



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

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

TO: Interested Parties / Applicant

DATE: February 22, 2010

RE: Reclaimed Energy / 041-28479-00015

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

Notice of Decision: Approval – Effective Immediately

Please be advised that on behalf of the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Management, I have issued a decision regarding the enclosed matter. Pursuant to IC 13-17-3-4 and 326 IAC 2, this permit modification is effective immediately, unless a petition for stay of effectiveness is filed and granted, and may be revoked or modified in accordance with the provisions of IC 13-15-7-1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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Ms. Kellee Cobb
EHS Manager
1500 Western Ave.
Connersville, IN 47331

February 22, 2010

Re: 041-28479-00015
Significant Permit Modification to
Part 70 Renewal No.: T 041-21620-00015

Dear Ms. Cobb:

Reclaimed Energy was issued a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal on August 21, 2008 for a stationary chemical recycling source. A letter requesting changes to this permit was received on September 15, 2009. Pursuant to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7-12 a significant permit modification to this permit is hereby approved as described in the attached Technical Support Document.

The modification consists of changes in the notification and reporting conditions of the permit, required upon construction and start up of surface coating manufacturing process vessels WT1 and WT2.

All other conditions of the permit shall remain unchanged and in effect. 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 James Mackenzie, OAQ, 100 North Senate Avenue, MC 61-53, Room 1003, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46204-2251, or call at (800) 451-6027, and ask James Mackenzie or extension (3-2641), or dial (317) 233-2641.

Sincerely,

Tripurari P. Sinha, Ph. D., Section Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

TPS/jwm

Attachments:

Updated Permit
Technical Support Document
Addendum to Technical Support Document
Attachment A: 40 CFR 63, Subpart A, 63.6
Attachment B: 40 CFR 63, Subpart HHHHH
Calculations: 28479 calc.xls

cc: File – Fayette County
Fayette County Health Department
U.S. EPA, Region V
Compliance and Enforcement Branch (over)

Mr. Steven K. Wakefield
Reclaimed Energy
1402 N. Capitol Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46202



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Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

**Reclaimed Energy,
Division of Superior Oil Company, Inc.
1500 Western Avenue
Connersville, Indiana 47331**

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

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

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

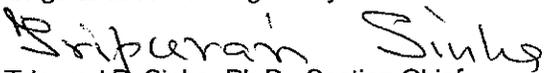
Operation Permit No.: T 041-21620-00015	
Original document signed by: Alfred C. Dumauval, Ph.D., Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: August 21, 2008 Expiration Date: August 21, 2013
First Administrative Amendment No.: T 041-26978-00015 Second Administrative Amendment No.: T 041-27080-00015 Third Administrative Amendment No.: T 041-28034-00015	
First Significant Permit Modification No.: 041-28479-00015	
Original document signed by:  Tripurari B. Sinha, Ph.D., Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: February 22, 2010 Expiration Date: August 21, 2013

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SECTION A

SOURCE SUMMARY

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

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

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary chemical recycling source.

Source Address:	1500 Western Avenue, Connersville, Indiana 47331
Mailing Address:	1402 N. Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46202
General Source Phone Number:	(765) 825-7107
SIC Code:	7389, 7398, 7399, 2869
County Location:	Fayette
Source Location Status:	Attainment for all criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 Operating Permit Program Minor Source Under PSD Rules Major Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Not 1 of 28 Source Categories

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

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

- (a) One (1) natural gas-fired fire tube boiler, identified as EU-BO 1, installed in 1981, exhausted through Stack S 1, heat input capacity: 25.11 million British thermal units per hour.
- (b) One (1) vacuum distillation unit, identified as EU-VD 1, rated at 1.7 million British thermal units per hour, consisting one (1) vacuum pot, one (1) vacuum column, and one (1) vacuum condenser, equipped with a 600 gallon distillate receiver, identified as EU-TK 22, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, installed in 1997, exhausting through Stacks VD 1 and FI 1, capacity: 9,600 gallons per 24 hours, holding capacity: 3,300 gallons of solvent. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (c) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 23, installed in 1998, capacity: 2,000 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (d) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 24, installed in 1998, capacity: 2,000 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (e) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 25, installed in 1998, capacity: 2,000 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (f) One (1) fractionation column No.1, identified as EU-Col 1, heat input capacity: 0.522 million British thermal units per hour, attached to 275 gallon distillate receiver, identified as EU-TK18, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, installed in 1983, exhausted through Stacks CV 1 and FI 1, throughput capacity: 9,600 gallons of solvent per 24 hours, holding capacity: 3,300 gallons of solvent per batch. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery

Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.

- (g) One (1) fractionation column No.2, identified as EU-Col 2, rated at 0.522 million British thermal units per hour, attached to 275 gallon distillate receiver, identified as EU-TK19, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, installed in 1984, exhausted through Stacks CV 2 and FI 1, throughput capacity: 9,600 gallons of solvent per 24 hours, holding capacity: 3,300 gallons of solvent per batch. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (h) One (1) vacuum pump, identified as EU-VP 1, installed in 1994, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, exhausted through Stacks VP 1 and FI 1, capacity: 275 cubic feet per minute peak. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (i) One (1) pot still, identified as EU-DP 1, installed in 1992, attached to 275 gallon distillate receiver, identified as EU-TK20, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, exhausted through Stack DP 1 and FI 1, throughput capacity: 9,600 gallons of solvent per 24 hours, holding capacity: 3,300 gallons of solvent per batch. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (j) One (1) thin film evaporator No.1, identified as EU-TF 1, installed in 1984, equipped with a 450 gallon day tank, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, exhausted through Stacks TF 1 and FI 1, throughput capacity: 14,400 gallons of solvent per twenty-four (24) hour period. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA this is considered an affected facility.
- (k) One (1) thin film evaporator No.2, identified as EU-TF 2, installed in 1990, equipped with a 350 gallon day tank, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, exhausted through Stacks TF 2 and FI 1, throughput capacity: 14,400 gallons of solvent per 24 hours. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (l) One (1) mixed solvent (molecular sieve) dryer, identified as EU-MS 1, installed in 1995, exhausted through Stack MS1, capacity: 6,500 gallons per batch, one (1) batch per 13.5 hours.
- (m) One (1) natural gas-fired fume incinerator (catalytic thermal oxidizer), identified as FI 1, rated at 1.0 million British thermal units per hour, installed August 2008, exhausted through Stack FI 1, exhaust rate: operated at - 2,500 cubic feet per minute; rated at - 3500 cubic feet minute. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, this is an affected facility.
- (n) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 1, installed in 1990, capacity: 6,500 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (o) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 2, installed in 1981, capacity: 6,800 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (p) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 3, installed in 1983, capacity: 6,000 gallons of volatile organic compounds.

- (q) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 4, installed in 1983, capacity: 4,500 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (r) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 5, installed in 2004, capacity: 3,000 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (s) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 6, installed in 1985, capacity: 1,000 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (t) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 7, installed in 1985, capacity: 1,550 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (u) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 8, installed in 1985, capacity: 1,550 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (v) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 9, installed in 1990, capacity: 1,800 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (w) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 10, installed in 1990, capacity: 6,500 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (x) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 11, installed in 1990, capacity: 3,000 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (y) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 12, installed in 1990, capacity: 6,500 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (z) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 13, installed in 1991, capacity: 6,500 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (aa) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 14, installed in 1991, capacity: 6,500 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (bb) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 15, installed in 1991, capacity: 6,500 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (cc) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 16, installed in 1991, capacity: 6,500 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (dd) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 17, installed in 1991, capacity: 6,500 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (ee) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 30, installed in 1983, capacity: 6,900 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (ff) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 31, installed in 1983, capacity: 6,900 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (gg) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 32, installed in 1983, capacity: 6,900 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (hh) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 33, installed in 1983, capacity: 6,900 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.

- (ii) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 34, installed in 1984, capacity: 4,700 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (jj) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 35, installed in 1984, capacity: 4,700 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (kk) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 36, installed in 1984, capacity: 4,700 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (ll) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 37, installed in 1984, capacity: 4,700 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (mm) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 38, installed in 1983, capacity: 10,000 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (nn) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 39, installed in 2002, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, capacity: 10,500 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste and still bottoms. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, this is considered an affected facility.
- (oo) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 40, installed in 1984, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, capacity: 3,300 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste and still bottoms. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (pp) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 41, installed in 1984, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, capacity: 3,300 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste and still bottoms. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (qq) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 42, installed in 1984, capacity: 5,100 gallons of process water. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (rr) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 50, installed in 1992, capacity: 6,900 gallons of waste volatile organic compounds. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (ss) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 51, installed in 1995, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, capacity: 6,800 gallons of volatile organic compounds and distillation heels. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, this is considered an affected facility.
- (tt) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 52, installed in 1995, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, capacity: 6,900 gallons of volatile organic compounds. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, this is considered an affected facility.
- (uu) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 53, installed in 1995, vented to a

catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, capacity: 6,900 gallons of volatile organic compounds. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, this is considered an affected facility.

- (vv) One (1) over pressurization temporary accumulation vessel, identified as EU-V 61, installed in 1997, attached to the catalytic thermal oxidizer, capacity: 165 gallons. Under 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (ww) Small pilot solvent recycling unit, identified as EU-SP, attached to the catalytic thermal oxidizer, batch capacity: 165 gallons.
- (xx) One (1) solid dispersion unit, identified as EU-SD 1, consisting of one (1) 250 gallon tub and one (1) dispenser, exhausted through Stacks SD 1 and FI 1, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, throughput capacity: 4,800 gallons per day. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and PP, this is considered an affected facility.

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

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

- (a) Natural gas-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than ten million (10,000,000) British thermal units per hour, consisting of the following emission unit:
 - One (1) natural gas-fired fire tube boiler, installed in 1998, exhausting through Stack S-2, heat input capacity: 8.4 million British thermal units per hour. [326 IAC 6-2]
- (b) 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]
- (c) The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment. [326 IAC 6-3-2].
- (d) The following operations with emissions below exemption levels in 326 IAC 2-1.1-3 including the following:
 - (1) Two (2) parts washers, using a methyl pyrrolidone and dibasic ester blend as solvent [326 IAC 8-3-2] [326 IAC 8-3-5].
 - (2) One mixing tank, identified as WX-1, permitted in 2008, with an approximate capacity of 330 gallons,
 - (3) One mixing tank, identified as WX-2, permitted in 2008, with an approximate capacity of 225 gallons.
 - (4) Two (2) mixing tanks, identified as WT1 and WT2, permitted in 2009, with an approximate capacity of 650 gallons.
 - (5) One (1) storage tank for mineral spirits, identified as EU-TK21, with a storage capacity of 10,000 gallons.
 - (6) One (1) mixing tank, identified as GM-1, for mixing mineral spirits, gilsonite powder and other compounds, with a maximum capacity of 4400 gallons.

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, T 041-21620-00015, is issued for a fixed term of five (5) years from the issuance date of this permit, as determined in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3-5(f) and IC 13-15-5-3. Subsequent revisions, modifications, or amendments of this permit do not affect the expiration date of this permit.
- (b) If IDEM, OAQ, upon receiving a timely and complete renewal permit application, fails to issue or deny the permit renewal prior to the expiration date of this permit, this existing permit shall not expire and all terms and conditions shall continue in effect, including any permit shield provided in 326 IAC 2-7-15, until the renewal permit has been issued or denied.

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

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

- (a) the condition is modified in a subsequent permit action pursuant to Title I of the Clean Air Act; or
- (b) the emission unit to which the condition pertains permanently ceases operation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) The Permittee shall furnish to IDEM, OAQ, within a reasonable time, any information that IDEM, OAQ may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The submittal by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). Upon request, the Permittee shall also furnish to IDEM, OAQ copies of records required to be kept by this permit.
- (b) For information furnished by the Permittee to IDEM, OAQ, the Permittee may include a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 326 IAC 17.1. When furnishing copies of requested records directly to U.S. EPA, the Permittee may assert a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 40 CFR 2, Subpart B.

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

- (a) Where specifically designated by this permit or required by an applicable requirement, any

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

- (b) One (1) certification shall be included, using the attached Certification Form, with each submittal requiring certification. One (1) certification may cover multiple forms in one (1) submittal.
- (c) The "responsible official" is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

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

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

and

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

- (b) The annual compliance certification report required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.
- (c) The annual compliance certification report shall include the following:
 - (1) The appropriate identification of each term or condition of this permit that is the basis of the certification;
 - (2) The compliance status;
 - (3) Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;
 - (4) The methods used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period consistent with 326 IAC 2-7-5(3); and
 - (5) Such other facts, as specified in Sections D of this permit, as IDEM, OAQ may require to determine the compliance status of the source.

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

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

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

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

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

Telephone Number: 1-800-451-6027 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance Section), or
Telephone Number: 317-233-0178 (ask for Compliance Section)
Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865
 - (5) For each emergency lasting one (1) hour or more, the Permittee submitted the attached Emergency Occurrence Report Form or its equivalent, either by mail or facsimile to:

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 require-

ment 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 T 041-21620-00015 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either:
 - (1) incorporated as originally stated,
 - (2) revised under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5, or
 - (3) deleted under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5.
- (b) Provided that all terms and conditions are accurately reflected in this permit, all previous registrations and permits are superseded by this Part 70 operating permit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) This permit may be modified, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a Part 70 Operating Permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this permit. [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(C)] The notification by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (b) This permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the circumstances listed in IC 13-15-7-2 or if IDEM, OAQ determines any of the following:
- (1) That this permit contains a material mistake.
 - (2) That inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions.
 - (3) That this permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with an applicable requirement. [326 IAC 2-7-9(a)(3)]
- (c) Proceedings by IDEM, OAQ to reopen and revise this permit shall follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of this permit for which cause to reopen exists. Such reopening and revision shall be made as expeditiously as practicable. [326 IAC 2-7-9(b)]
- (d) The reopening and revision of this permit, under 326 IAC 2-7-9(a), shall not be initiated before notice of such intent is provided to the Permittee by IDEM, OAQ at least thirty (30) days in advance of the date this permit is to be reopened, except that IDEM, OAQ may

provide a shorter time period in the case of an emergency. [326 IAC 2-7-9(c)]

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

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

Request for renewal shall be submitted to:
Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

- (b) A timely renewal application is one that is:
- (1) Submitted at least nine (9) months prior to the date of the expiration of this permit; and
 - (2) If the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.
- (c) If the Permittee submits a timely and complete application for renewal of this permit, the source's failure to have a permit is not a violation of 326 IAC 2-7 until IDEM, OAQ takes final action on the renewal application, except that this protection shall cease to apply if, subsequent to the completeness determination, the Permittee fails to submit by the deadline specified in writing by IDEM, OAQ any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

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

- (a) Permit amendments and modifications are governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-11 or 326 IAC 2-7-12 whenever the Permittee seeks to amend or modify this permit.
- (b) Any application requesting an amendment or modification of this permit shall be submitted to:
- Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
Any such application shall be certified by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (c) The Permittee may implement administrative amendment changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request. [326 IAC 2-7-11 (c)(3)]

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

- (a) No Part 70 permit revision shall be required under any approved economic incentives,

marketable Part 70 permits, emissions trading, and other similar programs or processes for changes that are provided for in a Part 70 permit.

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

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

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

- (1) The changes are not modifications under any provision of Title I of the Clean Air Act;
- (2) Any preconstruction approval required by 326 IAC 2-7-10.5 has been obtained;
- (3) The changes do not result in emissions which exceed the limitations provided in this permit (whether expressed herein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions);
- (4) The Permittee notifies the:

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

and

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) A brief description of the change within the source;
- (2) The date on which the change will occur;

- (3) Any change in emissions; and
- (4) Any permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change.

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

- (c) Emission Trades [326 IAC 2-7-20(c)]
The Permittee may trade emissions increases and decreases at the source, where the applicable SIP provides for such emission trades without requiring a permit revision, subject to the constraints of Section (a) of this condition and those in 326 IAC 2-7-20(c).
- (d) Alternative Operating Scenarios [326 IAC 2-7-20(d)]
The Permittee may make changes at the source within the range of alternative operating scenarios that are described in the terms and conditions of this permit in accordance with 326 IAC 2-7-5(9). No prior notification of IDEM, OAQ, or U.S. EPA is required.
- (e) Backup fuel switches specifically addressed in, and limited under, Section D of this permit shall not be considered alternative operating scenarios. Therefore, the notification requirements of part (a) of this condition do not apply.

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

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

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

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

- (a) Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a Part 70 source is located, or emissions related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- (b) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, have access to and copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- (c) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit;
- (d) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, sample or monitor substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements; and
- (e) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, utilize any photographic, recording, testing, monitoring, or other equipment for the purpose of assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) The Permittee shall pay annual fees to IDEM, OAQ within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of a billing. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-19(b), if the Permittee does not receive a bill from IDEM, OAQ the applicable fee is due April 1 of each year.
- (b) Except as provided in 326 IAC 2-7-19(e), failure to pay may result in administrative enforcement action or revocation of this permit.
- (c) The Permittee may call the following telephone numbers: 1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-4230 (ask for OAQ, Billing, Licensing, and Training Section), to determine the appropriate permit fee.

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

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

SECTION C SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS

Entire Source

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

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e)(2), particulate emissions from any process not exempt under 326 IAC 6-3-1(b) or (c) which has a maximum process weight rate less than one hundred (100) pounds per hour and the methods in 326 IAC 6-3-2(b) through (d) do not apply shall not exceed five hundred fifty-one thousandths (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 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 two hundred sixty (260) linear feet on pipes or one hundred sixty (160) square feet on other facility components, or at least thirty-five (35) cubic feet on all facility components, then the notification requirements of 326 IAC 14-10-3 are mandatory. All demolition projects require notification whether or not asbestos is present.
- (b) The Permittee shall ensure that a written notification is sent on a form provided by the Commissioner at least ten (10) working days before asbestos stripping or removal work or before demolition begins, per 326 IAC 14-10-3, and shall update such notice as necessary, including, but not limited to the following:
 - (1) When the amount of affected asbestos containing material increases or decreases by at least twenty percent (20%); or

- (2) If there is a change in the following:
 - (A) Asbestos removal or demolition start date;
 - (B) Removal or demolition contractor; or
 - (C) Waste disposal site.
- (c) The Permittee shall ensure that the notice is postmarked or delivered according to the guidelines set forth in 326 IAC 14-10-3(2).
- (d) The notice to be submitted shall include the information enumerated in 326 IAC 14-10-3(3).

All required notifications shall be submitted to:
Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-52 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

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

- (e) **Procedures for Asbestos Emission Control**
The Permittee shall comply with the applicable emission control procedures in 326 IAC 14-10-4 and 40 CFR 61.145(c). Per 326 IAC 14-10-1, emission control requirements are applicable for any removal or disturbance of RACM greater than three (3) linear feet on pipes or three (3) square feet on any other facility components or a total of at least seventy-five hundredths (0.75) cubic feet on all facility components.
- (f) **Demolition and Renovation**
The Permittee shall thoroughly inspect the affected facility or part of the facility where the demolition or renovation will occur for the presence of asbestos pursuant to 40 CFR 61.145(a).
- (g) **Indiana Accredited Asbestos Inspector**
The Permittee shall comply with 326 IAC 14-10-1(a) that requires the owner or operator, prior to a renovation/demolition, to use an Indiana Accredited Asbestos Inspector to thoroughly inspect the affected portion of the facility for the presence of asbestos.

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

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

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

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

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

Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

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

- (b) The Permittee shall notify IDEM, OAQ of the actual test date at least fourteen (14) days prior to the actual test date. The notification submitted by the Permittee does not require certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-6-4(b), all test reports must be received by IDEM, OAQ not later than forty-five (45) days after the completion of the testing. An extension may be granted by IDEM, OAQ if the Permittee submits to IDEM, OAQ a reasonable written explanation not later than five (5) days prior to the end of the initial forty-five (45) day period.

Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

C.8 Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C.11 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 August 6, 2001.
- (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.12 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.13 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.14 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

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

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

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

C.15 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)(2), starting in 2005 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.16 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

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

request. If the Commissioner makes a request for records to the Permittee, the Permittee shall furnish the records to the Commissioner within a reasonable time.

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

C.17 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stratospheric Ozone Protection

C.18 Compliance with 40 CFR 82 and 326 IAC 22-1

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

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

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

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

SECTION D.1

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Natural gas-fired boiler

- (a) One (1) natural gas-fired fire tube boiler, identified as EU-BO 1, installed in 1981, exhausted through Stack S 1, heat input capacity: 25.11 million British thermal units per hour.

(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.1.1 Particulate [326 IAC 6-2-3]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-3(e), particulate emissions from the natural gas-fired fire tube boiler, identified as EU-BO 1, shall not exceed 0.6 lb/mmBtu heat input.

D.1.2 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 the natural gas-fired fire tube boiler, identified as EU-BO 1.

