47.9
VOC	Less than 202.4
CO	Less than 84
NO_X	185.9

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

(b) These emissions are based upon Part 70 Significant Permit Modification No. 129-27609-00035.

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

HAPs	Potential to Emit (tons/yr)
Hexane	202.4
Hydrogen Chloride	9.54
Formaldehyde	2.21
Benzene	2.11
Acrolein	2.01
Styrene	0.95
Total	222

This existing source is a major source of HAPs, as defined in 40 CFR 63.41, because HAP emissions are greater than ten (10) tons per year for a single HAP and greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year for a combination of HAPs. Therefore, this source is a major source under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

Actual Emissions

The following table shows the actual emissions from the source. This information reflects the 2005 OAQ emission data.

Pollutant	**Actual Emissions** (ton/yr)
PM	58.92
PM_{10}	34.54
$PM_{2.5}$	6.35
SO_2	0.16
VOC	180
CO	22.38
NO_X	26.64
HAP	not reported
Total HAPs	not reported

Description of Proposed Modification

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed a modification application, submitted by Consolidated Grain and Barge Co. on August 17, 2009 to install a permanent soybean storage bin at the Mount Vernon, IN Soybean Processing Plant. The bin will have a capacity of 18,570 tons.

The annual throughput is currently 940,240 tons per year and will not change. The bin will share the existing receiving dump and will have one additional enclosed belt conveyor for filling, and one additional drag conveyor to empty it. Oil will be used to control emissions while the grain is unloaded. The new silo will not increase the overall throughput of the soybeans at the plant.

Consolidated Grain and Barge proposes to modify permanent soybean storage bin (P2B), one (1) new enclosed belt conveyor to load the new silo (P2C), and one (1) new enclosed drag conveyor to loadout the modified silo. The following is a description of the new and modified emission units and control devices:

One (1) soybean storage system, identified as P2B, constructed in 2002 and approved for modification in 2009, with a maximum throughput of 940,240 tons per year, controlled by an oil application system, and consisting of the following:

(1) Two (2) soybean silos (P2B and P2C), with a maximum combined storage capacity of 1,177,000 bushels.

(2) Two (2) enclosed belt conveyors.

(3) Two (2) enclosed drag conveyors.

Enforcement Issues

There are no pending enforcement actions related to this modification.

Stack Summary

The following table summarizes the stacks that correspond to the modified emission units.

Table 1: Stack Summary

Stack ID	Operation	Height (ft)	Diameter (ft)	Flow Rate (acfm)	Temperature (^{0}F)
2B	Soybean Storage	110	1.0	2,000	Ambient
2C	Soybean Storage	110	1.0	2,000	Ambient

Emission Calculations

See Appendix A of this Technical Support Document for detailed emission calculations.

Permit Level Determination – Part 70

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(16), Potential to Emit is defined as "the maximum capacity of a stationary source or emission unit to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation is enforceable by the U. S. EPA, IDEM, or the appropriate local air pollution control agency."

The following tables are used to determine the appropriate permit level under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5. This table reflects the PTE before controls. Control equipment is not considered federally enforceable until it has been required in a federally enforceable permit.

PTE Before Controls of the Modification

Pollutant	Potential To Emit (ton/yr)
PM	11.8
PM_{10}	2.96
$PM_{2.5}$	1.12
SO_2	--
VOC	--
CO	--
NO_X	--

This source modification is a subject to 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(d)(3)(A) because the modification has a potential to emit less than 25 tons per year and equal to or greater than 5 tons per year of either PM or PM10. Additionally, the modification will be incorporated into the Part 70 Operating Permit through a Minor Permit Modification issued pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-12(b) because the modification does not involve significant changes to existing monitoring, reporting, or record keeping requirements in the Part 70 permit and it does not require or change a case-by-case emission limit.

Permit Level Determination – PSD or Emission Offset

The table below summarizes the potential to emit, reflecting all limits, of the emission units. Any control equipment is considered federally enforceable only after issuance of this Part 70 permit modification, and only to the extent that the effect of the control equipment is made practically enforceable in the permit.