SECTION D.2

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Recovery, Distillation and Storage Tanks

- (b) One (1) vacuum distillation unit, identified as EU-VD 1, rated at 1.7 million British thermal units per hour, consisting one (1) vacuum pot, one (1) vacuum column, and one(1) vacuum condenser, equipped with a 600 gallon distillate receiver, identified as EU-TK 22, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, installed in 1997, exhausting through Stacks VD 1 and FI 1, capacity: 9,600 gallons per 24 hours, holding capacity: 3,300 gallons of solvent. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (c) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 23, installed in 1998, capacity: 2,000 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (e) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 24, installed in 1998, capacity: 2,000 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (e) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 25, installed in 1998, capacity: 2,000 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (f) One (1) fractionation column No.1, identified as EU-Col 1, heat input capacity: 0.522 million British thermal units per hour, attached to 275 gallon distillate receiver, identified as EU-TK18, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, installed in 1983, exhausted through Stacks CV 1 and FI 1, throughput capacity: 9,600 gallons of solvent per 24 hours, holding capacity: 3,300 gallons of solvent per batch. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (g) One (1) fractionation column No.2, identified as EU-Col 2, rated at 0.522 million British thermal units per hour, attached to 275 gallon distillate receiver, identified as EU-TK19, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, installed in 1984, exhausted through Stacks CV 2 and FI 1, throughput capacity: 9,600 gallons of solvent per 24 hours, holding capacity: 3,300 gallons of solvent per batch. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (h) One (1) vacuum pump, identified as EU-VP 1, installed in 1994, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, exhausted through Stacks VP 1 and FI 1, capacity: 275 cubic feet per minute peak. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (i) One (1) pot still, identified as EU-DP 1, installed in 1992, attached to 275 gallon distillate receiver, identified as EU-TK20, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, exhausted through Stack DP 1 and FI 1, throughput capacity: 9,600 gallons of solvent per 24 hours, holding capacity: 3,300 gallons of solvent per batch. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (j) One (1) thin film evaporator No.1, identified as EU-TF 1, installed in 1984, equipped with a 450 gallon day tank, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, exhausted through Stacks TF 1 and FI 1, throughput capacity: 14,400 gallons of solvent per twenty-four (24) hour period. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA this is considered an affected facility.

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Recovery, Distillation and Storage Tanks (continued)

- (k) One (1) thin film evaporator No.2, identified as EU-TF 2, installed in 1990, equipped with a 350 gallon day tank, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, exhausted through Stacks TF 2 and FI 1, throughput capacity: 14,400 gallons of solvent per 24 hours. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (l) One (1) mixed solvent (molecular sieve) dryer, identified as EU-MS 1, installed in 1995, exhausted through Stack MS1, capacity: 6,500 gallons per batch, one (1) batch per 13.5 hours.
- (m) One (1) natural gas-fired fume incinerator (catalytic thermal oxidizer), identified as FI 1, rated at 1.0 million British thermal units per hour, installed August 2008, exhausted through Stack FI 1, exhaust rate: operated at - 2500 cubic feet per minute; rated at 3,500 cubic feet per minute. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, this is an affected facility.
- (n) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 1, installed in 1990, capacity: 6,500 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (o) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 2, installed in 1981, capacity: 6,800 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (p) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 3, installed in 1983, capacity: 6,000 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (q) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 4, installed in 1983, capacity: 4,500 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (r) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 5, installed in 2004, capacity: 3,000 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (s) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 6, installed in 1985, capacity: 1,000 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (t) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 7, installed in 1985, capacity: 1,550 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (u) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 8, installed in 1985, capacity: 1,550 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (v) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 9, installed in 1990, capacity: 1,800 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (w) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 10, installed in 1990, capacity: 6,500 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (x) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 11, installed in 1990, capacity: 3,000 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (y) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 12, installed in 1990, capacity: 6,500 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (z) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 13, installed in 1991, capacity: 6,500 gallons of volatile organic compounds.

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Recovery, Distillation and Storage Tanks (continued)

- (aa) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 14, installed in 1991, capacity: 6,500 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (bb) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 15, installed in 1991, capacity: 6,500 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (cc) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 16, installed in 1991, capacity: 6,500 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (dd) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 17, installed in 1991, capacity: 6,500 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
- (ee) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 30, installed in 1983, capacity: 6,900 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (ff) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 31, installed in 1983, capacity: 6,900 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (gg) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 32, installed in 1983, capacity: 6,900 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (hh) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 33, installed in 1983, capacity: 6,900 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (ii) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 34, installed in 1984, capacity: 4,700 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (jj) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 35, installed in 1984, capacity: 4,700 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (kk) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 36, installed in 1984, capacity: 4,700 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (ll) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 37, installed in 1984, capacity: 4,700 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (mm) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 38, installed in 1983, capacity: 10,000 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (nn) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 39, installed in 2002, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, capacity: 10,500 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste and still bottoms. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, this is considered an affected facility.

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Recovery, Distillation and Storage Tanks (continued)

- (oo) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 40, installed in 1984, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, capacity: 3,300 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste and still bottoms. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
 - (pp) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 41, installed in 1984, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, capacity: 3,300 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste and still bottoms. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
 - (qq) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 42, installed in 1984, capacity: 5,100 gallons of process water. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
 - (rr) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 50, installed in 1992, capacity: 6,900 gallons of waste volatile organic compounds. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
 - (ss) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 51, installed in 1995, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, capacity: 6,800 gallons of volatile organic compounds and distillation heels. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, this is considered an affected facility.
 - (tt) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 52, installed in 1995, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, capacity: 6,900 gallons of volatile organic compounds. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, this is considered an affected facility.
 - (uu) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 53, installed in 1995, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, capacity: 6,900 gallons of volatile organic compounds. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, this is considered an affected facility.
 - (vv) One (1) over pressurization temporary accumulation vessel, identified as EU-V 61, installed in 1997, attached to the catalytic thermal oxidizer, capacity: 165 gallons. Under 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
 - (ww) Small pilot solvent recycling unit, identified as EU-SP, attached to the catalytic thermal oxidizer, batch capacity: 165 gallons.
 - (xx) One (1) solid dispersion unit, identified as EU-SD 1, consisting of one (1) 250 gallon tub and one (1) dispenser, exhausted through Stacks SD 1 and FI 1, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, throughput capacity: 4,800 gallons per day. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and PP, this is considered an affected facility.
- (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 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-6]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6 (New facilities; general reduction requirements) and Part 70 Operating Permit (T041-6719-00015) issued June 1, 2001:

- (a) the as-installed catalytic thermal oxidizer is the Best Available Control Technology and shall be operated at all times when any of the following are in operation:
- (1) the vacuum distillation unit (EU-VD 1),
 - (2) the fractionation columns (EU-Col 1 or EU-Col 2),
 - (3) the vacuum pump (EU-VP 1),
 - (4) the pot still 1 (EU-DP 1), or
 - (5) the thin film evaporators No. 1 or No. 2 (EU-TF 1 or EU-TF 2).
- (b) the volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions shall not exceed 58.9 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period for all facilities equipped with the catalytic thermal oxidizer and other recycling/processing operations to be calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{VOC emissions} = \text{Input VOC} * (1 - \text{overall control efficiency of the thermal oxidizer}) + \sum(\text{uncontrolled VOC input} * \text{emission factor}).$$

D.2.2 Catalytic Thermal Oxidizer Operation

In order to comply with Condition D.2.1, the catalytic thermal oxidizer shall operate at all times that EU-VD 1, EU-Col 1, EU-Col 2, EU-VP 1, EU-DP1, EU-TF 1, or EU-TF 2 are operated. When operating, the catalytic thermal oxidizer shall maintain a minimum operating temperature of 650° Fahrenheit, or a temperature, fan amperage, and duct pressure determined in the most recent compliant stack test, to maintain a minimum ninety (90) percent destruction of the volatile organic compound (VOC) captured pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6.

D.2.3 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 all the facilities described above and for the catalytic thermal oxidizer that controls emissions from EU-VD 1, EU-Col 1, EU-Col 2, EU-VP 1, EU-DP1, EU-TF 1, and EU-TF 2.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.2.4 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

The Permittee shall perform overall VOC control efficiency testing of the catalytic thermal oxidizer utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner and every five (5) years from the last valid compliance demonstration with the initial test conducted within 180 days of issuance of this permit. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section C - Performance Testing.

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

D.2.5 Monitoring

The exhaust temperature of the catalytic thermal oxidizer shall be observed on each day that any of the facilities listed in Condition D.2.1 are operated. If a condition exists which should result in a response step, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Failure to take response steps in accordance with

Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

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

D.2.6 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document compliance with Condition D.2.1(b), the Permittee shall maintain records at the source of the materials used that contain any VOCs. The records shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC usage limit pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6.
- (b) To document compliance with Condition D.2.5, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the exhaust temperature of the catalytic thermal oxidizer. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when an exhaust temperature is not taken and the reason for the lack of an exhaust temperature (e.g., the catalytic thermal oxidizer 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.3

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

- (a) Natural gas-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than ten million (10,000,000) British thermal units per hour, consisting of the following emission units:
 - One (1) natural gas-fired fire tube boiler, installed in 1998, exhausting through Stack S-2, heat input capacity: 8.4 million British thermal units per hour. [326 IAC 6-2-4]
- (b) 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]
- (c) The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment. [326 IAC 6-3-2].
- (d) The following operations with emissions below exemption levels in 326 IAC 2-1.1-3, including the following:
 - (1) Two (2) parts washers, using a methyl pyrrolidone and dibasic ester blend as solvent [326 IAC 8-3-2] [326 IAC 8-3-5].
 - (2) One mixing tank, identified as WX-1, permitted in 2008, with an approximate capacity of 330 gallons
 - (3) One mixing tank, identified as WX-2, permitted in 2008, with an approximate capacity of 330 gallons.
 - (4) Two (2) mixing tanks, identified as WT1 and WT2, permitted in 2009, with an approximate capacity of 650 gallons.
 - (5) One (1) storage tank for mineral spirits, identified as EU-TK21, with a storage capacity of 10,000 gallons.
 - (6) One (1) mixing tank, identified as GM-1, for mixing mineral spirits, gilsonite powder and other compounds, with a maximum capacity of 4400 gallons.

(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 Particulate [326 IAC 6-2-4]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating) the PM emissions from the insignificant natural gas-fired fire tube boiler, shall not exceed 0.437 pounds of PM per million British thermal unit.

D.3.2 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.3.3 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.

D.3.4 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emissions from the following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment shall be limited to five hundred fifty-one thousandths (0.551) pound per hour.

SECTION E.1

NESHAP V FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

NESHAP V

- (b) One (1) vacuum distillation unit, identified as EU-VD 1, rated at 1.7 million British thermal units per hour, consisting one (1) vacuum pot, one (1) vacuum column, and one(1) vacuum condenser, equipped with a 600 gallon distillate receiver, identified as EU-TK 22, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, installed in 1997, exhausting through Stacks VD 1 and FI 1, capacity: 9,600 gallons per 24 hours, holding capacity: 3,300 gallons of solvent. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (f) One (1) fractionation column No.1, identified as EU-Col 1, heat input capacity: 0.522 million British thermal units per hour, attached to 275 gallon distillate receiver, identified as EU-TK18, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, installed in 1983, exhausted through Stacks CV 1 and FI 1, throughput capacity: 9,600 gallons of solvent per 24 hours, holding capacity: 3,300 gallons of solvent per batch. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (g) One (1) fractionation column No.2, identified as EU-Col 2, rated at 0.522 million British thermal units per hour, attached to 275 gallon distillate receiver, identified as EU-TK19, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, installed in 1984, exhausted through Stacks CV 2 and FI 1, throughput capacity: 9,600 gallons of solvent per 24 hours, holding capacity: 3,300 gallons of solvent per batch. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (h) One (1) vacuum pump, identified as EU-VP 1, installed in 1994, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, exhausted through Stacks VP 1 and FI 1, capacity: 275 cubic feet per minute peak. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (i) One (1) pot still, identified as EU-DP 1, installed in 1992, attached to 275 gallon distillate receiver, identified as EU-TK20, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, exhausted through Stack DP 1 and FI 1, throughput capacity: 9,600 gallons of solvent per 24 hours, holding capacity: 3,300 gallons of solvent per batch. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (j) One (1) thin film evaporator No.1, identified as EU-TF 1, installed in 1984, equipped with a 450 gallon day tank, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, exhausted through Stacks TF 1 and FI 1, throughput capacity: 14,400 gallons of solvent per twenty-four (24) hour period. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA this is considered an affected facility.
- (k) One (1) thin film evaporator No.2, identified as EU-TF 2, installed in 1990, equipped with a 350 gallon day tank, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, exhausted through Stacks TF 2 and FI 1, throughput capacity: 14,400 gallons of solvent per 24 hours. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.

NESHAP V (continued)

- (m) One (1) natural gas-fired fume incinerator (catalytic thermal oxidizer), identified as FI 1, rated at 1.5 million British thermal units per hour, installed December 1997, exhausted through Stack FI 1, exhaust rate: 2,500 cubic feet per minute. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, this is an affected facility.
- (ee) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 30, installed in 1983, capacity: 6,900 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (ff) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 31, installed in 1983, capacity: 6,900 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (gg) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 32, installed in 1983, capacity: 6,900 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (hh) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 33, installed in 1983, capacity: 6,900 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (ii) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 34, installed in 1984, capacity: 4,700 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (jj) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 35, installed in 1984, capacity: 4,700 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (kk) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 36, installed in 1984, capacity: 4,700 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (ll) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 37, installed in 1984, capacity: 4,700 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (mm) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 38, installed in 1983, capacity: 10,000 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (nn) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 39, installed in 2002, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, capacity: 10,500 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste and still bottoms. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, this is considered an affected facility.
- (oo) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 40, installed in 1984, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, capacity: 3,300 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste and still bottoms. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.

NESHAP V (continued)

- (pp) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 41, installed in 1984, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, capacity: 3,300 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste and still bottoms. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (qq) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 42, installed in 1984, capacity: 5,100 gallons of process water. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (rr) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 50, installed in 1992, capacity: 6,900 gallons of waste volatile organic compounds. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (ss) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 51, installed in 1995, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, capacity: 6,800 gallons of volatile organic compounds and distillation heels. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, this is considered an affected facility.
- (tt) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 52, installed in 1995, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, capacity: 6,900 gallons of volatile organic compounds. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, this is considered an affected facility.
- (uu) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 53, installed in 1995, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, capacity: 6,900 gallons of volatile organic compounds. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, this is considered an affected facility.
- (vv) One (1) over pressurization temporary accumulation vessel, identified as EU-V 61, installed in 1997, attached to the catalytic thermal oxidizer, capacity: 165 gallons. Under 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (ww) Small pilot solvent recycling unit, identified as EU-SP, attached to the catalytic thermal oxidizer, batch capacity: 165 gallons.
- (xx) One (1) solid dispersion unit, identified as EU-SD 1, consisting of one (1) 250 gallon tub and one (1) dispenser, exhausted through Stacks SD 1 and FI 1, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, throughput capacity: 4,800 gallons per day. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and PP, this is considered an affected facility.

(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)]

E.1.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP, Subpart V [326 IAC 14-8] [40 CFR Part 61, Subpart A]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7565 the Permittee shall comply with the provisions 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 14-8 for EU-VD 1/EU-TK 22, EU-Co1 1/EU-TK 18, EU-Co1 2/EU-TK 19, EU-VP 1, EU-DP 1/EU-TK 20, EU-TF 1, EU-TF 2, FI 1, EU-TK 40, EU-TK 41, EU-V 61 EU-TK 30, EU-TK 31, EU-TK 32, EU-TK 33, EU-TK 34, EU-TK 35, EU-TK 36, EU-TK 37, EU-TK 38, EU-TK 39, EU-TK 42, EU-TK 50, EU-TK 51, EU-TK 52, EU-TK 53, and EU-SD 1, as specified by 40 CFR 61.240(b).

E.1.2 NESHAP, Subpart V, Requirements [40 CFR Part 61, Subpart V] [326 IAC 14-8]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart V, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart V, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 14-8 for the EU-VD 1/EU-TK 22, EU-Col 1/EU-TK 18, EU-Col 2/EU-TK 19, EU-VP 1, EU-DP 1/EU-TK 20, EU-TF 1, EU-TF 2, FI 1, EU-TK 40, EU-TK 41, EU-V 61 EU-TK 30, EU-TK 31, EU-TK 32, EU-TK 33, EU-TK 34, EU-TK 35, EU-TK 36, EU-TK 37, EU-TK 38, EU-TK 39, EU-TK 42, EU-TK 50, EU-TK 51, EU-TK 52, EU-TK 53, and EU-SD 1, as specified as follows.

§ 61.240 Applicability and designation of sources.

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to each of the following sources that are intended to operate in volatile hazardous air pollutant (VHAP) service: pumps, compressors, pressure relief devices, sampling connection systems, open-ended valves or lines, valves, connectors, surge control vessels, bottoms receivers, and control devices or systems required by this subpart.

(b) The provisions of this subpart apply to the sources listed in paragraph (a) after the date of promulgation of a specific subpart in part 61.

(c) While the provisions of this subpart are effective, a source to which this subpart applies that is also subject to the provisions of 40 CFR part 60 only will be required to comply with the provisions of this subpart.

§ 61.241 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Act, in subpart A of part 61, or in specific subparts of part 61; and the following terms shall have specific meaning given them:

Bottoms receiver means a tank that collects distillation bottoms before the stream is sent for storage or for further downstream processing.

Closed-vent system means a system that is not open to atmosphere and that is composed of hard-piping, ductwork, connections, and, if necessary, flow-inducing devices that transport gas or vapor from a piece or pieces of equipment to a control device or back to a process.

Connector means flanged, screwed, welded, or other joined fittings used to connect two pipe lines or a pipe line and a piece of equipment. For the purpose of reporting and recordkeeping, connector means flanged fittings that are not covered by insulation or other materials that prevent location of the fittings.

Control device means an enclosed combustion device, vapor recovery system, or flare.

Double block and bleed system means two block valves connected in series with a bleed valve or line that can vent the line between the two block valves.

Duct work means a conveyance system such as those commonly used for heating and ventilation systems. It is often made of sheet metal and often has sections connected by screws or crimping. Hard-piping is not ductwork.

Equipment means each pump, compressor, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, valve, connector, surge control vessel, bottoms receiver in VHAP service, and any control devices or systems required by this subpart.

First attempt at repair means to take rapid action for the purpose of stopping or reducing leakage of organic material to atmosphere using best practices.

In gas/vapor service means that a piece of equipment contains process fluid that is in the gaseous state at operating conditions.

Fuel gas means gases that are combusted to derive useful work or heat.

Fuel gas system means the offsite and onsite piping and flow and pressure control system that gathers gaseous stream(s) generated by onsite operations, may blend them with other sources of gas, and transports the gaseous

stream for use as fuel gas in combustion devices or in-process combustion equipment, such as furnaces and gas turbines, either singly or in combination.

Hard-piping means pipe or tubing that is manufactured and properly installed using good engineering judgement and standards such as ASME B31.3, Process Piping (available from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, PO Box 2900, Fairfield, NJ 07007–2900).

In liquid service means that a piece of equipment is not in gas/vapor service.

In-situ sampling systems means nonextractive samplers or in-line samplers.

In vacuum service means that equipment is operating at an internal pressure which is at least 5 kilopascals (kPa) (0.7 psia) below ambient pressure.

In VHAP service means that a piece of equipment either contains or contacts a fluid (liquid or gas) that is at least 10 percent by weight a volatile hazardous air pollutant (VHAP) as determined according to the provisions of §61.245(d). The provisions of §61.245(d) also specify how to determine that a piece of equipment is not in VHAP service.

In VOC service means, for the purposes of this subpart, that (a) the piece of equipment contains or contacts a process fluid that is at least 10 percent VOC by weight (see 40 CFR 60.2 for the definition of volatile organic compound or VOC and 40 CFR 60.485(d) to determine whether a piece of equipment is not in VOC service) and (b) the piece of equipment is not in heavy liquid service as defined in 40 CFR 60.481.

Maximum true vapor pressure means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by the total VHAP in the stored or transferred liquid at the temperature equal to the highest calendar-month average of the liquid storage or transfer temperature for liquids stored or transferred above or below the ambient temperature or at the local maximum monthly average temperature as reported by the National Weather Service for liquids stored or transferred at the ambient temperature, as determined:

(1) In accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Publication 2517, Evaporative Loss From External Floating-Roof Tanks (incorporated by reference as specified in §61.18); or

(2) As obtained from standard reference texts; or

(3) As determined by the American Society for Testing and Materials Method D2879–83, Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure-Temperature Relationship and Initial Decomposition Temperature of Liquids by Isoteniscope (incorporated by reference as specified in §61.18); or

(4) Any other method approved by the Administrator.

Open-ended valve or line means any valve, except pressure relief valves, having one side of the valve seat in contact with process fluid and one side open to atmosphere, either directly or through open piping.

Pressure release means the emission of materials resulting from the system pressure being greater than the set pressure of the pressure relief device.

Process unit means equipment assembled to produce a VHAP or its derivatives as intermediates or final products, or equipment assembled to use a VHAP in the production of a product. A process unit can operate independently if supplied with sufficient feed or raw materials and sufficient product storage facilities.

Process unit shutdown means a work practice or operational procedure that stops production from a process unit or part of a process unit. An unscheduled work practice or operational procedure that stops production from a process unit or part of a process unit for less than 24 hours is not a process unit shutdown. The use of spare equipment and technically feasible bypassing of equipment without stopping production are not process unit shutdowns.

Repaired means that equipment is adjusted, or otherwise altered, to eliminate a leak.

Sampling connection system means an assembly of equipment within a process unit used during periods of representative operation to take samples of the process fluid. Equipment used to take non-routine grab samples is not considered a sampling connection system.

Semiannual means a 6-month period; the first semiannual period concludes on the last day of the last month during the 180 days following initial startup for new sources; and the first semiannual period concludes on the last day of the last full month during the 180 days after the effective date of a specific subpart that references this subpart for existing sources.

Sensor means a device that measures a physical quantity or the change in a physical quantity, such as temperature, pressure, flow rate, pH, or liquid level.

Stuffing box pressure means the fluid (liquid or gas) pressure inside the casing or housing of a piece of equipment, on the process side of the inboard seal.

Surge control vessel means feed drums, recycle drums, and intermediate vessels. Surge control vessels are used within a process unit when in-process storage, mixing, or management of flow rates of volumes is needed on a recurring or ongoing basis to assist in production of a product.

Volatile hazardous air pollutant or *VHAP* means a substance regulated under this part for which a standard for equipment leaks of the substance has been proposed and promulgated. Benzene is a VHAP. Vinyl chloride is a VHAP.