	Potential to Emit (ton/yr)					
Process / Emission Unit	**PM**	**PM_{10}**	**SO_2**	**VOC**	**CO**	**NO_X**
Existing Source PTE	184.2	181.2	47.9	202.4	84	185.9
Modified soybean storage PTE	11.8	1.18	--	--	--	--
Total for Source after Modification	196	182.4	47.9	202.4	84	185.9
PSD Major Source Threshold	250	250	250	250	250	250

This modification to an existing minor stationary source is not major because the emissions increase is less than the PSD major source thresholds. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, the PSD requirements do not apply. This source has a source-wide throughput limit of total grain received that shall not exceed 940,240 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. The source will remain a minor stationary source under PSD after this proposed modification.

Note: The source can meet existing PM and PM10 emission limits without the use of an oil application system on the proposed new and modified units.

Federal Rule Applicability Determination

The following federal rules are applicable to the source due to this modification.

NSPS:

(a) This source is subject to the New Source Performance Standards for 40 CFR Part 60.300, Subpart DD - Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12. The units subject to this rule include the following:

One (1) soybean storage system, constructed in 2002 and modified in 2009, with a maximum throughput of 940,240 tons per year, controlled by an oil application system, and consisting of the following:

(1) Two (2) soybean silos (P2B and P2C), with a maximum capacity of 1,177,000 bushels.

(2) Two (2) enclosed belt conveyors.

(3) Two (2) enclosed drag conveyors.

The annual throughput is currently 940,240 tons per year and will not change as a result of this modification.

. This NSPS applies to each of the following facilities located at a grain terminal elevator or any grain storage elevator with a permanent grain storage capacity of 1 million bushels: truck loading and unloading stations, barge and ship loading unloading stations, railcar loading and unloading stations, grain dryer, and all grain handling operations, in which commences construction, modification, or reconstruction after August 3, 1978. Grain handling operations is defined to include bucket elevators or legs (excluding legs used to unload barges or ships), scale hoppers and surge bins (garners), turn heads, scalpers, cleaners, trippers, and the headhouse and other such structures.

The source has already been determined to be subject to the NSPS, and the following new facilities are in addition to the existing facilities already subject to this NSPS since they are part of the "other such structures" defined under the grain handling operations: the new and modified grain silo, belt conveyor and drag conveyor, Pursuant to Part 60.302(b)(1)(2), the owner or operator of these new process emission units shall not discharge any Particulate Matter (PM) concentrations in excess of 0.01 grain per dry standard cubic feet (gr/dscf) emissions, nor emit gases greater than zero percent (0%) opacity.

There are no other NSPS applicable to this modification.

NESHAP:

(b) There are no National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) (326 IAC 14, 326 IAC 20 and 40 CFR Part 63) applicable to this proposed modification.

CAM:

(c) The unit does not use a control device to achieve compliance with any emission limitation or standard; therefore, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, CAM, is not applicable to this modification.

State Rule Applicability Determination

The following state rules are applicable to the source due to the modification:

326 IAC 2-2 and 2-3 (PSD and Emission Offset)
PSD and Emission Offset applicability is discussed under the Permit Level Determination – PSD and Emission Offset section.

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%) 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 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)
The north truck receiving area (P24), the north house bin loading area (P27), the truck soybean receiving area (P1), the truck and railcar soybean and hull receiving area (P2), the annex silo loading operation (P2A), the soybean storage system (P2B), and the soybean cleaning operation (P4) at this source are the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart DD (NSPS for Grain Elevators). Therefore, these operations are exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3, pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(c)(5) and 326 IAC 12, concerning new source performance standards.

Compliance Determination and Monitoring Requirements

Permits issued under 326 IAC 2-7 are required to ensure that sources can demonstrate compliance with all applicable state and federal rules on a continuous basis. All state and federal rules contain compliance provisions, however, these provisions do not always fulfill the requirement for a continuous demonstration. When this occurs, IDEM, OAQ in conjunction with the source, must develop specific conditions to satisfy 326 IAC 2-7-5. As a result, Compliance Determination Requirements are included in the permit. The Compliance determination requirements in Section D of the permit are those conditions that are found directly within state and federal rules and the violation of which serves as grounds for enforcement action.