[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984; 49 FR 38946, Oct. 2, 1984, as amended at 51 FR 34915, Sept. 30, 1986; 54 FR 38076, Sept. 14, 1989; 65 FR 62158, Oct. 17, 2000; 65 FR 78280, Dec. 14, 2000]

§ 61.242-1 Standards: General.

(d) Each piece of equipment to which this subpart applies shall be marked in such a manner that it can be distinguished readily from other pieces of equipment.

§ 61.242-2 Standards: Pumps.

(a)(1) Each pump shall be monitored monthly to detect leaks by the methods specified in §61.245(b), except as provided in §61.242-1(c) and paragraphs (d), (e), (f) and (g) of this section.

(2) Each pump shall be checked by visual inspection each calendar week for indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal.

(b)(1) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(2) If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal, a leak is detected.

(c)(1) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in §61.242-10.

(2) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(d) Each pump equipped with a dual mechanical seal system that includes a barrier fluid system is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, provided the following requirements are met:

(1) Each dual mechanical seal system is:

(i) Operated with the barrier fluid at a pressure that is at all times greater than the pump stuffing box pressure; or

(ii) Equipped with a barrier fluid degassing reservoir that is routed to a process or fuel gas system or connected by a closed-vent system to a control device that complies with the requirements of §61.242-11; or

(iii) Equipped with a system that purges the barrier fluid into a process stream with zero VHAP emissions to atmosphere.

(2) The barrier fluid is not in VHAP service and, if the pump is covered by standards under 40 CFR part 60, is not in VOC service.

(3) Each barrier fluid system is equipped with a sensor that will detect failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.

(4) Each pump is checked by visual inspection each calendar week for indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal.

(i) If there are indications of liquid dripping from the pump seal at the time of the weekly inspection, the pump shall be monitored as specified in §61.245 to determine the presence of VOC and VHAP in the barrier fluid.

(ii) If the monitor reading (taking into account any background readings) indicates the presence of VHAP, a leak is detected. For the purpose of this paragraph, the monitor may be calibrated with VHAP, or may employ a gas chromatography column to limit the response of the monitor to VHAP, at the option of the owner or operator.

(iii) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater (total VOC) is measured, a leak is detected.

(5) Each sensor as described in paragraph (d)(3) of this section is checked daily or is equipped with an audible alarm.

(6)(i) The owner or operator determines, based on design considerations and operating experience, criteria applicable to the presence and frequency of drips and to the sensor that indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.

(ii) If indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal exceed the criteria established in paragraph (d)(6)(i) of this section, or if, based on the criteria established in paragraph (d)(6)(i) of this section, the sensor indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both, a leak is detected.

(iii) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in §61.242–10.

(iv) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than five calendar days after each leak is detected.

(e) Any pump that is designated, as described in §61.246(e)(2), for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a), (c), and (d) if the pump:

(1) Has no externally actuated shaft penetrating the pump housing,

(2) Is demonstrated to be operating with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as measured by the method specified in §61.245(c), and

(3) Is tested for compliance with paragraph (e)(2) initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.

(f) If any pump is equipped with a closed-vent system capable of capturing and transporting any leakage from the seal or seals to a process or fuel gas system or to a control device that complies with the requirements of §61.242–11, it is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section.

(g) Any pump that is designated, as described in §61.246(f)(1), as an unsafe-to-monitor pump is exempt from the monitoring and inspection requirements of paragraphs (a) and (d)(4) through (6) of this section if:

(1) The owner or operator of the pump demonstrates that the pump is unsafe-to-monitor because monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with paragraph (a) of this section; and

(2) The owner or operator of the pump has a written plan that requires monitoring of the pump as frequently as practicable during safe-to-monitor times but not more frequently than the periodic monitoring schedule otherwise applicable, and repair of the equipment according to the procedures in paragraph (c) of this section if a leak is detected.

(h) Any pump that is located within the boundary of an unmanned plant site is exempt from the weekly visual inspection requirement of paragraphs (a)(2) and (d)(4) of this section, and the daily requirements of paragraph (d)(5) of this section, provided that each pump is visually inspected as often as practicable and at least monthly.

§ 61.242-4 Standards: Pressure relief devices in gas/vapor service.

(a) Except during pressure releases, each pressure relief device in gas/vapor service shall be operated with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as measured by the method specified in §61.245(c).

(b)(1) After each pressure release, the pressure relief device shall be returned to a condition of no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as soon as practicable, but no later than 5 calendar days after each pressure release, except as provided in §61.242–10.

(2) No later than 5 calendar days after the pressure release, the pressure relief device shall be monitored to confirm the condition of no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as measured by the method specified in §61.245(c).

(c) Any pressure relief device that is routed to a process or fuel gas system or equipped with a closed-vent system capable of capturing and transporting leakage from the pressure relief device to a control device as described in §61.242–11 is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(d)(1) Any pressure relief device that is equipped with a rupture disk upstream of the pressure relief device is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, provided the owner or operator complies with the requirements in paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

(2) After each pressure release, a new rupture disk shall be installed upstream of the pressure relief device as soon as practicable, but no later than 5 calendar days after each pressure release, except as provided in §61.242–10.

[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984; 49 FR 38946, Oct. 2, 1984, as amended at 65 FR 78281, Dec. 14, 2000]

§ 61.242-5 Standards: Sampling connecting systems.

(a) Each sampling connection system shall be equipped with a closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed vent system, except as provided in §61.242–1(c). Gases displaced during filling of the sample container are not required to be collected or captured.

(b) Each closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed vent system as required in paragraph (a) of this section shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section:

(1) Return the purged process fluid directly to the process line; or

(2) Collect and recycle the purged process fluid; or

(3) Be designed and operated to capture and transport all the purged process fluid to a control device that complies with the requirements of §61.242–11; or

(4) Collect, store, and transport the purged process fluid to any of the following systems or facilities:

(i) A waste management unit as defined in 40 CFR 63.111 if the waste management unit is subject to and operated in compliance with the provisions of 40 CFR part 63, subpart G, applicable to Group 1 wastewater streams; or

(ii) A treatment, storage, or disposal facility subject to regulation under 40 CFR part 262, 264, 265, or 266; or

(iii) A facility permitted, licensed, or registered by a State to manage municipal or industrial solid waste, if the process fluids are not hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR part 261.

(c) In-situ sampling systems and sampling systems without purges are exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

[65 FR 78281, Dec. 14, 2000]

§ 61.242-6 Standards: Open-ended valves or lines.

- (a)(1) Each open-ended valve or line shall be equipped with a cap, blind flange, plug, or a second valve, except as provided in §61.242–1(c).
- (2) The cap, blind flange, plug, or second valve shall seal the open end at all times except during operations requiring process fluid flow through the open-ended valve or line.
- (b) Each open-ended valve or line equipped with a second valve shall be operated in a manner such that the valve on the process fluid end is closed before the second valve is closed.
- (c) When a double block and bleed system is being used, the bleed valve or line may remain open during operations that require venting the line between the block valves but shall comply with paragraph (a) at all other times.
- (d) Open-ended valves or lines in an emergency shutdown system which are designed to open automatically in the event of a process upset are exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this section.
- (e) Open-ended valves or lines containing materials which would autocatalytically polymerize or would present an explosion, serious overpressure, or other safety hazard if capped or equipped with a double block and bleed system as specified in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section are exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section.

[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984, as amended at 65 FR 78282, Dec. 14, 2000]

§ 61.242-7 Standards: Valves.

- (a) Each valve shall be monitored monthly to detect leaks by the method specified in §61.245(b) and shall comply with paragraphs (b)–(e), except as provided in paragraphs (f), (g), and (h) of this section, §61.243–1 or §61.243–2, and §61.242–1(c).
- (b) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.
- (c)(1) Any valve for which a leak is not detected for 2 successive months may be monitored the first month of every quarter, beginning with the next quarter, until a leak is detected.
- (2) If a leak is detected, the valve shall be monitored monthly until a leak is not detected for 2 successive months.
- (d)(1) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected, except as provided in §61.242–10.
- (2) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.
- (e) First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the following best practices where practicable:
- (1) Tightening of bonnet bolts;
 - (2) Replacement of bonnet bolts;
 - (3) Tightening of packing gland nuts; and
 - (4) Injection of lubricant into lubricated packing.
- (f) Any valve that is designated, as described in §61.246(e)(2), for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) if the valve:
- (1) Has no external actuating mechanism in contact with the process fluid;
 - (2) Is operated with emissions less than 500 ppm above background, as measured by the method specified in §61.245(c); and
 - (3) Is tested for compliance with paragraph (f)(2) initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.

(g) Any valve that is designated, as described in §61.246(f)(1), as an unsafe-to-monitor valve is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) if:

(1) The owner or operator of the valve demonstrates that the valve is unsafe to monitor because monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with paragraph (a); and

(2) The owner or operator of the valve has a written plan that requires monitoring of the valve as frequent as practicable during safe-to-monitor times.

(h) Any valve that is designated, as described in §61.246(f)(2), as a difficult-to-monitor valve is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) if:

(1) The owner or operator of the valve demonstrates that the valve cannot be monitored without elevating the monitoring personnel more than 2 meters above a support surface;

(2) The process unit within which the valve is located is an existing process unit; and

(3) The owner or operator of the valve follows a written plan that requires monitoring of the valve at least once per calendar year.

§ 61.242-8 Standards: Pressure relief services in liquid service and connectors.

(a) If evidence of a potential leak is found by visual, audible, olfactory, or any other detection method at pressure relief devices in liquid service and connectors, the owner or operator shall follow either one of the following procedures, except as provided in §61.242-1(c):

(1) The owner or operator shall monitor the equipment within 5 days by the method specified in §61.245(b) and shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section.

(2) The owner or operator shall eliminate the visual, audible, olfactory, or other indication of a potential leak.

(b) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(c)(1) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in §61.242-10.

(2) The first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(d) First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the best practices described under §61.242-7(e).

[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984; 49 FR 38946, Oct. 2, 1984, as amended at 65 FR 78282, Dec. 14, 2000]

§ 61.242-9 Standards: Surge control vessels and bottoms receivers.

Each surge control vessel or bottoms receiver that is not routed back to the process and that meets the conditions specified in table 1 or table 2 of this subpart shall be equipped with a closed-vent system capable of capturing and transporting any leakage from the vessel back to the process or to a control device as described in §61.242-11, except as provided in §61.242-1(c); or comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 63.119(b) or (c).

[65 FR 78282, Dec. 14, 2000]

§ 61.242-11 Standards: Closed-vent systems and control devices.

(a) Owners or operators of closed-vent systems and control devices used to comply with provisions of this subpart shall comply with the provisions of this section, except as provided in §61.242-1(c).

(b) Vapor recovery systems (for example, condensers and absorbers) shall be designed and operated to recover the organic vapors vented to them with an efficiency of 95 percent or greater, or to an exit concentration of 20 parts per million by volume, whichever is less stringent.

(c) Enclosed combustion devices shall be designed and operated to reduce the VHAP emissions vented to them with an efficiency of 95 percent or greater, or to an exit concentration of 20 parts per million by volume, on a dry basis,

corrected to 3 percent oxygen, whichever is less stringent, or to provide a minimum residence time of 0.50 seconds at a minimum temperature of 760 °C.

(d) Flares shall used to comply with this subpart shall comply with the requirements of §60.18.

(e) Owners or operators of control devices that are used to comply with the provisions of this subpart shall monitor these control devices to ensure that they are operated and maintained in conformance with their design.

(f) Except as provided in paragraphs (i) through (k) of this section, each closed vent system shall be inspected according to the procedures and schedule specified in paragraph (f)(1) or (2) of this section, as applicable.

(1) If the vapor collection system or closed vent system is constructed of hard-piping, the owner or operator shall comply with the following requirements:

(i) Conduct an initial inspection according to the procedures in §61.245(b); and

(ii) Conduct annual visual inspections for visible, audible, or olfactory indications of leaks.

(2) If the vapor collection system or closed vent system is constructed of ductwork, the owner or operator shall:

(i) Conduct an initial inspection according to the procedures in §61.245(b); and

(ii) Conduct annual inspections according to the procedures in §61.245(b).

(g) Leaks, as indicated by an instrument reading greater than 500 parts per million by volume above background or by visual inspections, shall be repaired as soon as practicable except as provided in paragraph (h) of this section.

(1) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after the leak is detected.

(2) Repair shall be completed no later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected.

(h) Delay of repair of a closed vent system for which leaks have been detected is allowed if the repair is technically infeasible without a process unit shutdown, or if the owner or operator determines that emissions resulting from immediate repair would be greater than the fugitive emissions likely to result from delay of repair. Repair of such equipment shall be complete by the end of the next process unit shutdown.

(i) If a vapor collection system or closed vent system is operated under a vacuum, it is exempt from the inspection requirements of paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and (2) of this section.

(j) Any parts of the closed vent system that are designated, as described in paragraph (l)(1) of this section, as unsafe-to-inspect are exempt from the inspection requirements of paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and (2) of this section if they comply with the following requirements:

(1) The owner or operator determines that the equipment is unsafe-to-inspect because inspecting personnel would be exposed to an imminent or potential danger as a consequence of complying with paragraph (f)(1)(i) or (2) of this section; and

(2) The owner or operator has a written plan that requires inspection of the equipment as frequently as practicable during safe-to-inspect times.

(k) Any parts of the closed vent system that are designated, as described in paragraph (l)(2) of this section, as difficult-to-inspect are exempt from the inspection requirements of paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and (2) of this section if they comply with the following requirements:

(1) The owner or operator determines that the equipment cannot be inspected without elevating the inspecting personnel more than 2 meters above a support surface; and

(2) The owner or operator has a written plan that requires inspection of the equipment at least once every 5 years. A closed vent system is exempt from inspection if it is operated under a vacuum.

(l) The owner or operator shall record the following information:

(1) Identification of all parts of the closed vent system that are designated as unsafe-to-inspect, an explanation of why the equipment is unsafe-to-inspect, and the plan for inspecting the equipment.

(2) Identification of all parts of the closed vent system that are designated as difficult-to-inspect, an explanation of why the equipment is difficult-to-inspect, and the plan for inspecting the equipment.

(3) For each inspection during which a leak is detected, a record of the information specified in §61.246(c).

(4) For each inspection conducted in accordance with §61.245(b) during which no leaks are detected, a record that the inspection was performed, the date of the inspection, and a statement that no leaks were detected.

(5) For each visual inspection conducted in accordance with paragraph (f)(1)(ii) of this section during which no leaks are detected, a record that the inspection was performed, the date of the inspection, and a statement that no leaks were detected.

(m) Closed vent systems and control devices used to comply with provisions of this subpart shall be operated at all times when emissions may be vented to them.

[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984; 49 FR 38946, Oct. 2, 1984, as amended at 51 FR 2702, Jan. 21, 1986; 65 FR 62158, Oct. 17, 2000; 65 FR 78282, Dec. 14, 2000]

SECTION E.2

NESHAP DD FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

NESHAP DD Storage Tanks, Containers, and Process Vents

- (b) One (1) vacuum distillation unit, identified as EU-VD 1, rated at 1.7 million British thermal units per hour, consisting one (1) vacuum pot, one (1) vacuum column, and one(1) vacuum condenser, equipped with a 600 gallon distillate receiver, identified as EU-TK 22, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, installed in 1997, exhausting through Stacks VD 1 and FI 1, capacity: 9,600 gallons per 24 hours, holding capacity: 3,300 gallons of solvent. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61 and NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (f) One (1) fractionation column No.1, identified as EU-Col 1, heat input capacity: 0.522 million British thermal units per hour, attached to 275 gallon distillate receiver, identified as EU-TK18, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, installed in 1983, exhausted through Stacks CV 1 and FI 1, throughput capacity: 9,600 gallons of solvent per 24 hours, holding capacity: 3,300 gallons of solvent per batch. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (g) One (1) fractionation column No.2, identified as EU-Col 2, rated at 0.522 million British thermal units per hour, attached to 275 gallon distillate receiver, identified as EU-TK19, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, installed in 1984, exhausted through Stacks CV 2 and FI 1, throughput capacity: 9,600 gallons of solvent per 24 hours, holding capacity: 3,300 gallons of solvent per batch. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (h) One (1) vacuum pump, identified as EU-VP 1, installed in 1994, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, exhausted through Stacks VP 1 and FI 1, capacity: 275 cubic feet per minute peak. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (i) One (1) pot still, identified as EU-DP 1, installed in 1992, attached to 275 gallon distillate receiver, identified as EU-TK20, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, exhausted through Stack DP 1 and FI 1, throughput capacity: 9,600 gallons of solvent per 24 hours, holding capacity: 3,300 gallons of solvent per batch. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (j) One (1) thin film evaporator No.1, identified as EU-TF 1, installed in 1984, equipped with a 450 gallon day tank, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, exhausted through Stacks TF 1 and FI 1, throughput capacity: 14,400 gallons of solvent per twenty-four (24) hour period. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA this is considered an affected facility.
- (k) One (1) thin film evaporator No.2, identified as EU-TF 2, installed in 1990, equipped with a 350 gallon day tank, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, exhausted through Stacks TF 2 and FI 1, throughput capacity: 14,400 gallons of solvent per 24 hours. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (m) One (1) natural gas-fired fume incinerator (catalytic thermal oxidizer), identified as FI 1, rated at 1.5 million British thermal units per hour, installed December 1997, exhausted through Stack FI 1, exhaust rate: 2,500 cubic feet per minute. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, this is an affected facility.

NESHAP DD Storage Tanks, Containers, and Process Vents (continued)

- (ee) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 30, installed in 1983, capacity: 6,900 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (ff) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 31, installed in 1983, capacity: 6,900 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (gg) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 32, installed in 1983, capacity: 6,900 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (hh) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 33, installed in 1983, capacity: 6,900 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (ii) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 34, installed in 1984, capacity: 4,700 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (jj) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 35, installed in 1984, capacity: 4,700 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (kk) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 36, installed in 1984, capacity: 4,700 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (ll) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 37, installed in 1984, capacity: 4,700 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (mm) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 38, installed in 1983, capacity: 10,000 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (nn) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 39, installed in 2002, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, capacity: 10,500 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste and still bottoms. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, this is considered an affected facility.
- (oo) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 40, installed in 1984, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, capacity: 3,300 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste and still bottoms. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (pp) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 41, installed in 1984, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, capacity: 3,300 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste and still bottoms. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.

NESHAP DD Storage Tanks, Containers, and Process Vents (continued)

- (qq) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 42, installed in 1984, capacity: 5,100 gallons of process water. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (rr) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 50, installed in 1992, capacity: 6,900 gallons of waste volatile organic compounds. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (ss) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 51, installed in 1995, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, capacity: 6,800 gallons of volatile organic compounds and distillation heels. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, this is considered an affected facility.
- (tt) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 52, installed in 1995, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, capacity: 6,900 gallons of volatile organic compounds. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, this is considered an affected facility.
- (uu) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 53, installed in 1995, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, capacity: 6,900 gallons of volatile organic compounds. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, this is considered an affected facility.
- (vv) One (1) over pressurization temporary accumulation vessel, identified as EU-V 61, installed in 1997, attached to the catalytic thermal oxidizer, capacity: 165 gallons. Under 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (ww) Small pilot solvent recycling unit, identified as EU-SP, attached to the catalytic thermal oxidizer, batch capacity: 165 gallons.
- (xx) One (1) solid dispersion unit, identified as EU-SD 1, consisting of one (1) 250 gallon tub and one (1) dispenser, exhausted through Stacks SD 1 and FI 1, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, throughput capacity: 4,800 gallons per day. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and PP, this is considered an affected facility.

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

E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP, Subpart DD [326 IAC 20-23] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7565 the Permittee shall comply with the provisions 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-23 for the EU-VD 1/EU-TK 22, EU-Col 1/EU-TK 18, EU-Col 2/EU-TK 19, EU-VP 1, EU-DP 1/EU-TK 20, EU-TF 1, EU-TF 2, FI 1, EU-TK 40, EU-TK 41, EU-V 61 EU-TK 30, EU-TK 31, EU-TK 32, EU-TK 33, EU-TK 34, EU-TK 35, EU-TK 36, EU-TK 37, EU-TK 38, EU-TK 39, EU-TK 42, EU-TK 50, EU-TK 51, EU-TK 52, EU-TK 53, and EU-SD 1, as specified in Table 2 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DD in accordance with the schedule in 40 CFR 63 Subpart DD.

E.2.2 NESHAP, Subpart DD, Requirements [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DD] [326 IAC 20-23]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DD, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DD, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-23 for the EU-VD 1, EU-Col 1, EU-Col 2, EU-VP 1, EU-DP 1, EU-TF 1, EU-TF 2, FI 1, EU-TK 40, EU-TK 41, EU-V 61, EU-TK 30, EU-TK 31, EU-TK 32, EU-TK 33, EU-TK 34, EU-TK 35, EU-TK 36, EU-TK 37, EU-TK 38, EU-TK 39, EU-TK 42, EU-TK 50, EU-TK 51, EU-TK 52, EU-TK 53, and EU-SD 1, as specified as follows.

§ 63.680 Applicability and designation of affected sources.

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to the owner and operator of a plant site for which both of the conditions specified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section are applicable. If either one of these conditions does not apply to the plant site, then the owner and operator of the plant site are not subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(1) The plant site is a major source of hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions as defined in 40 CFR 63.2.

(2) At the plant site is located one or more of operations that receives off-site materials as specified in paragraph (b) of this section and the operations is one of the following waste management operations or recovery operations as specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (a)(2)(vi) of this section.

(i) A waste management operation that receives off-site material and the operation is regulated as a hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facility (TSDF) under either 40 CFR part 264 or part 265.

(v) A recovery operation that recycles or reprocesses used solvent which is an off-site material and the operation is not part of a chemical, petroleum, or other manufacturing process that is required to use air emission controls by another subpart of 40 CFR part 63 or 40 CFR part 61.

(b) For the purpose of implementing this subpart, an off-site material is a material that meets all of the criteria specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section but is not one of the materials specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(1) An off-site material is a material that meets all of the criteria specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (b)(1)(iii) of this section. If any one of these criteria do not apply to the material, then the material is not an off-site material subject to this subpart.

(i) The material is a waste, used oil, or used solvent as defined in §63.681 of this subpart;

(ii) The waste, used oil, or used solvent is not produced or generated within the plant site, but the material is delivered, transferred, or otherwise moved to the plant site from a location outside the boundaries of the plant site; and

(iii) The waste, used oil, or used solvent contains one or more of the hazardous air pollutants (HAP) listed in Table 1 of this subpart based on the composition of the material at the point-of-delivery, as defined in §63.681 of this subpart.

(c) *Affected sources* —(1) *Off-site material management units.* For each operation specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (a)(2)(vi) of this section that is located at the plant site, the affected source is the entire group of off-site material management units associated with the operation. An off-site material management unit is a tank, container, surface impoundment, oil-water separator, organic-water separator, or transfer system used to manage off-site material. For the purpose of implementing the standards under this subpart, a unit that meets the definition of a tank or container but also is equipped with a vent that serves as a process vent for any of the processes listed in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (c)(2)(vi) of this section is not an off-site material management unit but instead is a process vent and is to be included in the appropriate affected source group under paragraph (c)(2) of this section. Examples of such a unit may include, but are not limited to, a distillate receiver vessel, a primary condenser, a bottoms receiver vessel, a surge control tank, a separator tank, and a hot well.

(2) *Process vents.* For each operation specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (a)(2)(vi) of this section that is located at the plant site, the affected source is the entire group of process equipment associated with the process vents for the processes listed in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (c)(2)(vi) of this section.

(i) Distillation process used for the treatment, recycling, or recovery of off-site material. Distillation means a process, either batch or continuous, separating one or more off-site material feed streams into two or more exit streams having different component concentrations from those in the feed stream or streams. The separation is achieved by the redistribution of the components between the liquid and vapor phases as they approach equilibrium within the distillation unit.

(ii) Fractionation process used for the treatment, recycling, or recovery of off-site material. Fractionation means a liquid mixture separation process or method used to separate a mixture of several volatile components of different boiling points in successive stages, each stage removing from the mixture some proportion of one of the components.

(iii) Thin-film evaporation process used for the treatment, recycling, or recovery of off-site material. Thin-film evaporation means a liquid mixture separation process or method that uses a heating surface consisting of a large

diameter tube that may be either straight or tapered, horizontal or vertical. Liquid is spread on the tube wall by a rotating assembly of blades that maintain a close clearance from the wall or actually ride on the film of liquid on the wall.

(3) *Equipment leaks.* For each operation specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (a)(2)(vi) of this section that is located at the plant site, the affected source is the entire group of equipment components for which each component meets all of the conditions specified in paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (c)(3)(iii) of this section. If any one of these conditions do not apply to an equipment component, then that component is not part of the affected source for equipment leaks.

(i) The equipment component is a pump, compressor, agitator, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, valve, connector, or instrumentation system;

(ii) The equipment component contains or contacts off-site material having a total HAP concentration equal to or greater than 10 percent by weight; and

(iii) The equipment component is intended to operate for 300 hours or more during a calendar year in off-site material service, as defined in §63.681 of this subpart.

(e) *Compliance dates* —(1) *Existing sources.* The owner or operator of an affected source that commenced construction or reconstruction before October 13, 1994, must achieve compliance with the provisions of this subpart on or before the date specified in paragraph (e)(1)(i) or (e)(1)(ii) of this section as applicable to the affected source.

(i) For an affected source that commenced construction or reconstruction before October 13, 1994 and receives off-site material for the first time before February 1, 2000, the owner or operator of this affected source must achieve compliance with the provisions of the subpart on or before February 1, 2000 unless an extension has been granted by the Administrator as provided in 40 CFR 63.6(i).

(ii) For an affected source that commenced construction or reconstruction before October 13, 1994, but receives off-site material for the first time on or after February 1, 2000, the owner or operator of the affected source must achieve compliance with the provisions of this subpart upon the first date that the affected source begins to manage off-site material.

(f) The provisions of 40 CFR part 63, subpart A—General Provisions that apply and those that do not apply to this subpart are specified in Table 2 of this subpart.

[61 FR 34158, July 1, 1996, as amended at 65 FR 38963, July 20, 1999]

§ 63.681 Definitions.

All terms used in this subpart shall have the meaning given to them in this section, 40 CFR 63.2 of this part, and the Act.

Boiler means an enclosed combustion device that extracts useful energy in the form of steam and is not an incinerator or a process heater.

Closed-vent system means a system that is not open to the atmosphere and is composed of hard-piping, ductwork, connections, and, if necessary, fans, blowers, or other flow-inducing devices that conveys gas or vapor from an emission point to a control device.

Closure device means a cap, hatch, lid, plug, seal, valve, or other type of fitting that prevents or reduces air pollutant emissions to the atmosphere by blocking an opening in a cover when the device is secured in the closed position. Closure devices include devices that are detachable from the cover (e.g., a sampling port cap), manually operated (e.g., a hinged access lid or hatch), or automatically operated (e.g., a spring-loaded pressure relief valve).

Container means a portable unit used to hold material. Examples of containers include but are not limited to drums, dumpsters, roll-off boxes, bulk cargo containers commonly known as “portable tanks” or “totes”, cargo tank trucks, and tank rail cars.

Continuous record means documentation of data values measured at least once every 15 minutes and recorded at the frequency specified in this subpart.

Continuous recorder means a data recording device that either records an instantaneous data value at least once every 15 minutes or records 15-minutes or more frequent block averages.

Continuous seal means a seal that forms a continuous closure that completely covers the space between the edge of the floating roof and the wall of a tank. A continuous seal may be a vapor-mounted seal, liquid-mounted seal, or metallic shoe seal. A continuous seal may be constructed of fastened segments so as to form a continuous seal.

Control device means equipment used for recovering, removing, oxidizing, or destroying organic vapors. Examples of such equipment include but are not limited to carbon adsorbers, condensers, vapor incinerators, flares, boilers, and process heaters.

Cover means a device or system that provides a continuous barrier over the material managed in an off-site material management unit to prevent or reduce air pollutant emissions to the atmosphere. A cover may have openings needed for operation, inspection, sampling, maintenance, and repair of the unit provided that each opening is closed when not in use (e.g., access hatches, sampling ports). A cover may be a separate piece of equipment which can be detached and removed from the unit or a *cover* may be formed by structural features permanently integrated into the design of the unit.

Emission point means an individual tank, surface impoundment, container, oil-water or organic-water separator, transfer system, process vent, or enclosure.

Enclosure means a structure that surrounds a tank or container, captures organic vapors emitted from the tank or container, and vents the captured vapor through a closed vent system to a control device.

External floating roof means a pontoon-type or double-deck type cover that rests on the liquid surface in a tank with no fixed roof.

Fixed roof means a cover that is mounted on a unit in a stationary position and does not move with fluctuations in the level of the liquid managed in the unit.

Flame zone means the portion of the combustion chamber in a boiler or process heater occupied by the flame envelope.

Floating roof means a cover consisting of a double deck, pontoon single deck, or internal floating cover which rests upon and is supported by the liquid being contained, and is equipped with a continuous seal.

Flow indicator means a device that indicates whether gas is flowing, or whether the valve position would allow gas to flow in a bypass line.

Hard-piping means pipe or tubing that is manufactured and properly installed in accordance with relevant standards and good engineering practices.

Hazardous air pollutants or *HAP* means the specific organic chemical compounds, isomers, and mixtures listed in Table 1 of this subpart.

Hazardous waste means a waste that is determined to be hazardous under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (PL 94-580) (RCRA), as implemented by 40 CFR parts 260 and 261.

Individual drain system means a stationary system used to convey wastewater streams or residuals to a waste management unit or to discharge or disposal. The term includes hard-piping, all drains and junction boxes, together with their associated sewer lines and other junction boxes (e.g., manholes, sumps, and lift stations) conveying wastewater streams or residuals. For the purpose of this subpart, an individual drain system is not a drain and collection system that is designed and operated for the sole purpose of collecting rainfall runoff (e.g., stormwater sewer system) and is segregated from all other individual drain systems.

Internal floating roof means a cover that rests or floats on the liquid surface (but not necessarily in complete contact with it inside a tank that has a fixed roof).

Light-material service means the container is used to manage an off-site material for which both of the following conditions apply: the vapor pressure of one or more of the organic constituents in the off-site material is greater than 0.3 kilopascals (kPa) at 20 °C; and the total concentration of the pure organic constituents having a vapor pressure greater than 0.3 kPa at 20 °C is equal to or greater than 20 percent by weight.

Liquid-mounted seal means a foam- or liquid-filled continuous seal mounted in contact with the liquid in a unit.

Maximum HAP vapor pressure means the sum of the individual HAP equilibrium partial pressure exerted by an off-site material at the temperature equal to either: the local maximum monthly average temperature as reported by the National Weather Service when the off-site material is stored or treated at ambient temperature; or the highest calendar-month average temperature of the off-site material when the off-site material is stored at temperatures above the ambient temperature or when the off-site material is stored or treated at temperatures below the ambient temperature. For the purpose of this subpart, maximum HAP vapor pressure is determined using the procedures specified in §63.694(j) of this subpart.

Metallic shoe seal means a continuous seal that is constructed of metal sheets which are held vertically against the wall of the tank by springs, weighted levers, or other mechanisms and is connected to the floating roof by braces or other means. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.

No detectable organic emissions means no escape of organics to the atmosphere as determined using the procedure specified in §63.694(k) of this subpart.

Off-site material means a material that meets all of the criteria specified in paragraph §63.680(b)(1) of this subpart but is not one of the materials specified in §63.680(b)(2) of this subpart.

Off-site material management unit means a tank, container, surface impoundment, oil-water separator, organic-water separator, or transfer system used to manage off-site material.

Off-site material service means any time when a pump, compressor, agitator, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, valve, connector, or instrumentation system contains or contacts off-site material.

Off-site material stream means an off-site material produced or generated by a particular process or source such that the composition and form of the material comprising the stream remain consistent. An off-site material stream may be delivered, transferred, or otherwise moved to the plant site in a continuous flow of material (e.g., wastewater flowing through a pipeline) or in a series of discrete batches of material (e.g., a truckload of drums all containing the same off-site material or multiple bulk truck loads of an off-site material produced by the same process).

Oil-water separator means a separator as defined for this subpart that is used to separate oil from water.

Operating parameter value means a minimum or maximum value established for a control device or treatment process parameter which, if achieved by itself or in combination with one or more other operating parameter values, determines that an owner or operator has complied with an applicable emission limitation or standard.

Organic-water separator means a separator as defined for this subpart that is used to separate organics from water.

Plant site means all contiguous or adjoining property that is under common control including properties that are separated only by a road or other public right-of-way. Common control includes properties that are owned, leased, or operated by the same entity, parent entity, subsidiary, or any combination thereof. A unit or group of units within a contiguous property that are not under common control (e.g., a wastewater treatment unit or solvent recovery unit located at the site but is sold to a different company) is a different plant site.

Point-of-delivery means the point at the boundary or within the plant site where the owner or operator first accepts custody, takes possession, or assumes responsibility for the management of an off-site material stream managed in a waste management operation or recovery operation specified in §63.680 (a)(2)(i) through (a)(2)(vi) of this subpart. The characteristics of an off-site material stream are determined prior to combining the off-site material stream with other off-site material streams or with any other materials.

Point-of-treatment means a point after the treated material exits the treatment process but before the first point downstream of the treatment process exit where the organic constituents in the treated material have the potential to volatilize and be released to the atmosphere. For the purpose of applying this definition to this subpart, the first point downstream of the treatment process exit is not a fugitive emission point due to an equipment leak from any of the following equipment components: pumps, compressors, valves, connectors, instrumentation systems, or safety devices.

Process heater means an enclosed combustion device that transfers heat released by burning fuel directly to process streams or to heat transfer liquids other than water.

Process vent means an open-ended pipe, stack, or duct through which a gas stream containing HAP is continuously or intermittently discharged to the atmosphere from any of the processes listed in §63.680(c)(2)(i) through (c)(2)(vi) of this section. For the purpose of this subpart, a process vent is none of the following: a pressure-relief vent or other vent that is used as a safety device (as defined in this section); an open-ended line or other vent that is subject to the equipment leak control requirements under §63.691 of this subpart; or a stack or other vent that is used to exhaust combustion products from a boiler, furnace, process heater, incinerator, or other combustion device.

Recovery operation means the collection of off-site material management units, process vents, and equipment components used at a plant site to manage an off-site material stream from the point-of-delivery through the point where the material has been recycled, reprocessed, or re-refined to obtain the intended product or to remove the physical and chemical impurities of concern.

Safety device means a closure device such as a pressure relief valve, frangible disc, fusible plug, or any other type of device which functions to prevent physical damage or permanent deformation to equipment by venting gases or vapors during unsafe conditions resulting from an unplanned, accidental, or emergency event. For the purpose of this subpart, a safety device is not used for routine venting of gases or vapors from the vapor headspace underneath a cover such as during filling of the unit or to adjust the pressure in this vapor headspace in response to normal daily diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations. A safety device is designed to remain in a closed position during normal operations and open only when the internal pressure, or another relevant parameter, exceeds the device threshold setting applicable to the equipment as determined by the owner or operator based on manufacturer recommendations, applicable regulations, fire protection and prevention codes, standard engineering codes and practices, or other requirements for the safe handling of flammable, combustible, explosive, reactive, or hazardous materials.

Separator means a waste management unit, generally a tank, used to separate oil or organics from water. A separator consists of not only the separation unit but also the forebay and other separator basins, skimmers, weirs, grit chambers, sludge hoppers, and bar screens that are located directly after the individual drain system and prior to any additional treatment units such as an air flotation unit clarifier or biological treatment unit. Examples of a separator include, but are not limited to, an API separator, parallel-plate interceptor, and corrugated-plate interceptor with the associated ancillary equipment.

Single-seal system means a floating roof having one continuous seal. This seal may be vapor-mounted, liquid-mounted, or a metallic shoe seal.

Surface impoundment means a unit that is a natural topographical depression, man-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials), which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquids. Examples of surface impoundments include holding, storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds, and lagoons.

Tank means a stationary unit that is constructed primarily of nonearthen materials (such as wood, concrete, steel, fiberglass, or plastic) which provide structural support and is designed to hold an accumulation of liquids or other materials.

Transfer system means a stationary system for which the predominant function is to convey liquids or solid materials from one point to another point within a waste management operation or recovery operation. For the purpose of this subpart, the conveyance of material using a container (as defined for this subpart) or a self-propelled vehicle (e.g., a front-end loader) is not a transfer system. Examples of a transfer system include but are not limited to a pipeline, an individual drain system, a gravity-operated conveyor (such as a chute), and a mechanically-powered conveyor (such as a belt or screw conveyor).

Temperature monitoring device means a piece of equipment used to monitor temperature and having an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being monitored expressed in degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) or ± 1.2 degrees $^{\circ}\text{C}$, whichever value is greater.

Treatment process means a process in which an off-site material stream is physically, chemically, thermally, or biologically treated to destroy, degrade, or remove hazardous air pollutants contained in the off-site material. A treatment process can be composed of a single unit (e.g., a steam stripper) or a series of units (e.g., a wastewater treatment system). A treatment process can be used to treat one or more off-site material streams at the same time.

Used oil means any oil refined from crude oil or any synthetic oil that has been used and as a result of such use is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities. This definition is the same definition of “used oil” in 40 CFR 279.1.

Used solvent means a mixture of aliphatic hydrocarbons or a mixture of one and two ring aromatic hydrocarbons that has been used as a solvent and as a result of such use is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities.

Vapor-mounted seal means a continuous seal that is mounted such that there is a vapor space between the liquid in the unit and the bottom of the seal.

Volatile organic hazardous air pollutant concentration or *VOHAP concentration* means the fraction by weight of those compounds listed in Table 1 of this subpart that are in an off-site material as measured using Method 305 in appendix A of this part and expressed in terms of parts per million (ppm). As an alternative to using Method 305, an owner or operator may determine the HAP concentration of an off-site material using any one of the other test methods specified in §63.694(b)(2)(ii) of this subpart. When a test method specified in §63.694(b)(2)(ii) of this subpart other than Method 305 is used to determine the speciated HAP concentration of an off-site material, the individual compound concentration may be adjusted by the corresponding f_{m305} value listed in Table 1 of this subpart to determine a VOHAP concentration.

Waste means a material generated from industrial, commercial, mining, or agricultural operations or from community activities that is discarded, discharged, or is being accumulated, stored, or physically, chemically, thermally, or biologically treated prior to being discarded or discharged.

Waste management operation means the collection of off-site material management units, process vents, and equipment components used at a plant site to manage an off-site material stream from the point-of-delivery to the point where the waste exits or is discharged from the plant site or the waste is placed for on-site disposal in a unit not subject to this subpart (e.g., a waste incinerator, a land disposal unit).

Waste stabilization process means any physical or chemical process used to either reduce the mobility of hazardous constituents in a waste or eliminate free liquids as determined by Test Method 9095—Paint Filter Liquids Test in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA Publication No. SW-846, Third Edition, September 1986, as amended by Update I, November 15, 1992. (As an alternative, an owner or operator may use any more recent, updated version of Method 9095 approved by the EPA.) A waste stabilization process includes mixing the waste with binders or other materials and curing the resulting waste and binder mixture. Other synonymous terms used to refer to this process are “waste fixation” or “waste solidification.” A waste stabilization process does not include the adding of absorbent materials to the surface of a waste, without mixing, agitation, or subsequent curing, to absorb free liquid.

[61 FR 34158, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 38964, July 20, 1999]

SECTION E.3 NESHAP DD FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

NESHAP DD Storage Tanks and Containers, and Process Vents

- (b) One (1) vacuum distillation unit, identified as EU-VD 1, rated at 1.7 million British thermal units per hour, consisting one (1) vacuum pot, one (1) vacuum column, and one(1) vacuum condenser, equipped with a 600 gallon distillate receiver, identified as EU-TK 22, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, installed in 1997, exhausting through Stacks VD 1 and FI 1, capacity: 9,600 gallons per 24 hours, holding capacity: 3,300 gallons of solvent. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61 and NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (f) One (1) fractionation column No.1, identified as EU-Col 1, heat input capacity: 0.522 million British thermal units per hour, attached to 275 gallon distillate receiver, identified as EU-TK18, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, installed in 1983, exhausted through Stacks CV 1 and FI 1, throughput capacity: 9,600 gallons of solvent per 24 hours, holding capacity: 3,300 gallons of solvent per batch. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (g) One (1) fractionation column No.2, identified as EU-Col 2, rated at 0.522 million British thermal units per hour, attached to 275 gallon distillate receiver, identified as EU-TK19, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, installed in 1984, exhausted through Stacks CV 2 and FI 1, throughput capacity: 9,600 gallons of solvent per 24 hours, holding capacity: 3,300 gallons of solvent per batch. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (h) One (1) vacuum pump, identified as EU-VP 1, installed in 1994, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, exhausted through Stacks VP 1 and FI 1, capacity: 275 cubic feet per minute peak. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (i) One (1) pot still, identified as EU-DP 1, installed in 1992, attached to 275 gallon distillate receiver, identified as EU-TK20, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, exhausted through Stack DP 1 and FI 1, throughput capacity: 9,600 gallons of solvent per 24 hours, holding capacity: 3,300 gallons of solvent per batch. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (j) One (1) thin film evaporator No.1, identified as EU-TF 1, installed in 1984, equipped with a 450 gallon day tank, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, exhausted through Stacks TF 1 and FI 1, throughput capacity: 14,400 gallons of solvent per twenty-four (24) hour period. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA this is considered an affected facility.
- (k) One (1) thin film evaporator No.2, identified as EU-TF 2, installed in 1990, equipped with a 350 gallon day tank, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, exhausted through Stacks TF 2 and FI 1, throughput capacity: 14,400 gallons of solvent per 24 hours. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (ee) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 30, installed in 1983, capacity: 6,900 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.

- (ff) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 31, installed in 1983, capacity: 6,900 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (gg) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 32, installed in 1983, capacity: 6,900 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (hh) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 33, installed in 1983, capacity: 6,900 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (ii) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 34, installed in 1984, capacity: 4,700 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (jj) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 35, installed in 1984, capacity: 4,700 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (kk) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 36, installed in 1984, capacity: 4,700 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (ll) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 37, installed in 1984, capacity: 4,700 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (mm) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 38, installed in 1983, capacity: 10,000 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (nn) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 39, installed in 2002, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, capacity: 10,500 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste and still bottoms. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, this is considered an affected facility.
- (oo) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 40, installed in 1984, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, capacity: 3,300 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste and still bottoms. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (pp) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 41, installed in 1984, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, capacity: 3,300 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste and still bottoms. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (qq) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 42, installed in 1984, capacity: 5,100 gallons of process water. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.

- (rr) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 50, installed in 1992, capacity: 6,900 gallons of waste volatile organic compounds. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (ss) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 51, installed in 1995, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, capacity: 6,800 gallons of volatile organic compounds and distillation heels. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, this is considered an affected facility.
- (tt) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 52, installed in 1995, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, capacity: 6,900 gallons of volatile organic compounds. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, this is considered an affected facility.
- (uu) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 53, installed in 1995, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, capacity: 6,900 gallons of volatile organic compounds. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, this is considered an affected facility.
- (vv) One (1) over pressurization temporary accumulation vessel, identified as EU-V 61, installed in 1997, attached to the catalytic thermal oxidizer, capacity: 165 gallons. Under 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (xx) One (1) solid dispersion unit, identified as EU-SD 1, consisting of one (1) 250 gallon tub and one (1) dispenser, exhausted through Stacks SD 1 and FI 1, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, throughput capacity: 4,800 gallons per day. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and PP, this is considered an affected facility.