If the Compliance Determination Requirements are not sufficient to demonstrate continuous compliance, they will be supplemented with Compliance Monitoring Requirements, also in Section D of the permit. Unlike Compliance Determination Requirements, failure to meet Compliance Monitoring conditions would serve as a trigger for corrective actions and not grounds for enforcement action. However, a violation in relation to a compliance monitoring condition will arise through a sources failure to take the appropriate corrective actions within a specific time period.

There are no new compliance monitoring or determination requirements as a result of this modification.

Proposed Changes

These changes listed below have been made to Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No.: 129-21079-00035. Deleted language appears as ~~strikeouts~~ and new language appears in **bold**:

Change 1:

OAQ has revised Section A.2 - Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary Information to reflect the new and modified emission units. Subsequent emissions units have been renumbered accordingly.

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

* * *

(i) One (1) soybean storage system, identified as P2B, constructed in 2002 **and approved for modification in 2009**, with a maximum throughput ~~rate~~ of ~~157,500~~ **940,240** tons per year, controlled by an oil application system, and consisting of the following:

(1) ~~One~~ **Two** (~~1~~ **2**) soybean silo**s (P2B and P2C)**, with a maximum **combined storage** capacity of ~~525,000~~ **1,177,000** bushels.

(2) ~~One~~ **Two** (~~1~~ **2**) ~~new~~ enclosed belt conveyor**s**.

(3) ~~One~~ **Two** (~~1~~ **2**) ~~new~~ enclosed drag conveyor**s**.

Under NSPS, Subpart DD, this soybean storage system is considered a grain handling operation.

* * *

Change 2:

The emission unit descriptions in Section D.2 have been revised to reflect the new and modified units.

SECTION D.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS – Grain Receiving and Handling

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

* * *

(i) One (1) soybean storage system, identified as P2B, constructed in 2002 **and approved for modification in 2009**, with a maximum throughput ~~rate~~ of ~~157,500~~ **940,240** tons per year, controlled by an oil application system, and consisting of the following:

(1) ~~One~~ **Two** (~~1~~ **2**) soybean silo**s (P2B and P2C)**, with a maximum **combined storage** capacity of ~~525,000~~ **1,177,000** bushels.

(2) ~~One~~ **Two** (~~1~~ **2**) ~~new~~ enclosed belt conveyor**s**.

(3) ~~One~~ **Two** (~~1~~ **2**) ~~new~~ enclosed drag conveyor**s**.

Under NSPS, Subpart DD, this soybean storage system is considered a grain handling operation.

* * *

Conclusion and Recommendation

The construction and operation of this proposed modification shall be subject to the conditions of the attached proposed Part 70 Minor Source Modification No.: 129-28356-00035 and Minor Permit Modification No.: 129-28372-00035, respectively. The staff recommends to the Commissioner that this Part 70 Minor Source Modification and Minor Permit Modification be approved.

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Company Name: Consolidated Grain and Barge Co.
Address City IN Zip: 2781 Bluff Road, Mount Vernon, IN 47620-0289
Minor Source Modification No.: 129-28356-00035
Minor Permit Modification No.: 129-28372-00035
Reviewer: C. Sullivan
Date: August 23, 2009

Existing Emission Calculations
PM and PM10 Emissions
From Soybean Storage Operation

1. Potential to Emit PM/PM10 Before Control:

Unit ID	Unit Description	Max. Throughput Rate (tons/hr)	Annual Throughput Limit (tons/yr)	Uncontrolled PM Emission Factor (lbs/ton)	PTE of PM before Control (lbs/hr)	PTE of PM before Control (tons/yr)	Uncontrolled PM10 Emission Factor (lbs/ton)	PTE of PM10 before Control (lbs/hr)	PTE of PM10 before Control (tons/yr)
P2B	Soybean Storage	1,140	940,240	0.025	28.5	11.8	0.0063	7.18	2.96
Total						**11.8**			**2.96**