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

E.3.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP, Subpart DD [326 IAC 20-23] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7565 the Permittee shall comply with the provisions 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-23 for EU-VD 1, EU-Col 1, EU-Col 2, EU-VP 1, EU-DP 1, EU-TF 1, EU-TF 2, FI 1, EU-TK 30, EU-TK 31, EU-TK 32, EU-TK 33, EU-TK 34, EU-TK 35, EU-TK 36, EU-TK 37, EU-TK 38, EU-TK 39, EU-TK 40, EU-TK 41, EU-TK 42, EU-TK 50, EU-TK 51, EU-TK 52, EU-TK 53, EU-V 61, and EU-SD 1, as specified in Table 2 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DD in accordance with the schedule in 40 CFR 63 Subpart DD.

E.3.2 NESHAP, Subpart DD, Requirements [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DD] [326 IAC 20-23]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DD, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-95 for EU-VD 1, EU-Col 1, EU-Col 2, EU-VP 1, EU-DP 1, EU-TF 1, EU-TF 2, FI 1, EU-TK 30, EU-TK 31, EU-TK 32, EU-TK 33, EU-TK 34, EU-TK 35, EU-TK 36, EU-TK 37, EU-TK 38, EU-TK 39, EU-TK 40, EU-TK 41, EU-TK 42, EU-TK 50, EU-TK 51, EU-TK 52, EU-TK 53, EU-V 61, and EU-SD 1, as specified as follows.

§ 63.683 Standards: General.

(b) *Off-site material management units.* (1) For each off-site material management unit that is part of an affected source, the owner or operator must meet the requirements in either paragraph (b)(1)(i), (b)(1)(ii), or (b)(1)(iii) of this section except for those off-site material management units exempted under paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator controls air emissions from the off-site material management unit in accordance with the applicable standards specified in §§63.685 through 63.689 of this subpart.

(c) *Process vents.* (1) For each process vent that is part of an affected source, the owner or operator must meet the requirements in either paragraph (c)(1)(i) or (c)(1)(ii) of this section except for those process vents exempted under paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator controls air emissions from the process vent in accordance with the standards specified in §63.690 of this subpart.

(d) *Equipment leaks.* The owner or operator must control equipment leaks from each equipment component that is part of the affected source specified in §63.680(c)(3) of this subpart by implementing leak detection and control measures in accordance with the standards specified in §63.691 of this subpart.

[64 FR 38965, July 20, 1999]

§ 63.685 Standards: Tanks.

(b) The owner or operator shall control air emissions from each tank subject to this section in accordance with the following applicable requirements:

(1) For a tank that is part of an existing affected source but the tank is not used to manage off-site material having a maximum HAP vapor pressure kilopascal (kPa) that is equal to or greater than 76.6 kPa nor is the tank used for a waste stabilization process as defined in §63.681 of this subpart, the owner or operator shall determine whether the tank is required to use either Tank Level 1 controls or Tank Level 2 controls as specified for the tank by Table 3 of this subpart based on the off-site material maximum HAP vapor pressure and the tank's design capacity. The owner or operator shall control air emissions from a tank required by Table 3 to use Tank Level 1 controls in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section. The owner or operator shall control air emissions from a tank required by Table 3 to use Tank Level 2 controls in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section.

(4) For a tank that manages off-site material having a maximum HAP vapor pressure that is equal to or greater than 76.6 kPa, the owner or operator must control air emissions by using one of the tanks specified in paragraphs (b)(4)(i) through (b)(4)(iii) of this section.

(i) A tank vented through a closed-vent system to a control device in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (g) of this section;

(c) Owners and operators controlling air emissions from a tank using Tank Level 1 controls shall meet the following requirements:

(1) The owner or operator shall determine the maximum HAP vapor pressure for an off-site material to be managed in the tank using Tank Level 1 controls before the first time the off-site material is placed in the tank. The maximum HAP vapor pressure shall be determined using the procedures specified in §63.694(j) of this subpart. Thereafter, the owner or operator shall perform a new determination whenever changes to the off-site material managed in the tank could potentially cause the maximum HAP vapor pressure to increase to a level that is equal to or greater than the maximum HAP vapor pressure limit for the tank design capacity category specified in Table 3 or Table 4 of this subpart, as applicable to the tank.

(2) The owner or operator must control air emissions from the tank in accordance with the requirements in either paragraph (c)(2)(i), (c)(2)(ii), or (c)(2)(iii) of this section, as applicable to the tank.

(i) The owner or operator controls air emissions from the tank in accordance with the provisions specified in subpart 00 of 40 CFR part 63—National Emission Standards for Tanks—Level 1.

(ii) As an alternative to meeting the requirements in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section, an owner or operator may control air emissions from the tank in accordance with the provisions for Tank Level 2 controls as specified in paragraph (d) of this section.

(iii) As an alternative to meeting the requirements in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section when a tank is used as an interim transfer point to transfer off-site material from containers to another off-site material management unit, an owner or operator may control air emissions from the tank in accordance with the requirements in paragraphs (c)(2)(iii)(A) and (c)(2)(iii)(B) of this section. An example of such a tank is an in-ground tank into which organic-contaminated debris is dumped from roll-off boxes or dump trucks, and then this debris is promptly transferred from the tank to a macroencapsulation unit by a backhoe.

(A) During those periods of time when the material transfer activity is occurring, the tank may be operated without a cover.

(B) At all other times, air emissions from the tank must be controlled in accordance with the provisions specified in 40 CFR part 67, subpart 00—National Emission Standards for Tanks—Level 1.

(g) The owner or operator who controls tank air emissions by venting to a control device shall meet the requirements specified in paragraphs (g)(1) through (g)(3) of this section.

(1) The tank shall be covered by a fixed roof and vented directly through a closed-vent system to a control device in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) The fixed roof and its closure devices shall be designed to form a continuous barrier over the entire surface area of the liquid in the tank.

(ii) Each opening in the fixed roof not vented to the control device shall be equipped with a closure device. If the pressure in the vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof is less than atmospheric pressure when the control device is operating, the closure devices shall be designed to operate such that when the closure device is secured in the closed position there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces in the closure device or between the perimeter of the cover opening and the closure device. If the pressure in the vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof is equal to or greater than atmospheric pressure when the control device is operating, the closure device shall be designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions.

(iii) The fixed roof and its closure devices shall be made of suitable materials that will minimize exposure of the off-site material to the atmosphere, to the extent practical, and will maintain the integrity of the equipment throughout its intended service life. Factors to be considered when selecting the materials for and designing the fixed roof and closure devices shall include: organic vapor permeability, the effects of any contact with the liquid and its vapor managed in the tank; the effects of outdoor exposure to wind, moisture, and sunlight; and the operating practices used for the tank on which the fixed roof is installed.

(iv) The closed-vent system and control device shall be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of §63.693 of this subpart.

(2) Whenever an off-site material is in the tank, the fixed roof shall be installed with each closure device secured in the closed position and the vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof vented to the control device except as follows:

(i) Venting to the control device is not required, and opening of closure devices or removal of the fixed roof is allowed at the following times:

(A) To provide access to the tank for performing routine inspection, maintenance, or other activities needed for normal operations. Examples of such activities include those times when a worker needs to open a port to sample liquid in the tank, or when a worker needs to open a hatch to maintain or repair equipment. Following completion of the activity, the owner or operator shall promptly secure the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable, to the tank.

(B) To remove accumulated sludge or other residues from the bottom of the tank.

(ii) Opening of a safety device, as defined in §63.681 of this subpart, is allowed at any time conditions require it to do so to avoid an unsafe condition.

(3) The owner or operator shall inspect and monitor the air emission control equipment in accordance with the procedures specified in §63.695 of this subpart.

(h) The owner or operator who elects to control tank air emissions by using a pressure tank shall meet the following requirements.

(1) The tank shall be designed not to vent to the atmosphere as a result of compression of the vapor headspace in the tank during filling of the tank to its design capacity.

(2) All tank openings shall be equipped with closure devices designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions as determined using the procedure specified in §63.694(k) of this subpart.

(3) Whenever an off-site material is in the tank, the tank shall be operated as a closed system that does not vent to the atmosphere except under either of the following conditions as specified in paragraph (h)(3)(i) or (h)(3)(ii) of this section.

(i) At those times when opening of a safety device, as defined in §63.681 of this subpart, is required to avoid an unsafe condition.

(ii) At those times when purging of inerts from the tank is required and the purge stream is routed to a closed-vent system and control device designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of §63.693 of this subpart.

(i) The owner or operator who elects to control air emissions by using an enclosure vented through a closed-vent system to an enclosed combustion control device shall meet the requirements specified in paragraphs (i)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) The tank shall be located inside an enclosure. The enclosure shall be designed and operated in accordance with the criteria for a permanent total enclosure as specified in "Procedure T—Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure" under 40 CFR 52.741, Appendix B. The enclosure may have permanent or temporary openings to allow worker access; passage of material into or out of the enclosure by conveyor, vehicles, or other mechanical means; entry of permanent mechanical or electrical equipment; or to direct airflow into the enclosure. The owner or operator shall perform the verification procedure for the enclosure as specified in Section 5.0 to "Procedure T—Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure" initially when the enclosure is first installed and, thereafter, annually.

(2) The enclosure shall be vented through a closed-vent system to an enclosed combustion control device that is designed and operated in accordance with the standards for either a vapor incinerator, boiler, or process heater specified in §63.693 of this subpart.

(3) Opening of a safety device, as defined in §63.681 of this subpart, is allowed at any time conditions require it to do so to avoid an unsafe condition.

(4) The owner or operator shall inspect and monitor the closed-vent system and control device as specified in §63.693.

[61 FR 34158, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 38968, July 20, 1999; 66 FR 1266, Jan. 8, 2001]

§ 63.688 Standards: Containers.

(b) The owner or operator shall control air emissions from each container subject to this section in accordance with the following requirements, as applicable to the container, except when the special provisions for waste stabilization processes specified in paragraph (c) of this section apply to the container.

(3) For a container having a design capacity greater than 0.46 m³ and the container is in light-material service as defined in §63.681 of this subpart, the owner or operator must control air emissions from the container in accordance with the requirements in either paragraph (b)(3)(i) or (b)(3)(ii) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator controls air emissions from the container in accordance with the standards for Container Level 2 controls as specified in 40 CFR part 63, subpart PP—National Emission Standards for Containers.

§ 63.689 Standards: Transfer systems.

(c) For each transfer system that is subject to this section but is not an individual drain system, the owner or operator shall control air emissions by using one of the transfer systems specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(3) of this section.

(2) A transfer system that consists of continuous hard-piping. All joints or seams between the pipe sections shall be permanently or semi-permanently sealed (e.g., a welded joint between two sections of metal pipe or a bolted and gasketed flange).

§ 63.690 Standards: Process vents.

(a) The provisions of this section apply to the control of air emissions from process vents for which §63.683(c)(1)(i) of this subpart references the use of this section for such air emission control.

(b) The owner or operator must route the vent stream from each affected process vent through a closed-vent system to a control device that meets the standards specified in §63.693 of this subpart. For the purpose of complying with this paragraph (b), a primary condenser is not a control device; however, a second condenser or other organic recovery device that is operated downstream of the primary condenser is considered a control device.

[64 FR 38970, July 20, 1999]

§ 63.691 Standards: Equipment leaks.

(b) The owner or operator shall control the HAP emitted from equipment leaks in accordance with the applicable provisions specified in either paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator controls the HAP emitted from equipment leaks in accordance with §61.242 through §61.247 in 40 CFR part 61, subpart V—National Emission Standards for Equipment Leaks; or

(2) The owner or operator controls the HAP emitted from equipment leaks in accordance with §63.162 through §63.182 in subpart H—National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants from Equipment Leaks.

[64 FR 38970, July 20, 1999, as amended at 66 FR 1266, Jan. 8, 2001]

§ 63.693 Standards: Closed-vent systems and control devices.

(a) The provisions of this section apply to closed-vent systems and control devices used to control air emissions for which another standard references the use of this section for such air emission control.

(b) For each closed-vent system and control device used to comply with this section, the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements:

(1) The owner or operator must use a closed-vent system that meets the requirements specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) The owner or operator must use a control device that meets the requirements specified in paragraphs (d) through (h) of this section as applicable to the type and design of the control device selected by the owner or operator to comply with the provisions of this section.

(3) Whenever gases or vapors containing HAP are vented through a closed-vent system connected to a control device used to comply with this section, the control device must be operating except at those times listed in either paragraph (b)(3)(i) or (b)(3)(ii) of this section.

(i) The control device may be bypassed for the purpose of performing planned routine maintenance of the closed-vent system or control device in situations when the routine maintenance cannot be performed during periods that the emission point vented to the control device is shutdown. On an annual basis, the total time that the closed-vent system or control device is bypassed to perform routine maintenance shall not exceed 240 hours per each calendar year.

(ii) The control device may be bypassed for the purpose of correcting a malfunction of the closed-vent system or control device. The owner or operator shall perform the adjustments or repairs necessary to correct the malfunction as soon as practicable after the malfunction is detected.

(4) The owner or operator must inspect and monitor each closed-vent system in accordance with the requirements specified in either paragraph (b)(4)(i) or (b)(4)(ii) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator inspects and monitors the closed-vent system in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.695(c) of this subpart, and complies with the applicable recordkeeping requirements in §63.696 of this subpart and the applicable reporting requirements in §63.697 of this subpart.

(ii) As an alternative to meeting the requirements specified in paragraph (b)(4)(i) of this section, the owner or operator may choose to inspect and monitor the closed-vent system in accordance with the requirements under 40 CFR part 63, subpart H—National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants for Equipment Leaks as specified in 40 CFR 63.172(f) through (h), and complies with the applicable recordkeeping requirements in 40 CFR 63.181 and the applicable reporting requirements in 40 CFR 63.182.

(5) The owner or operator must monitor the operation of each control device in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraphs (d) through (h) of this section as applicable to the type and design of the control device selected by the owner or operator to comply with the provisions of this section.

(6) The owner or operator shall maintain records for each control device in accordance with the requirements of §63.696 of this subpart.

(7) The owner or operator shall prepare and submit reports for each control device in accordance with the requirements of §63.697 of this subpart.

(8) In the case when an owner or operator chooses to use a design analysis to demonstrate compliance of a control device with the applicable performance requirements specified in this section as provided for in paragraphs (d) through (g) of this section, the Administrator may request that the design analysis be revised or amended by the owner or operator to correct any deficiencies identified by the Administrator. If the owner or operator and the Administrator do not agree on the acceptability of using the design analysis (including any changes requested by the Administrator) to demonstrate that the control device achieves the applicable performance requirements, then the disagreement must be resolved using the results of a performance test conducted by the owner or operator in accordance with the requirements of §63.694(l) of this subpart. The Administrator may choose to have an authorized representative observe the performance test conducted by the owner or operator. Should the results of this performance test not agree with the determination of control device performance based on the design analysis, then the results of the performance test will be used to establish compliance with this subpart.

(c) Closed-vent system requirements.

(1) The vent stream required to be controlled shall be conveyed to the control device by either of the following closed-vent systems:

(i) A closed-vent system that is designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions using the procedure specified in §63.694(k) of this subpart; or

(ii) A closed-vent system that is designed to operate at a pressure below atmospheric pressure. The system shall be equipped with at least one pressure gage or other pressure measurement device that can be read from a readily accessible location to verify that negative pressure is being maintained in the closed-vent system when the control device is operating.

(2) In situations when the closed-vent system includes bypass devices that could be used to divert a vent stream from the closed-vent system to the atmosphere at a point upstream of the control device inlet, each bypass device must be equipped with either a flow indicator as specified in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section or a seal or locking device as specified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section. For the purpose of complying with this paragraph (c)(2), low leg drains, high point bleeds, analyzer vents, open-ended valves or lines, or pressure relief valves needed for safety reasons are not subject to the requirements of this paragraph (c)(2).

(i) If a flow indicator is used, the indicator must be installed at the entrance to the bypass line used to divert the vent stream from the closed-vent system to the atmosphere. The flow indicator must indicate a reading at least once every 15 minutes. The owner or operator must maintain records of the following information: hourly records of whether the flow indicator was operating and whether flow was detected at any time during the hour; and records of all periods when flow is detected or the flow indicator is not operating.

(ii) If a seal or locking device is used to comply with paragraph (c)(2) of this section, the device shall be placed on the mechanism by which the bypass device position is controlled (e.g., valve handle, damper lever) when the bypass device is in the closed position such that the bypass device cannot be opened without breaking the seal or removing the lock. Examples of such devices include, but are not limited to, a car-seal or a lock-and-key configuration valve.

(f) Vapor incinerator control device requirements.

(1) The vapor incinerator must achieve the performance specifications in either paragraph (f)(1)(i), (f)(1)(ii), or (f)(1)(iii) of this section.

(i) Destroy the total organic compounds (TOC), less methane and ethane, contained in the vent stream entering the vapor incinerator either:

(A) By 95 percent or more, on a weight-basis, or

(B) To achieve a total incinerator outlet concentration for the TOC, less methane and ethane, of less than or equal to ppmv on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.

(ii) Destroy the HAP listed in Table 1 of this subpart contained in the vent stream entering the vapor incinerator either:

(A) By 95 percent or more, on a total HAP weight-basis, or

(B) To achieve a total incinerator outlet concentration for the HAP, listed in Table 1 of this subpart, of less than or equal to ppmv on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.

(iii) Maintain the conditions in the vapor incinerator combustion chamber at a residence time of 0.5 seconds or longer and at a temperature of 760°C or higher.

(2) The owner or operator must demonstrate that the vapor incinerator achieves the performance requirements in paragraph (f)(1) of this section by either performing a performance test as specified in paragraph (f)(2)(i) of this section or a design analysis as specified in paragraph (f)(2)(ii) of this section.

(i) An owner or operator choosing to use a performance test to demonstrate compliance must conduct the test in accordance with the requirements of §63.694(l) of this subpart.

(ii) An owner or operator choosing to use a design analysis to demonstrate compliance must include as part of this design analysis the information specified in either paragraph (f)(2)(ii)(A) or (f)(2)(ii)(B) of this section as applicable to the vapor incinerator design.

(A) For a thermal vapor incinerator, the design analysis shall address the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, and flow rate and shall establish the design minimum and average temperatures in the combustion chamber and the combustion chamber residence time.

(B) For a catalytic vapor incinerator, the design analysis shall address the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, and flow rate and shall establish the design minimum and average temperatures across the catalyst bed inlet and outlet, and the design service life of the catalyst.

(3) The owner or operator must monitor the operation of the vapor incinerator in accordance with the requirements of §63.695(e) of this subpart using one of the continuous monitoring systems specified in paragraphs (f)(3)(i) through (f)(3)(iv) of this section as applicable to the type of vapor incinerator used.

(i) For a thermal vapor incinerator, a continuous parameter monitoring system to measure and record the daily average temperature of the exhaust gases from the control device. The accuracy of the temperature monitoring device must be ±1 percent of the temperature being measured, expressed in degrees Celsius of ±0.5 °C, whichever is greater.

(ii) For a catalytic vapor incinerator, a temperature monitoring device capable of monitoring temperature at two locations equipped with a continuous recorder. One temperature sensor shall be installed in the vent stream at the nearest feasible point to the catalyst bed inlet and a second temperature sensor shall be installed in the vent stream at the nearest feasible point to the catalyst bed outlet.

(iii) For either type of vapor incinerator, a continuous monitoring system to measure and record the daily average concentration of organic compounds in the exhaust vent stream from the control device. The organic monitoring system must comply either with Performance Specification 8 or 9 in 40 CFR part 60, appendix B. The relative accuracy provision of Performance Specification 8, Sections 2.4 and 3 need not be conducted.

(iv) For either type of vapor incinerator, a continuous monitoring system that measures alternative operating parameters other than those specified in paragraph (f)(3)(i) or (f)(3)(ii) of this section upon approval of the Administrator as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(f)(1) through (f)(5) of this part.

§ 63.694 Testing methods and procedures.

(j) *Determination of maximum HAP vapor pressure for off-site material in a tank.* (1) The maximum HAP vapor pressure of the off-site material composition managed in a tank shall be determined using either direct measurement as specified in paragraph (j)(2) of this section or by knowledge of the off-site material as specified by paragraph (j)(3) of this section.

(2) Direct measurement to determine the maximum HAP vapor pressure of an off-site material.

(i) Sampling. A sufficient number of samples shall be collected to be representative of the off-site material contained in the tank. All samples shall be collected and handled in accordance with written procedures prepared by the owner or operator and documented in a site sampling plan. This plan shall describe the procedure by which representative samples of the off-site material is collected such that a minimum loss of organics occurs throughout the sample collection and handling process and by which sample integrity is maintained. A copy of the written sampling plan shall be maintained on-site in the plant site operating records. An example of an acceptable sampling plan includes a plan incorporating sample collection and handling procedures in accordance with the requirements specified in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication No. SW-846 or Method 25D in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(ii) Analysis. Any one of the following methods may be used to analyze the samples and compute the maximum HAP vapor pressure of the off-site material:

(A) Method 25E in 40 CFR part 60 appendix A;

(B) Methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, "Evaporation Loss from External Floating Roof Tanks,";

(C) Methods obtained from standard reference texts;

(D) ASTM Method 2879-83; or

(E) Any other method approved by the Administrator.

(3) Use of knowledge to determine the maximum HAP vapor pressure of the off-site material. Documentation shall be prepared and recorded that presents the information used as the basis for the owner's or operator's knowledge that the maximum HAP vapor pressure of the off-site material is less than the maximum vapor pressure limit listed in Table 3 or Table 4 of this subpart for the applicable tank design capacity category. Examples of information that may be used include: the off-site material is generated by a process for which at other locations it previously has been determined by direct measurement that the off-site material maximum HAP vapor pressure is less than the maximum vapor pressure limit for the appropriate tank design capacity category.

(k) Procedure for determining no detectable organic emissions for the purpose of complying with this subpart.

(1) The test shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures specified in Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A. Each potential leak interface (i.e., a location where organic vapor leakage could occur) on the cover and associated closure devices shall be checked. Potential leak interfaces that are associated with covers and closure devices include, but are not limited to: the interface of the cover and its foundation mounting; the periphery of any opening on the cover and its associated closure device; and the sealing seat interface on a spring-loaded pressure-relief valve.

(2) The test shall be performed when the unit contains a material having a total organic concentration representative of the range of concentrations for the materials expected to be managed in the unit. During the test, the cover and closure devices shall be secured in the closed position.

(3) The detection instrument shall meet the performance criteria of Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, except the instrument response factor criteria in section 3.1.2(a) of Method 21 shall be for the average composition of the organic constituents in the material placed in the unit, not for each individual organic constituent.

(4) The detection instrument shall be calibrated before use on each day of its use by the procedures specified in Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(5) Calibration gases shall be as follows:

(i) Zero air (less than 10 ppmv hydrocarbon in air); and

(ii) A mixture of methane or n-hexane in air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 ppmv.

(6) An owner or operator may choose to adjust or not adjust the detection instrument readings to account for the background organic concentration level. If an owner or operator chooses to adjust the instrument readings for the background level, the background level value must be determined according to the procedures in Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(7) Each potential leak interface shall be checked by traversing the instrument probe around the potential leak interface as close to the interface as possible, as described in Method 21. In the case when the configuration of the cover or closure device prevents a complete traverse of the interface, all accessible portions of the interface shall be sampled. In the case when the configuration of the closure device prevents any sampling at the interface and the device is equipped with an enclosed extension or horn (e.g., some pressure relief devices), the instrument probe inlet shall be placed at approximately the center of the exhaust area to the atmosphere.

(8) An owner or operator must determine if a potential leak interface operates with no detectable emissions using the applicable procedure specified in paragraph (k)(8)(i) or (k)(8)(ii) of this section.

(i) If an owner or operator chooses not to adjust the detection instrument readings for the background organic concentration level, then the maximum organic concentration value measured by the detection instrument is compared directly to the applicable value for the potential leak interface as specified in paragraph (k)(9) of this section.

(ii) If an owner or operator chooses to adjust the detection instrument readings for the background organic concentration level, the value of the arithmetic difference between the maximum organic concentration value measured by the instrument and the background organic concentration value as determined in paragraph (k)(6) of this section is compared with the applicable value for the potential leak interface as specified in paragraph (k)(9) of this section.

(9) A potential leak interface is determined to operate with no detectable emissions using the applicable criteria specified in paragraphs (k)(9)(i) and (k)(9)(ii) of this section.

(i) For a potential leak interface other than a seal around a shaft that passes through a cover opening, the potential leak interface is determined to operate with no detectable organic emissions if the organic concentration value determined in paragraph (k)(8) is less than 500 ppmv.

(ii) For a seal around a shaft that passes through a cover opening, the potential leak interface is determined to operate with no detectable organic emissions if the organic concentration value determined in paragraph (k)(8) is less than 10,000 ppmv.

(l) Control device performance test procedures.

(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, as appropriate, shall be used for selection of the sampling sites at the inlet and outlet of the control device.

(i) To determine compliance with a control device percent reduction requirement, sampling sites shall be located at the inlet of the control device as specified in paragraphs (l)(1)(i)(A) and (l)(1)(i)(B) of this section, and at the outlet of the control device.

(A) The control device inlet sampling site shall be located after the final product recovery device.

(B) If a vent stream is introduced with the combustion air or as an auxiliary fuel into a boiler or process heater, the location of the inlet sampling sites shall be selected to ensure that the measurement of total HAP concentration or TOC concentration, as applicable, includes all vent streams and primary and secondary fuels introduced into the boiler or process heater.

(ii) To determine compliance with an enclosed combustion device concentration limit, the sampling site shall be located at the outlet of the device.

(2) The gas volumetric flow rate shall be determined using Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, as appropriate.

(3) To determine compliance with the control device percent reduction requirement, the owner or operator shall use Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A of this chapter; alternatively, any other method or data that has been validated according to the applicable procedures in Method 301 in 40 CFR part 63, appendix A of this part may be used. The following procedures shall be used to calculate percent reduction efficiency:

(i) The minimum sampling time for each run shall be 1 hour in which either an integrated sample or a minimum of four grab samples shall be taken. If grab sampling is used, then the samples shall be taken at approximately equal intervals in time such as 15 minute intervals during the run.

(ii) The mass rate of either TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP (E_i and E_o , respectively) shall be computed.

(A) The following equations shall be used:

$$E_i = K_2 \times Q_i \times \sum_{j=1}^n (C_{ij} \times M_{ij})$$
$$E_o = K_2 \times Q_o \times \sum_{j=1}^n (C_{oj} \times M_{oj})$$

Where:

C_{ij} , C_{oj} = Concentration of sample component j of the gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry basis, parts per million by volume.

E_i , E_o = Mass rate of TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry basis, kilogram per hour.

M_{ij} , M_{oj} = Molecular weight of sample component j of the gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, gram/gram-mole.

Q_i , Q_o = Flow rate of gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry standard cubic meter per minute.

K_2 = Constant, 2.494×10^{-6} (parts per million)⁻¹ (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) (kilogram/gram) (minute/hour), where standard temperature (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) is 20 °C.

(B) When the TOC mass rate is calculated, all organic compounds (minus methane and ethane) measured by Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A shall be summed using the equation in paragraph (I)(3)(ii)(A) of this section.

(C) When the total HAP mass rate is calculated, only the HAP constituents shall be summed using the equation in paragraph (I)(3)(ii)(A) of this section.

(iii) The percent reduction in TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP shall be calculated as follows:

$$R_{cd} = \frac{E_i - E_o}{E_i} \times 100$$

where:

R_{cd} = Control efficiency of control device, percent.

E_i = Mass rate of TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP at the inlet to the control device as calculated under paragraph (I)(3)(ii) of this section, kilograms TOC per hour or kilograms HAP per hour.

E_o = Mass rate of TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP at the outlet of the control device, as calculated under paragraph (I)(3)(ii) of this section, kilograms TOC per hour or kilograms HAP per hour.

(iv) If the vent stream entering a boiler or process heater is introduced with the combustion air or as a secondary fuel, the weight-percent reduction of total HAP or TOC (minus methane and ethane) across the device shall be determined by comparing the TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP in all combusted vent streams and primary and secondary fuels with the TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP exiting the device, respectively.

(4) To determine compliance with the enclosed combustion device total HAP concentration limit of this subpart, the owner or operator shall use Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A to measure either TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP. Alternatively, any other method or data that has been validated according to Method 301 in appendix A of this part, may be used. The following procedures shall be used to calculate parts per million by volume concentration, corrected to 3 percent oxygen:

(i) The minimum sampling time for each run shall be 1 hour in which either an integrated sample or a minimum of four grab samples shall be taken. If grab sampling is used, then the samples shall be taken at approximately equal intervals in time, such as 15 minute intervals during the run.

(ii) The TOC concentration or total HAP concentration shall be calculated according to paragraph (m)(4)(ii)(A) or (m)(4)(ii)(B) of this section.

(A) The TOC concentration (C_{TOC}) is the sum of the concentrations of the individual components and shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$C_{TOC} = \sum_{i=1}^x \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n C_{ji}}{x}$$

where:

C_{TOC} =Concentration of total organic compounds minus methane and ethane, dry basis, parts per million by volume.

C_{ji} =Concentration of sample components j of sample i, dry basis, parts per million by volume.

n=Number of components in the sample.

x=Number of samples in the sample run.

(B) The total HAP concentration (C_{HAP}) shall be computed according to the equation in paragraph (l)(4)(ii)(A) of this section except that only HAP constituents shall be summed.

(iii) The measured TOC concentration or total HAP concentration shall be corrected to 3 percent oxygen as follows:

(A) The emission rate correction factor or excess air, integrated sampling and analysis procedures of Method 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A shall be used to determine the oxygen concentration ($\%O_{2dry}$). The samples shall be collected during the same time that the samples are collected for determining TOC concentration or total HAP concentration.

(B) The concentration corrected to 3 percent oxygen (C_c) shall be computed using the following equation:

$$C_c = C_m \left(\frac{17.9}{20.9 - \%O_{2dry}} \right)$$

where:

C_c =TOC concentration or total HAP concentration corrected to 3 percent oxygen, dry basis, parts per million by volume.

C_m =Measured TOC concentration or total HAP concentration, dry basis, parts per million by volume.

$\%O_{2dry}$ =Concentration of oxygen, dry basis, percent by volume.

§ 63.695 Inspection and monitoring requirements.

(b) Tank Level 2 fixed roof and floating roof inspection requirements.

(1) Owners and operators that use a tank equipped with an internal floating roof in accordance with the provisions of §63.685(e) of this subpart shall meet the following inspection requirements:

(i) The floating roof and its closure devices shall be visually inspected by the owner or operator to check for defects that could result in air emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to, the internal floating roof is not floating on the surface of the liquid inside the tank; liquid has accumulated on top of the internal floating roof; any portion of the roof seals have detached from the roof rim; holes, tears, or other openings are visible in the seal fabric; the gaskets no

longer close off the waste surfaces from the atmosphere; or the slotted membrane has more than 10 percent open area.

(ii) The owner or operator shall inspect the internal floating roof components as follows except as provided for in paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section:

(A) Visually inspect the internal floating roof components through openings on the fixed-roof (e.g., manholes and roof hatches) at least once every calendar year after initial fill, and

(B) Visually inspect the internal floating roof, primary seal, secondary seal (if one is in service), gaskets, slotted membranes, and sleeve seals (if any) each time the tank is emptied and degassed and at least every 10 years. Prior to each inspection, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator in accordance with the reporting requirements specified in §63.697 of this subpart.

(iii) As an alternative to performing the inspections specified in paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of this section for an internal floating roof equipped with two continuous seals mounted one above the other, the owner or operator may visually inspect the internal floating roof, primary and secondary seals, gaskets, slotted membranes, and sleeve seals (if any) each time the tank is emptied and degassed and at least every 5 years. Prior to each inspection, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator in accordance with the reporting requirements specified in §63.697 of this subpart.

(iv) In the event that a defect is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b)(4) of this section.

(v) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.696 of this subpart.

(2) Owners and operators that use a tank equipped with an external floating roof in accordance with the provisions of §63.685(f) of this subpart shall meet the following requirements:

(i) The owner or operator shall measure the external floating roof seal gaps in accordance with the following requirements:

(A) The owner or operator shall perform measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the primary seal within 60 days after initial operation of the tank following installation of the floating roof and, thereafter, at least once every 5 years. Prior to each inspection, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator in accordance with the reporting requirements specified in §63.697 of this subpart.

(B) The owner or operator shall perform measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal within 60 days after initial operation of the separator following installation of the floating roof and, thereafter, at least once every year. Prior to each inspection, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator in accordance with the reporting requirements specified in §63.697 of this subpart.

(C) If a tank ceases to hold off-site material for a period of 1 year or more, subsequent introduction of off-site material into the tank shall be considered an initial operation for the purposes of paragraphs (b)(2)(i)(A) and (b)(2)(i)(B) of this section.

(D) The owner shall determine the total surface area of gaps in the primary seal and in the secondary seal individually using the following procedure.

(1) The seal gap measurements shall be performed at one or more floating roof levels when the roof is floating off the roof supports.

(2) Seal gaps, if any, shall be measured around the entire perimeter of the floating roof in each place where a 0.32-centimeter (cm) (1/8-inch) diameter uniform probe passes freely (without forcing or binding against the seal) between the seal and the wall of the tank and measure the circumferential distance of each such location.

(3) For a seal gap measured under paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the gap surface area shall be determined by using probes of various widths to measure accurately the actual distance from the tank wall to the seal and multiplying each such width by its respective circumferential distance.

(4) The total gap area shall be calculated by adding the gap surface areas determined for each identified gap location for the primary seal and the secondary seal individually, and then dividing the sum for each seal type by the nominal diameter of the tank. These total gap areas for the primary seal and secondary seal are then compared to the respective standards for the seal type as specified in §63.685(f)(1) of this subpart.

(E) In the event that the seal gap measurements do not conform to the specifications in §63.685(f)(1) of this subpart, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b)(4) of this section.

(F) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.696 of this subpart.

(ii) The owner or operator shall visually inspect the external floating roof in accordance with the following requirements:

(A) The floating roof and its closure devices shall be visually inspected by the owner or operator to check for defects that could result in air emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to: holes, tears, or other openings in the rim seal or seal fabric of the floating roof; a rim seal detached from the floating roof; all or a portion of the floating roof deck being submerged below the surface of the liquid in the tank; broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged seals or gaskets on closure devices; and broken or missing hatches, access covers, caps, or other closure devices.

(B) The owner or operator shall perform the inspections following installation of the external floating roof and, thereafter, at least once every year.

(C) In the event that a defect is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b)(4) of this section.

(D) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.696(d) of this subpart.

(3) Owners and operators that use a tank equipped with a fixed roof in accordance with the provisions of §63.685(g) of this subpart shall meet the following requirements:

(i) The fixed roof and its closure devices shall be visually inspected by the owner or operator to check for defects that could result in air emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, or gaps in the roof sections or between the roof and the separator wall; broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged seals or gaskets on closure devices; and broken or missing hatches, access covers, caps, or other closure devices. In the case when a tank is buried partially or entirely underground, inspection is required only for those portions of the cover that extend to or above the ground surface, and those connections that are on such portions of the cover (e.g., fill ports, access hatches, gauge wells, etc.) and can be opened to the atmosphere.

(ii) The owner or operator must perform an initial inspection following installation of the fixed roof. Thereafter, the owner or operator must perform the inspections at least once every calendar year except as provided for in paragraph (f) of this section.

(iii) In the event that a defect is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b)(4) of this section.

(iv) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.696(e) of this subpart.

(4) The owner or operator shall repair each defect detected during an inspection performed in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) of this section in the following manner:

(i) The owner or operator shall within 45 calendar days of detecting the defect either repair the defect or empty the tank and remove it from service. If within this 45-day period the defect cannot be repaired or the tank cannot be removed from service without disrupting operations at the plant site, the owner or operator is allowed two 30-day extensions. In cases when an owner or operator elects to use a 30-day extension, the owner or operator shall prepare and maintain documentation describing the defect, explaining why alternative storage capacity is not available, and specify a schedule of actions that will ensure that the control equipment will be repaired or the tank emptied as soon as possible.

(ii) When a defect is detected during an inspection of a tank that has been emptied and degassed, the owner or operator shall repair the defect before refilling the tank.

(c) Owners and operators that use a closed-vent system in accordance with the provisions of §63.693 of this subpart shall meet the following inspection and monitoring requirements:

(1) Each closed-vent system that is used to comply with §63.693(c)(1)(i) of this subpart shall be inspected and monitored in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) At initial startup, the owner or operator shall monitor the closed-vent system components and connections using the procedures specified in §63.694(k) of this subpart to demonstrate that the closed-vent system operates with no detectable organic emissions.

(ii) After initial startup, the owner or operator shall inspect and monitor the closed-vent system as follows:

(A) Closed-vent system joints, seams, or other connections that are permanently or semi-permanently sealed (e.g., a welded joint between two sections of hard piping or a bolted and gasketed ducting flange) shall be visually inspected at least once per year to check for defects that could result in air emissions. The owner or operator shall monitor a component or connection using the procedures specified in §63.694(k) of this subpart to demonstrate that it operates with no detectable organic emissions following any time the component is repaired or replaced (e.g., a section of damaged hard piping is replaced with new hard piping) or the connection is unsealed (e.g., a flange is unbolted).

(B) Closed-vent system components or connections other than those specified in paragraph (c)(1)(ii)(A) of this section, shall be monitored at least once per year using the procedures specified in §63.694(k) of this subpart to demonstrate that components or connections operate with no detectable organic emissions.

(C) The continuous monitoring system required by §63.693(b)(4)(i) shall monitor and record either an instantaneous data value at least once every 15 minutes or an average value for intervals of 15 minutes or less.

(D) The owner or operator shall visually inspect the seal or closure mechanism required by §63.693(c)(2)(ii) at least once every month to verify that the bypass mechanism is maintained in the closed position.

(iii) In the event that a defect or leak is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect or leak in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

(iv) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection and monitoring in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.696 of this subpart.

(2) Each closed-vent system that is used to comply with §63.693(c)(1)(ii) of this subpart shall be inspected and monitored in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) The closed-vent system shall be visually inspected by the owner or operator to check for defects that could result in air emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, or gaps in ductwork or piping; loose connections; or broken or missing caps or other closure devices.

(ii) The owner or operator must perform an initial inspection following installation of the closed-vent system. Thereafter, the owner or operator must perform the inspections at least once every calendar year except as provided for in paragraph (f) of this section.

(iii) In the event that a defect is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

(iv) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.696 of this subpart.

(3) The owner or operator shall repair all detected defects as follows:

(i) The owner or operator shall make first efforts at repair of the defect no later than 5 calendar days after detection and repair shall be completed as soon as possible but no later than 45 calendar days after detection.

(ii) Repair of a defect may be delayed beyond 45 calendar days if either of the conditions specified in paragraph (c)(3)(ii)(A) or (c)(3)(ii)(B) occurs. In this case, the owner or operator must repair the defect the next time the process

or unit that vents to the closed-vent system is shutdown. Repair of the defect must be completed before the process or unit resumes operation.

(A) Completion of the repair is technically infeasible without the shutdown of the process or unit that vents to the closed-vent system.

(B) The owner or operator determines that the air emissions resulting from the repair of the defect within the specified period would be greater than the fugitive emissions likely to result by delaying the repair until the next time the process or unit that vents to the closed-vent system is shutdown.

(iii) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the defect repair in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.696 of this subpart.

(e) *Control device monitoring requirements.* For each control device required under §63.693 of this subpart to be monitored in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph (e), the owner or operator must ensure that each control device operates properly by monitoring the control device in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(7) of this section.

(1) A continuous parameter monitoring system must be used to measure the operating parameter or parameters specified for the control device in §63.693(d) through §63.693(g) of this subpart as applicable to the type and design of the control device. The continuous parameter monitoring system must meet the following specifications and requirements:

(i) The continuous parameter monitoring system must measure either an instantaneous value at least once every 15 minutes or an average value for intervals of 15 minutes or less and continuously record either:

(A) Each measured data value; or

(B) Each block average value for each 1-hour period or shorter periods calculated from all measured data values during each period. If values are measured more frequently than once per minute, a single value for each minute may be used to calculate the hourly (or shorter period) block average instead of all measured values.

(ii) The monitoring system must be installed, calibrated, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications or other written procedures that provide reasonable assurance that the monitoring equipment is operating properly.

(2) Using the data recorded by the monitoring system, the owner or operator must calculate the daily average value for each monitored operating parameter for each operating day. If operation of the control device is continuous, the operating day is a 24-hour period. If control device operation is not continuous, the operating day is the total number of hours of control device operation per 24-hour period. Valid data points must be available for 75 percent of the operating hours in an operating day to compute the daily average.

(3) For each monitored operating parameter, the owner or operator must establish a minimum operating parameter value or a maximum operating parameter value, as appropriate, to define the range of conditions at which the control device must be operated to continuously achieve the applicable performance requirements specified in §63.693(b)(2) of this subpart. Each minimum or maximum operating parameter value must be established in accordance with the requirements in paragraphs (e)(3)(i) and (e)(3)(ii) of this section.

(i) If the owner or operator conducts a performance test to demonstrate control device performance, then the minimum or maximum operating parameter value must be established based on values measured during the performance test and supplemented, as necessary, by the control device design specifications, manufacturer recommendations, or other applicable information.

(ii) If the owner or operator uses a control device design analysis to demonstrate control device performance, then the minimum or maximum operating parameter value must be established based on the control device design analysis and supplemented, as necessary, by the control device manufacturer recommendations or other applicable information.

(4) An excursion for a given control device is determined to have occurred when the monitoring data or lack of monitoring data result in any one of the criteria specified in paragraphs (e)(4)(i) through (e)(4)(iii) of this section being met. When multiple operating parameters are monitored for the same control device and during the same operating day more than one of these operating parameters meets an excursion criterion specified in paragraphs (e)(4)(i)

through (e)(4)(iii) of this section, then a single excursion is determined to have occurred for the control device for that operating day.

(i) An excursion occurs when the daily average value of a monitored operating parameter is less than the minimum operating parameter limit (or, if applicable, greater than the maximum operating parameter limit) established for the operating parameter in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (e)(3) of this section.

(ii) An excursion occurs when the period of control device operation is 4 hours or greater in an operating day and the monitoring data are insufficient to constitute a valid hour of data for at least 75 percent of the operating hours. Monitoring data are insufficient to constitute a valid hour of data if measured values are unavailable for any of the 15-minute periods within the hour.

(iii) An excursion occurs when the period of control device operation is less than 4 hours in an operating day and more than 1 of the hours during the period does not constitute a valid hour of data due to insufficient monitoring data. Monitoring data are insufficient to constitute a valid hour of data if measured values are unavailable for any of the 15-minute periods within the hour.

(5) For each excursion, except as provided for in paragraph(e)(6) of this section, the owner or operator shall be deemed to have failed to have applied control in a manner that achieves the required operating parameter limits. Failure to achieve the required operating parameter limits is a violation of this standard.

(6) An excursion is not a violation of this standard under any one of the conditions specified in paragraphs (e)(6)(i) and (e)(6)(ii) of this section.

(i) An excursion is not a violation nor does it count toward the number of excused excursions allowed under paragraph (e)(6)(ii) of this section when the excursion occurs during any one of the following periods:

(A) During a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction when the affected facility is operated during such period in accordance with §63.6(e)(1); or

(B) During periods of non-operation of the unit or the process that is vented to the control device (resulting in cessation of HAP emissions to which the monitoring applies).