* Note: Emission factors are from AP-42, Chapter 9.9.1- Grain Elevators, Table 9.9.1-1 (03/03)

Methodology

PTE of PM/PM10 before Control (lb/hr/unit) = Max. Throughput Rate (tons/hr) x Uncontrolled Emission Factor (lbs/ton)
PTE of PM/PM10 after Control (ton/yr) = Max. Throughput Rate (tons/yr) x Uncontrolled Emission Factor (lbs/ton) x 1 ton/2000 lb

2. Potential to Emit PM/PM10 after Control:

Unit ID	Unit Description	Control Device *	Control Efficiency (%)	PTE of PM before Control (lbs/hr)	PTE of PM after Control (tons/yr)	PTE of PM10 before Control (lbs/hr)	PTE of PM10 after Control (tons/yr)
P2B	Soybean Storage	Mineral Oil	60.0%	11.4	4.72	2.87	1.18
Total					**4.72**		**1.18**

PTE of PM/PM10 after Control (lbs/hr) = PTE of PM/PM10 before Control (lbs/hr) x (1-Control Efficiency)
PTE of PM/PM10 after Control (tons/yr) = PTE of PM/PM10 before Control (tons/yr) x (1-Control Efficiency)

* Note: Control from mineral oil application system not required to meet the soybean storage applicable emissions limit.

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Company Name: Consolidated Grain and Barge Co.
Address City IN Zip: 2781 Bluff Road, Mount Vernon, IN 47620-0289
Minor Source Modification No.: 129-28356-00035
Minor Permit Modification No.: 129-28372-00035
Reviewer: C. Sullivan
Date: August 23, 2009

Proposed Emission Calculations
PM and PM10 Emissions
From Soybean Storage Operation

1. Potential to Emit PM/PM10 Before Control:

Unit ID	Unit Description	Max. Throughput Rate (tons/hr)	Annual Throughput Limit (tons/yr)[1]	Uncontrolled PM Emission Factor (lbs/ton)*	PTE of PM before Control (lbs/hr)	PTE of PM before Control (tons/yr)	Uncontrolled PM10 Emission Factor (lbs/ton)	PTE of PM10 before Control (lbs/hr)	PTE of PM10 before Control (tons/yr)
Modified P2B	Soybean Storage	1,140	940,240	0.025	28.5	11.8	0.0063	14.36	2.96
Total						**11.8**			**2.96**

1 The annual throughput is currently 940,240 tons per year and will not change as a result of this modification.
* Note: Emission factors are from AP-42, Chapter 9.9.1- Grain Elevators, Table 9.9.1-1 (03/03)

PTE of PM/PM10 before Control (lb/hr/unit) = Max. Throughput Rate (tons/hr) x Uncontrolled Emission Factor (lbs/ton)
PTE of PM/PM10 before Control (ton/yr) = Max. Throughput Rate (tons/yr) x Uncontrolled Emission Factor (lbs/ton) x 1 ton/2000 lb

2. Potential to Emit PM/PM10 reflecting all limits after the modification:

Unit ID	Unit Description	Control Device *	Control Efficiency (%)	PTE of PM before Control (lbs/hr)	PTE of PM after Control (tons/yr)	PTE of PM10 before Control (lbs/hr)	PTE of PM10 after Control (tons/yr)
Modified P2B	Soybean Storage	Mineral Oil	60.0%	11.4	4.72	2.87	1.18
Total					**4.72**		**1.18**

PTE of PM/PM10 after Control (lbs/hr) = PTE of PM/PM10 before Control (lbs/hr) x (1-Control Efficiency)
PTE of PM/PM10 after Control (tons/yr) = PTE of PM/PM10 before Control (tons/yr) x (1-Control Efficiency)

* Note: Control from mineral oil application system not required to meet the soybean storage applicable emissions limit.