(ii) For each control device, one excused excursion is allowed per semiannual period for any reason. The initial semiannual period is the 6-month reporting period addressed by the first semiannual report submitted by the owner or operator in accordance with §63.697(b)(4) of this subpart.

(7) Nothing in paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(6) of this section shall be construed to allow or excuse a monitoring parameter excursion caused by any activity that violates other applicable provisions of this subpart.

(f) *Alternative inspection and monitoring interval.* Following the initial inspection and monitoring of a piece of air pollution control equipment in accordance with the applicable provisions of this section, subsequent inspection and monitoring of the equipment may be performed at intervals longer than 1 year when an owner or operator determines that performing the required inspection or monitoring procedures would expose a worker to dangerous, hazardous, or otherwise unsafe conditions and the owner or operator complies with the requirements specified in paragraphs (f)(1) and (f)(2) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator must prepare and maintain at the plant site written documentation identifying the specific air pollution control equipment designated as "unsafe to inspect and monitor." The documentation must include for each piece of air pollution control equipment designated as such a written explanation of the reasons why the equipment is unsafe to inspect or monitor using the applicable procedures under this section.

(2) The owner or operator must develop and implement a written plan and schedule to inspect and monitor the air pollution control equipment using the applicable procedures specified in this section during times when a worker can safely access the air pollution control equipment. The required inspections and monitoring must be performed as frequently as practicable but do not need to be performed more frequently than the periodic schedule that would be otherwise applicable to the air pollution control equipment under the provisions of this section. A copy of the written plan and schedule must be maintained at the plant site.

§ 63.696 Recordkeeping requirements.

- (a) The owner or operator subject to this subpart shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in §63.10 under 40 CFR 63 subpart A—General Provisions that are applicable to this subpart as specified in Table 2 of this subpart.
- (b) The owner or operator of a control device subject to this subpart shall maintain the records in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 63.10 of this part.
- (g) An owner or operator shall record, on a semiannual basis, the information specified in paragraphs (g)(1) and (g)(2) of this section for those planned routine maintenance operations that would require the control device not to meet the requirements of §63.693(d) through (h) of this subpart, as applicable.
- (1) A description of the planned routine maintenance that is anticipated to be performed for the control device during the next 6 months. This description shall include the type of maintenance necessary, planned frequency of maintenance, and lengths of maintenance periods.
- (2) A description of the planned routine maintenance that was performed for the control device during the previous 6 months. This description shall include the type of maintenance performed and the total number of hours during these 6 months that the control device did not meet the requirement of §63.693 (d) through (h) of this subpart, as applicable, due to planned routine maintenance.
- (h) An owner or operator shall record the information specified in paragraphs (h)(1) through (h)(3) of this section for those unexpected control device system malfunctions that would require the control device not to meet the requirements of §63.693 (d) through (h) of this subpart, as applicable.

- (1) The occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the control device system.
- (2) The duration of each period during a malfunction when gases, vapors, or fumes are vented from the waste management unit through the closed-vent system to the control device while the control device is not properly functioning.
- (3) Actions taken during periods of malfunction to restore a malfunctioning control device to its normal or usual manner of operation.

§ 63.697 Reporting requirements.

- (a) Each owner or operator of an affected source subject to this subpart must comply with the notification requirements specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section and the reporting requirements specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.
- (1) The owner or operator of an affected source must submit notices to the Administrator in accordance with the applicable notification requirements in 40 CFR 63.9 as specified in Table 2 of this subpart. For the purpose of this subpart, an owner or operator subject to the initial notification requirements under 40 CFR 63.9(b)(2) must submit the required notification on or before October 19, 1999.
- (2) The owner or operator of an affected source must submit reports to the Administrator in accordance with the applicable reporting requirements in 40 CFR 63.10 as specified in Table 2 of this subpart.
- (b) The owner or operator of a control device used to meet the requirements of §63.693 of this subpart shall submit the following notifications and reports to the Administrator:
- (1) A Notification of Performance Tests specified in §63.7 and §63.9(g) of this part,
- (2) Performance test reports specified in §63.10(d)(2) of this part, and
- (3) Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports specified in §63.10(d)(5) of this part.
- (i) If actions taken by an owner or operator during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction of an affected source (including actions taken to correct a malfunction) are not completely consistent with the procedures specified in the source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan specified in §63.6(e)(3) of this part, the owner or operator shall state such information in the report. The startup, shutdown, or malfunction report shall consist of a letter, containing the name, title, and signature of the responsible official who is certifying its accuracy, that shall be submitted to the Administrator, and

(ii) Separate startup, shutdown, or malfunction reports are not required if the information is included in the summary report specified in paragraph (b)(4) of this section.

(4) A summary report specified in §63.10(e)(3) of this part shall be submitted on a semiannual basis (i.e., once every 6-month period). The summary report must include a description of all excursions as defined in §63.695(e) of this subpart that have occurred during the 6-month reporting period. For each excursion caused when the daily average value of a monitored operating parameter is less than the minimum operating parameter limit (or, if applicable, greater than the maximum operating parameter limit), the report must include the daily average values of the monitored parameter, the applicable operating parameter limit, and the date and duration of the period that the exceedance occurred. For each excursion caused by lack of monitoring data, the report must include the date and duration of period when the monitoring data were not collected and the reason why the data were not collected.

§ 63.698 Implementation and enforcement.

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as the applicable State, local, or Tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or Tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or Tribal agency.

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

(c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or Tribal agencies are as specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§63.680, 63.683 through 63.691, and 63.693. Where these standards reference another subpart, the cited provisions will be delegated according to the delegation provisions of the referenced subpart.

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

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

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

[68 FR 37352, June 23, 2003]

Table 1 to Subpart DD of Part 63—List of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP) for Subpart DD

CAS No. ^a	Chemical name	f _m 305
75-07-0	Acetaldehyde	1.000
75-05-8	Acetonitrile	0.989
98-86-2	Acetophenone	0.314
107-02-8	Acrolein	1.000
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile	0.999
107-05-1	Allyl chloride	1.000
71-43-2	Benzene (includes benzene in gasoline)	1.000
98-07-7	Benzotrichloride (isomers and mixture)	0.958
100-44-7	Benzyl chloride	1.000
92-52-4	Biphenyl	0.864
542-88-1	Bis(chloromethyl)ether ^b	0.999

75-25-2	Bromoform	0.998
106-99-0	1,3-Butadiene	1.000
75-15-0	Carbon disulfide	1.000
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	1.000
43-58-1	Carbonyl sulfide	1.000
133-90-4	Chloramben	0.633
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	1.000
67-66-3	Chloroform	1.000
107-30-2	Chloromethyl methyl ether ^b	1.000
126-99-8	Chloroprene	1.000
98-82-8	Cumene	1.000
94-75-7	2,4-D, salts and esters	0.167
334-88-3	Diazomethane ^c	0.999
132-64-9	Dibenzofurans	0.967
96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	1.000
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene(p)	1.000
107-06-2	Dichloroethane (Ethylene dichloride)	1.000
111-44-4	Dichloroethyl ether (Bis(2-chloroethyl ether)	0.757
542-75-6	1,3-Dichloropropene	1.000
79-44-7	Dimethyl carbamoyl chloride ^c	0.150
64-67-5	Diethyl sulfate	0.0025
77-78-1	Dimethyl sulfate	0.086
121-69-7	N,N-Dimethylaniline	0.0008
51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol	0.0077
121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.0848
123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane (1,4-Diethyleneoxide)	0.869
106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	0.939
106-88-7	1,2-Epoxybutane	1.000
140-88-5	Ethyl acrylate	1.000
100-41-4	Ethyl benzene	1.000
75-00-3	Ethyl chloride (Chloroethane)	1.000
106-93-4	Ethylene dibromide (Dibromoethane)	0.999
107-06-2	Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)	1.000

151-56-4	Ethylene imine (Aziridine)	0.867
75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	1.000
75-34-3	Ethylidene dichloride (1,1-Dichloroethane)	1.000
	Glycol ethers ^d that have a Henry's Law constant value equal to or greater than 0.1 Y/X (1.8×10^{-6} atm/gm-mole/m ³) at 25°C	(e)
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	0.97
87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene	0.88
67-72-1	Hexachloroethane	0.499
110-54-3	Hexane	1.000
78-59-1	Isophorone	0.506
58-89-9	Lindane (all isomers)	1.000
67-56-1	Methanol	0.855
74-83-9	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	1.000
74-87-3	Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	1.000
71-55-6	Methyl chloroform (1,1,1-Trichloroethane)	1.000
78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone (2-Butanone)	0.990
74-88-4	Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)	1.0001
108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone (Hexone)	0.9796
624-83-9	Methyl isocyanate	1.000
80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate	0.916
1634-04-4	Methyl tert butyl ether	1.000
75-09-2	Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	1.000
91-20-3	Naphthalene	0.994
98-95-3	Nitrobenzene	0.394
79-46-9	2-Nitropropane	0.989
82-68-8	Pentachloronitrobenzene (Quintobenzene)	0.839
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol	0.0898
75-44-5	Phosgene ^c	1.000
123-38-6	Propionaldehyde	0.999
78-87-5	Propylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloropropane)	1.000
75-56-9	Propylene oxide	1.000
75-55-8	1,2-Propylenimine (2-Methyl aziridine)	0.945
100-42-5	Styrene	1.000
96-09-3	Styrene oxide	0.830

79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.999
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	1.000
108-88-3	Toluene	1.000
95-53-4	o-Toluidine	0.152
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	1.000
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methyl chlorform)	1.000
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane (Vinyl trichloride)	1.000
79-01-6	Trichloroethylene	1.000
95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	0.108
88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	0.132
121-44-8	Triethylamine	1.000
540-84-1	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	1.000
108-05-4	Vinyl acetate	1.000
593-60-2	Vinyl bromide	1.000
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	1.000
75-35-4	Vinylidene chloride (1,1-Dichloroethylene)	1.000
1330-20-7	Xylenes (isomers and mixture)	1.000
95-47-6	o-Xylenes	1.000
108-38-3	m-Xylenes	1.000
106-42-3	p-Xylenes	1.000

Notes:

$f_{m\ 305}$ = Method 305 fraction measure factor.

a. CAS numbers refer to the Chemical Abstracts Services registry number assigned to specific compounds, isomers, or mixtures of compounds.

b. Denotes a HAP that hydrolyzes quickly in water, but the hydrolysis products are also HAP chemicals.

c. Denotes a HAP that may react violently with water, exercise caustic is an expected analyte.

d. Denotes a HAP that hydrolyzes slowly in water.

e. The $f_{m\ 305}$ factors for some of the more common glycol ethers can be obtained by contacting the Waste and Chemical Processes Group, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711.

[64 FR 38981, July 20, 1999]

Table 2 to Subpart DD of Part 63—Applicability of Paragraphs in Subpart A of This Part 63—General Provisions to Subpart DD

Subpart A reference	Applies to Subpart DD	Explanation
63.1(a)(1)	Yes	

63.1(a)(2)	Yes	
63.1(a)(3)	Yes	
63.1(a)(4)	No	Subpart DD (this table) specifies applicability of each paragraph in subpart A to subpart DD.
63.1(a)(5)–63.1(a)(9)	No	
63.1(a)(10)	Yes	
63.1(a)(11)	Yes	
63.1(a)(12)	Yes	
63.1(a)(13)	Yes	
63.1(a)(14)	Yes	
63.1(b)(1)	No	Subpart DD specifies its own applicability.
63.1(b)(2)	Yes	
63.1(b)(3)	No	
63.1(c)(1)	No	Subpart DD explicitly specifies requirements that apply.
63.1(c)(2)	No	Area sources are not subject to subpart DD.
63.1(c)(3)	No	
63.1(c)(4)	Yes	
63.1(c)(5)	Yes	Except that sources are not required to submit notifications overridden by this table.
63.1(d)	No	
63.1(e)	No	
63.2	Yes	§63.681 of subpart DD specifies that if the same term is defined in subparts A and DD, it shall have the meaning given in subpart DD.
63.3	Yes	
63.4(a)(1)–63.4(a)(3)	Yes	
63.4(a)(4)	No	Reserved.
63.4(a)(5)	Yes	
63.4(b)	Yes	
63.4(c)	Yes	
63.5(a)(1)	Yes	Except replace term “source” and “stationary source” in §63.5(a)(1) of subpart A with “affected source.”

63.5(a)(2)	Yes	
63.5(b)(1)	Yes	
63.5(b)(2)	No	Reserved.
63.5(b)(3)	Yes	
63.5(b)(4)	Yes	Except the cross-reference to §63.9(b) is changed to §63.9(b)(4) and (5). Subpart DD overrides §63.9(b)(2) and (b)(3).
63.5(b)(5)	Yes	
63.5(b)(6)	Yes	
63.5(c)	No	Reserved.
63.5(d)(1)(i)	Yes	
63.5(d)(1)(ii)	Yes	
63.5(d)(1)(iii)	Yes	
63.5(d)(2)	No	
63.5(d)(3)	Yes	
63.5(d)(4)	Yes	
63.5(e)	Yes	
63.5(f)(1)	Yes	
63.5(f)(2)	Yes	
63.6(a)	Yes	
63.6(b)(1)	No	Subpart DD specifies compliance dates for sources subject to subpart DD.
63.6(b)(2)	No	
63.6(b)(3)	Yes	
63.6(b)(4)	No	May apply when standards are proposed under section 112(f) of the Clean Air Act.
63.6(b)(5)	No	§63.697 of subpart DD includes notification requirements.
63.6(b)(6)	No	
63.6(b)(7)	No	
63.6(c)(1)	No	§63.680 of subpart DD specifies the compliance date.
63.6(c)(2)–63.6(c)(4)	No	

63.6(c)(5)	Yes	
63.6(d)	No	
63.6(e)	Yes	
63.6(f)(1)	Yes	
63.6(f)(2)(i)	Yes	
63.6(f)(2)(ii)	Yes	Subpart DD specifies the use of monitoring data in determining compliance with subpart DD.
63.6(f)(2)(iii) (A), (B), and (C)	Yes	
63.6(f)(2)(iii) (D)	No	
63.6(f)(2)(iv)	Yes	
63.6(f)(2)(v)	Yes	
63.6(f)(3)	Yes	
63.6(g)	Yes	
63.6(h)	No	Subpart DD does not require opacity and visible emission standards.
63.6(i)	Yes	Except for §63.6(i)(15), which is reserved.
63.6(j)	Yes	
63.7(a)(1)	No	Subpart DD specifies required testing and compliance demonstration procedures.
63.7(a)(2)	Yes	
63.7(a)(3)	Yes	
63.7(b)	No	
63.7(c)	No	
63.7(d)	Yes	
63.7(e)(1)	Yes	
63.7(e)(2)	Yes	
63.7(e)(3)	No	Subpart DD specifies test methods and procedures.
63.7(e)(4)	Yes	
63.7(f)	No	Subpart DD specifies applicable methods and provides alternatives.

63.7(g)	Yes	
63.7(h)(1)	Yes	
63.7(h)(2)	Yes	
63.7(h)(3)	Yes	
63.7(h)(4)	No	
63.7(h)(5)	Yes	
63.8(a)	No	
63.8(b)(1)	Yes	
63.8(b)(2)	No	Subpart DD specifies locations to conduct monitoring.
63.8(b)(3)	Yes	
63.8(c)(1)(i)	Yes	
63.8(c)(1)(ii)	Yes	
63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Yes	
63.8(c)(2)	Yes	
63.8(c)(3)	Yes	
63.8(c)(4)	No	Subpart DD specifies monitoring frequency
63.8(c)(5)–63.8(c)(8)	No	
63.8(d)	No	
63.8(e)	No	
63.8(f)(1)	Yes	
63.8(f)(2)	Yes	
63.8(f)(3)	Yes	
63.8(f)(4)(i)	Yes	
63.8(f)(4)(ii)	Yes	
63.8(f)(4)(iii)	No	
63.8(f)(5)(i)	Yes	
63.8(f)(5)(ii)	No	
63.8(f)(5)(iii)	Yes	

63.8(f)(6)	Yes	
63.8(g)	Yes	
63.9(a)	Yes	
63.9(b)(1)(i)	Yes	
63.9(b)(1)(ii)	No	
63.9(b)(2)	Yes	
63.9(b)(3)	No	
63.9(b)(4)	Yes	
63.9(b)(5)	Yes	
63.9(c)	Yes	
63.9(d)	Yes	
63.9(e)	No	
63.9(f)	No	
63.9(g)	No	
63.9(h)	Yes	
63.9(i)	Yes	
63.9(j)	No	
63.10(a)	Yes	
63.10(b)(1)	Yes	
63.10(b)(2)(i)	Yes	
63.10(b)(2)(ii)	Yes	
63.10(b)(2)(iii)	No	
63.10(b)(2)(iv)	Yes	
63.10(b)(2)(v)	Yes	
63.10(b)(2)(vi)–(ix)	Yes	
63.10(b)(2)(x)–(xi)	Yes	
63.10(b)(2) (xii)–(xiv)	No	
63.10(b)(3)	Yes	

63.10(c)	No	
63.10(d)(1)	No	
63.10(d)(2)	Yes	
63.10(d)(3)	No	
63.10(d)(4)	Yes	
63.10(d)(5)(i)	Yes	
63.10(d)(5)(ii)	Yes	
63.10(e)	No	
63.10(f)	Yes	
63.11–63.15	Yes	

^aWherever subpart A specifies “postmark” dates, submittals may be sent by methods other than the U.S. Mail (e.g., by fax or courier). Submittals shall be sent by the specified dates, but a postmark is not required.

[64 FR 38983, July 20, 1999, as amended at 66 FR 1267, Jan. 8, 2001]

Table 3 to Subpart DD of Part 63—Tank Control Levels for Tanks at Existing Affected Sources as Required by 40 CFR 63.685(b)(1)

Tank design capacity (cubic meters)	Maximum HAP vapor pressure of off-site material managed in tank (kilopascals)	Tank control level
Design capacity less than 75 m ³	Maximum HAP vapor pressure less than 76.6 kPa	Level 1.
Design capacity equal to or greater than 75 m ³ and less than 151 m ³	Maximum HAP vapor pressure less than 27.6 kPa	Level 1.
	Maximum HAP vapor pressure equal to or greater than 27.6 kPa	Level 2.
Design capacity equal to or greater than 151 m ³	Maximum HAP vapor pressures less than 5.2 kPa	Level 1.
	Maximum HAP vapor pressure equal to or greater than 5.2 kPa	Level 2

SECTION E.4 NESHAP Subpart OO FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

NESHAP OO

- (ee) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 30, installed in 1983, capacity: 6,900 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (ff) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 31, installed in 1983, capacity: 6,900 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (gg) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 32, installed in 1983, capacity: 6,900 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (hh) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 33, installed in 1983, capacity: 6,900 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (ii) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 34, installed in 1984, capacity: 4,700 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (jj) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 35, installed in 1984, capacity: 4,700 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (kk) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 36, installed in 1984, capacity: 4,700 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (ll) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 37, installed in 1984, capacity: 4,700 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (mm) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 38, installed in 1983, capacity: 10,000 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste. Under NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (qq) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 42, installed in 1984, capacity: 5,100 gallons of process water. Under NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.
- (rr) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 50, installed in 1992, capacity: 6,900 gallons of waste volatile organic compounds. Under NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and OO, this is considered an affected facility.

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

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements

E.4.1 NESHAP, Subpart OO, Requirements [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart OO] [326 IAC 20-35]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart OO, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart OO, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-35 for the eleven (11) storage tanks, identified as EU-TK 30, EU-TK 31, EU-TK 32, EU-TK 33, EU-TK 34, EU-TK 35, EU-TK 36, EU-TK 37, EU-TK 38, EU-TK 42, and EU-TK 50, as specified as follows.

§ 63.900 Applicability.

The provisions of this subpart apply to the control of air emissions from tanks for which another subpart of 40 CFR parts 60, 61, or 63 references the use of this subpart for such air emission control. These air emission standards for tanks are placed here for administrative convenience and only apply to those owners and operators of facilities subject to the other subparts that reference this subpart. The provisions of 40 CFR part 63, subpart A—General Provisions do not apply to this subpart except as noted in the subpart that references this subpart.

§ 63.901 Definitions.

All terms used in this subpart shall have the meaning given to them in the Act and in this section. If a term is defined in both this section and in another subpart that references the use of this subpart, then the definition in this subpart shall take precedence when implementing this subpart.

Closure device means a cap, hatch, lid, plug, seal, valve, or other type of fitting that, when the device is secured in the closed position, prevents or reduces air emissions to the atmosphere by blocking an opening in a fixed roof. Closure devices include devices that are detachable from the cover (e.g., a sampling port cap), manually operated (e.g., a hinged access lid or hatch), or automatically operated (e.g., a spring-loaded pressure relief valve).

Fixed roof means a cover that is mounted on a tank in a stationary position and does not move with fluctuations in the level of the liquid managed in the tank.

No detectable organic emissions means no escape of organics to the atmosphere as determined using the procedure specified in §63.905(a) of this subpart.

Regulated-material means the material (e.g. waste, wastewater, off-site material) required to be managed in tanks using air emission controls in accordance with the standards specified in this subpart.

Safety device means a closure device such as a pressure relief valve, frangible disc, fusible plug, or any other type of device which functions to prevent physical damage or permanent deformation to equipment by venting gases or vapors during unsafe conditions resulting from an unplanned, accidental, or emergency event. For the purpose of this subpart, a safety device is not used for routine venting of gases or vapors from the vapor headspace underneath a cover such as during filling of the unit or to adjust the pressure in this vapor headspace in response to normal daily diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations. A safety device is designed to remain in a closed position during normal operations and open only when the internal pressure, or another relevant parameter, exceeds the device threshold setting applicable to the equipment as determined by the owner or operator based on manufacturer recommendations, applicable regulations, fire protection and prevention codes, standard engineering codes and practices, or other requirements for the safe handling of flammable, combustible, explosive, reactive, or hazardous materials.

Tank means a stationary unit that is constructed primarily of nonearthen materials (such as wood, concrete, steel, fiberglass, or plastic) which provide structural support and is designed to hold an accumulation of liquids or other materials.

[61 FR 34184, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 38985, July 20, 1999]

§ 63.902 Standards—Tank fixed roof.

(a) This section applies to owners and operators subject to this subpart and controlling air emissions from a tank using a fixed roof. This section does not apply to a fixed-roof tank that is also equipped with an internal floating roof.

(b) The tank shall be equipped with a fixed roof designed to meet the following specifications:

(1) The fixed roof and its closure devices shall be designed to form a continuous barrier over the entire surface area of the liquid in the tank. The fixed roof may be a separate cover installed on the tank (e.g., a removable cover mounted on an open-top tank) or may be an integral part of the tank structural design (e.g., a horizontal cylindrical tank equipped with a hatch).

(2) The fixed roof shall be installed in a manner such that there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces between roof section joints or between the interface of the roof edge and the tank wall.

(3) Each opening in the fixed roof, and any manifold system associated with the fixed roof, shall be either:

(i) equipped with a closure device designed to operate such that when the closure device is secured in the closed position there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces in the closure device or between the perimeter of the opening and the closure device; or

(ii) connected by a closed-vent system that is vented to a control device. The control device shall remove or destroy organics in the vent stream, and shall be operating whenever regulated material is managed in the tank.

(4) The fixed roof and its closure devices shall be made of suitable materials that will minimize exposure of the regulated-material to the atmosphere, to the extent practical, and will maintain the integrity of the equipment throughout its intended service life. Factors to be considered when selecting the materials for and designing the fixed roof and closure devices shall include: organic vapor permeability, the effects of any contact with the liquid or its vapors managed in the tank; the effects of outdoor exposure to wind, moisture, and sunlight; and the operating practices used for the tank on which the fixed roof is installed.

(c) Whenever a regulated-material is in the tank, the fixed roof shall be installed with each closure device secured in the closed position except as follows:

(1) Opening of closure devices or removal of the fixed roof is allowed at the following times:

(i) To provide access to the tank for performing routine inspection, maintenance, or other activities needed for normal operations. Examples of such activities include those times when a worker needs to open a port to sample the liquid in the tank, or when a worker needs to open a hatch to maintain or repair equipment. Following completion of the activity, the owner or operator shall promptly secure the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable, to the tank.

(ii) To remove accumulated sludge or other residues from the bottom of tank.

(2) Opening of a spring-loaded pressure-vacuum relief valve, conservation vent, or similar type of pressure relief device which vents to the atmosphere is allowed during normal operations for the purpose of maintaining the tank internal pressure in accordance with the tank design specifications. The device shall be designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions when the device is secured in the closed position. The settings at which the device opens shall be established such that the device remains in the closed position whenever the tank internal pressure is within the internal pressure operating range determined by the owner or operator based on the tank manufacturer recommendations, applicable regulations, fire protection and prevention codes, standard engineering codes and practices, or other requirements for the safe handling of flammable, combustible, explosive, reactive, or hazardous materials. Examples of normal operating conditions that may require these devices to open are during those times when the container internal pressure exceeds the internal pressure operating range for the tank as a result of loading operations or diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations.

(3) Opening of a safety device, as defined in §63.901 of this subpart, is allowed at any time conditions require it to do so to avoid an unsafe condition.

§ 63.905 Test methods and procedures.

(a) Procedure for determining no detectable organic emissions for the purpose of complying with this subpart.

(1) The test shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures specified in Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A. Each potential leak interface (i.e., a location where organic vapor leakage could occur) on the cover and associated closure devices shall be checked. Potential leak interfaces that are associated with covers and closure devices include, but are not limited to: the interface of the cover and its foundation mounting; the periphery of any opening on the cover and its associated closure device; and the sealing seat interface on a spring-loaded pressure-relief valve.

(2) The test shall be performed when the unit contains a material having a total organic concentration representative of the range of concentrations for the materials expected to be managed in the unit. During the test, the cover and closure devices shall be secured in the closed position.

(3) The detection instrument shall meet the performance criteria of Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, except the instrument response factor criteria in section 3.1.2(a) of Method 21 shall be for the average composition of the organic constituents in the material placed in the unit, not for each individual organic constituent.

(4) The detection instrument shall be calibrated before use on each day of its use by the procedures specified in Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(5) Calibration gases shall be as follows:

(i) Zero air (less than 10 ppmv hydrocarbon in air); and

(ii) A mixture of methane or n-hexane in air at a concentration of approximately, but less than 10,000 ppmv.

(6) An owner or operator may choose to adjust or not adjust the detection instrument readings to account for the background organic concentration level. If an owner or operator chooses to adjust the instrument readings for the background level, the background level value must be determined according to the procedures in Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(7) Each potential leak interface shall be checked by traversing the instrument probe around the potential leak interface as close to the interface as possible, as described in Method 21. In the case when the configuration of the cover or closure device prevents a complete traverse of the interface, all accessible portions of the interface shall be sampled. In the case when the configuration of the closure device prevents any sampling at the interface and the device is equipped with an enclosed extension or horn (e.g., some pressure relief devices), the instrument probe inlet shall be placed at approximately the center of the exhaust area to the atmosphere.

(8) An owner or operator must determine if a potential leak interface operates with no detectable emissions using the applicable procedure specified in paragraph (a)(8)(i) or (a)(8)(ii) of this section.

(i) If an owner or operator chooses not to adjust the detection instrument readings for the background organic concentration level, then the maximum organic concentration value measured by the detection instrument is compared directly to the applicable value for the potential leak interface as specified in paragraph (a)(9) of this section.

(ii) If an owner or operator chooses to adjust the detection instrument readings for the background organic concentration level, the value of the arithmetic difference between the maximum organic concentration value measured by the instrument and the background organic concentration value as determined in paragraph (a)(6) of this section is compared with the applicable value for the potential leak interface as specified in paragraph (a)(9) of this section.

(9) A potential leak interface is determined to operate with no detectable emissions using the applicable criteria specified in paragraphs (a)(9)(i) and (a)(9)(ii) of this section.

(i) For a potential leak interface other than a seal around a shaft that passes through a cover opening, the potential leak interface is determined to operate with no detectable organic emissions if the organic concentration value determined in paragraph (a)(8) is less than 500 ppmv.

(ii) For a seal around a shaft that passes through a cover opening, the potential leak interface is determined to operate with no detectable organic emissions if the organic concentration value determined in paragraph (a)(8) is less than 10,000 ppmv.

(b) [Reserved]

[64 FR 38986, July 20, 1999]

§ 63.906 Inspection and monitoring requirements.

(a) Owners and operators that use a tank equipped with a fixed roof in accordance with the provisions of §63.902 of this subpart shall meet the following requirements:

(1) The fixed roof and its closure devices shall be visually inspected by the owner or operator to check for defects that could result in air emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, or gaps in the roof sections or between the roof and the tank wall; broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged seals or gaskets on closure devices; and broken or missing hatches, access covers, caps, or other closure devices.

(2) The owner or operator must perform an initial inspection following installation of the fixed roof. Thereafter, the owner or operator must perform the inspections at least once every calendar year except as provided for in paragraph (d) of this section.

(3) In the event that a defect is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section.

(4) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.907 (a) of this subpart.

(b) The owner or operator shall repair all detected defects as follows:

(1) The owner or operator shall make first efforts at repair of the defect no later than 5 calendar days after detection and repair shall be completed as soon as possible but no later than 45 calendar days after detection except as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(2) Repair of a defect may be delayed beyond 45 calendar days if the owner or operator determines that repair of the defect requires emptying or temporary removal from service of the tank and no alternative tank capacity is available at the site to accept the regulated material normally managed in the tank. In this case, the owner or operator shall repair the defect the next time alternative tank capacity becomes available and the tank can be emptied or temporarily removed from service, as necessary to complete the repair.

(c) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the defect repair in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.907(b) of this subpart.

(d) *Alternative inspection and monitoring interval.* Following the initial inspection and monitoring of a fixed roof in accordance with this section, subsequent inspection and monitoring of the equipment may be performed at intervals longer than 1 year when an owner or operator determines that performing the required inspection or monitoring procedures would expose a worker to dangerous, hazardous, or otherwise unsafe conditions and the owner or operator complies with the requirements specified in paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator must prepare and maintain at the plant site written documentation identifying the specific air pollution control equipment designated as "unsafe to inspect and monitor." The documentation must include for each piece of air pollution control equipment designated as such a written explanation of the reasons why the equipment is unsafe to inspect or monitor using the applicable procedures under this section.

(2) The owner or operator must develop and implement a written plan and schedule to inspect and monitor the air pollution control equipment using the applicable procedures specified in this section during times when a worker can safely access the air pollution control equipment. The required inspections and monitoring must be performed as frequently as practicable but do not need to be performed more frequently than the periodic schedule that would be otherwise applicable to the air pollution control equipment under the provisions of this section. A copy of the written plan and schedule must be maintained at the plant site.

[61 FR 34184, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 38986, July 20, 1999]

§ 63.907 Recordkeeping requirements.

(a) Each owner or operator shall prepare and maintain a record for each tank that includes the following information:

(1) A tank identification number (or other unique identification description as selected by the owner or operator).

(2) A description of the tank dimensions and the tank design capacity.

(3) The date that each inspection required by §63.906 of this subpart is performed.

(b) The owner or operator shall record the following information for each defect detected during inspections required by §63.906 of this subpart: the location of the defect, a description of the defect, the date of detection, and corrective action taken to repair the defect. In the event that repair of the defect is delayed in accordance with the provisions of

§63.907(b)(2) of this section, the owner or operator shall also record the reason for the delay and the date that completion of repair of the defect is expected.

§ 63.908 Implementation and enforcement.

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as the applicable State, local, or Tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or Tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or Tribal agency.

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

(c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or Tribal agencies are as specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§63.900 and 63.902.

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

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

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

[68 FR 37354, June 23, 2003]

SECTION E.5 NESHAP Subpart PP FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

NESHAP PP

- (xx) One (1) solid dispersion unit, identified as EU-SD 1, consisting of one (1) 250 gallon tub and one (1) dispenser, exhausted through Stacks SD 1 and FI 1, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, throughput capacity: 4,800 gallons per day. Under NESHAPs 40 CFR 63, Subparts DD and PP, this is considered an affected facility.

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

E.5.1 NESHAP, Subpart PP, Requirements [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart PP] [326 IAC 20-36]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart PP, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart PP, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-36 for the solid dispersion unit, identified as EU-SD 1, as specified as follows.

§ 63.920 Applicability.

The provisions of this subpart apply to the control of air emissions from containers for which another subpart of 40 CFR parts 60, 61, or 63 references the use of this subpart for such air emission control. These air emission standards for containers are placed here for administrative convenience and only apply to those owners and operators of facilities subject to the other subparts that reference this subpart. The provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, subpart A—General Provisions do not apply to this subpart except as noted in the subpart that references this subpart.

§ 63.921 Definitions.

All terms used in this subpart shall have the meaning given to them in the Act and in this section. If a term is defined in both this section and in another subpart that references the use of this subpart, then the definition in this subpart shall take precedence when implementing this subpart.

Container means a portable unit in which a material can be stored, transported, treated, disposed of, or otherwise handled. Examples of containers include but are not limited to drums, dumpsters, roll-off boxes, bulk cargo containers commonly known as “portable tanks” or “totes,” cargo tank trucks, and tank railcars.

Closure device means a cover, cap, hatch, lid, plug, seal, valve, or other type of fitting that prevents or reduces air emissions to the atmosphere by blocking an opening in a container or its cover when the device is secured in the closed position. Closure devices include devices that are detachable from the container (e.g., a drum head, a threaded plug), manually operated (e.g., a hinged dumpster lid, a truck tank hatch), or automatically operated (e.g., a spring loaded pressure relief valve).

Empty container means a container for which either of the following conditions exists: the container meets the conditions for an empty container specified in 40 CFR 261.7(b); or all regulated-material has been removed from the container except for any regulated-material that remains on the interior surfaces of the container as clingage or in pools on the container bottom due to irregularities in the container.

No detectable organic emissions means no escape of organics to the atmosphere as determined using the procedure specified in §63.925(a) of this subpart.

Regulated-material means the material (e.g. waste, wastewater, off-site material) required to be managed in containers using air emission controls in accordance with the standards specified in this subpart.

Safety device means a closure device such as a pressure relief valve, frangible disc, fusible plug, or any other type of device which functions to prevent physical damage or permanent deformation to equipment by venting gases or vapors during unsafe conditions resulting from an unplanned, accidental, or emergency event. For the purpose of this subpart, a safety device is not used for routine venting of gases or vapors from the vapor headspace underneath a cover such as during filling of the unit or to adjust the pressure in this vapor headspace in response to normal daily diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations. A safety device is designed to remain in a closed position during normal operations and open only when the internal pressure, or another relevant parameter, exceeds the device threshold

setting applicable to the equipment as determined by the owner or operator based on manufacturer recommendations, applicable regulations, fire protection and prevention codes, standard engineering codes and practices, or other requirements for the safe handling of flammable, combustible, explosive, reactive, or hazardous materials.

[61 FR 34186, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 38987, July 20, 1999]

§ 63.923 Standards—Container Level 2 controls.

(a) This section applies to owners and operators subject to this subpart and required to control air emissions from containers using Container Level 2 controls.

(b) A container using Container Level 2 controls is one of the following:

(1) A container that meets the applicable U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations on packaging hazardous materials for transportation as specified in paragraph (f) of this section.

(2) A container that has been demonstrated to operate with no detectable organic emissions as defined in §63.921 of this subpart.

(3) A container that has been demonstrated within the preceding 12 months to be vapor-tight by using Method 27 in Appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 in accordance with the procedure specified in §63.925(b) of this subpart.

(c) Transfer of regulated-material in to or out of a container using Container Level 2 controls shall be conducted in such a manner as to minimize exposure of the regulated-material to the atmosphere, to the extent practical, considering the physical properties of the regulated-material and good engineering and safety practices for handling flammable, ignitable, explosive, or other hazardous materials. Examples of container loading procedures that meet the requirements of this paragraph include using any one of the following: a submerged-fill pipe or other submerged-fill method to load liquids into the container; a vapor-balancing system or a vapor-recovery system to collect and control the vapors displaced from the container during filling operations; or a fitted opening in the top of a container through which the regulated-material is filled, with subsequent purging of the transfer line before removing it from the container opening.

(d) Whenever a regulated-material is in a container using Container Level 2 controls, the owner or operator shall install all covers and closure devices for the container, and secure and maintain each closure device in the closed position except as follows:

(1) Opening of a closure device or cover is allowed for the purpose of adding material to the container as follows:

(i) In the case when the container is filled to the intended final level in one continuous operation, the owner or operator shall promptly secure the closure devices in the closed position and install the covers, as applicable to the container, upon conclusion of the filling operation.

(ii) In the case when discrete quantities or batches of material intermittently are added to the container over a period of time, the owner or operator shall promptly secure the closure devices in the closed position and install covers, as applicable to the container, upon either the container being filled to the intended final level, the completion of a batch loading after which no additional material will be added to the container within 15 minutes, the person performing the loading operation leaves the immediate vicinity of the container, or the shutdown of the process generating the material being added to the container, whichever condition occurs first.

(2) Opening of a closure device or cover is allowed for the purpose of removing material from the container as follows:

(i) For the purpose of meeting the requirements of this section, an empty container as defined in §63.921 of this subpart may be open to the atmosphere at any time (e.g., covers and closure devices are not required to be secured in the closed position on an empty container).

(ii) In the case when discrete quantities or batches of material are removed from the container but the container does not meet the conditions to be an empty container as defined in §63.921 of this subpart, the owner or operator shall promptly secure the closure devices in the closed position and install covers, as applicable to the container, upon the completion of a batch removal after which no additional material will be removed from the container within 15 minutes or the person performing the unloading operation leaves the immediate vicinity of the container, whichever condition occurs first.

(3) Opening of a closure device or cover is allowed when access inside the container is needed to perform routine activities other than transfer of regulated-material. Examples of such activities include those times when a worker needs to open a port to measure the depth of or sample the material in the container, or when a worker needs to open a manhole hatch to access equipment inside the container. Following completion of the activity, the owner or operator shall promptly secure the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable to the container.

(4) Opening of a spring-loaded pressure-vacuum relief valve, conservation vent, or similar type of pressure relief device which vents to the atmosphere is allowed during normal operations for the purpose of maintaining the container internal pressure in accordance with the container design specifications. The device shall be designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions when the device is secured in the closed position. The settings at which the device opens shall be established such that the device remains in the closed position whenever the container internal pressure is within the internal pressure operating range determined by the owner or operator based on container manufacturer recommendations, applicable regulations, fire protection and prevention codes, standard engineering codes and practices, or other requirements for the safe handling of flammable, combustible, explosive, reactive, or hazardous materials. Examples of normal operating conditions that may require these devices to open are during those times when the container internal pressure exceeds the internal pressure operating range for the container as a result of loading operations or diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations.

(5) Opening of a safety device, as defined in §63.921 of this subpart, is allowed at any time conditions require it to do so to avoid an unsafe condition.

(e) The owner or operator shall inspect containers using Container Level 2 controls in accordance with the procedures specified in §63.926(a) of this subpart.

(f) For the purpose of compliance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section, containers shall be used that meet the applicable U.S. DOT regulations on packaging hazardous materials for transportation as follows:

(1) The container meets the applicable requirements specified in 49 CFR part 178—Specifications for Packagings or 49 CFR part 179—Specifications for Tank Cars.

(2) Regulated-material is managed in the container in accordance with the applicable requirements specified in 49 CFR part 107 subpart B—Exemptions; 49 CFR part 172—Hazardous Materials Table, Special Provisions, Hazardous Materials Communications, Emergency Response Information, and Training Requirements; 49 CFR part 173—Shippers—General Requirements for Shipments and Packaging; and 49 CFR part 180—Continuing Qualification and Maintenance of Packagings.

(3) For the purpose of complying with this subpart, no exceptions to the 49 CFR part 178 or part 179 regulations are allowed except as provided for in paragraph (f)(4) of this section.

(4) For a lab pack that is managed in accordance with the requirements of 49 CFR part 178 for the purpose of complying with this subpart, an owner or operator may comply with the exceptions for those packagings specified in 49 CFR 173.12(b).

§ 63.925 Test methods and procedures.

(a) Procedures for determining no detectable organic emissions for the purpose of complying with this subpart.

(1) The test shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures specified in Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A. Each potential leak interface (i.e., a location where organic vapor leakage could occur) on the cover and associated closure devices shall be checked. Potential leak interfaces that are associated with covers and closure devices include, but are not limited to: the interface of the cover and its foundation mounting; the periphery of any opening on the cover and its associated closure device; and the sealing seat interface on a spring-loaded pressure-relief valve.

(2) The test shall be performed when the unit contains a material having a total organic concentration representative of the range of concentrations for the materials expected to be managed in the unit. During the test, the cover and closure devices shall be secured in the closed position.

(3) The detection instrument shall meet the performance criteria of Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, except the instrument response factor criteria in section 3.1.2(a) of Method 21 shall be for the average composition of the organic constituents in the material placed in the unit, not for each individual organic constituent.

(4) The detection instrument shall be calibrated before use on each day of its use by the procedures specified in Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(5) Calibration gases shall be as follows:

(i) Zero air (less than 10 ppmv hydrocarbon in air); and

(ii) A mixture of methane or n-hexane in air at a concentration of approximately, but less than 10,000 ppmv.

(6) An owner or operator may choose to adjust or not adjust the detection instrument readings to account for the background organic concentration level. If an owner or operator chooses to adjust the instrument readings for the background level, the background level value must be determined according to the procedures in Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(7) Each potential leak interface shall be checked by traversing the instrument probe around the potential leak interface as close to the interface as possible, as described in Method 21. In the case when the configuration of the cover or closure device prevents a complete traverse of the interface, all accessible portions of the interface shall be sampled. In the case when the configuration of the closure device prevents any sampling at the interface and the device is equipped with an enclosed extension or horn (e.g., some pressure relief devices), the instrument probe inlet shall be placed at approximately the center of the exhaust area to the atmosphere.

(8) An owner or operator must determine if a potential leak interface operates with no detectable emissions using the applicable procedure specified in paragraph (a)(8)(i) or (a)(8)(ii) of this section.

(i) If an owner or operator chooses not to adjust the detection instrument readings for the background organic concentration level, then the maximum organic concentration value measured by the detection instrument is compared directly to the applicable value for the potential leak interface as specified in paragraph (a)(9) of this section.

(ii) If an owner or operator chooses to adjust the detection instrument readings for the background organic concentration level, the value of the arithmetic difference between the maximum organic concentration value measured by the instrument and the background organic concentration value as determined in paragraph (a)(6) of this section is compared with the applicable value for the potential leak interface as specified in paragraph (a)(9) of this section.

(9) A potential leak interface is determined to operate with no detectable emissions using the applicable criteria specified in paragraphs (a)(9)(i) and (a)(9)(ii) of this section.

(i) For a potential leak interface other than a seal around a shaft that passes through a cover opening, the potential leak interface is determined to operate with no detectable organic emissions if the organic concentration value determined in paragraph (a)(8) is less than 500 ppmv.

(ii) For a seal around a shaft that passes through a cover opening, the potential leak interface is determined to operate with no detectable organic emissions if the organic concentration value determined in paragraph (a)(8) is less than 10,000 ppmv.

(b) Procedure for determining a container to be vapor-tight for the purpose of complying with this subpart.

(1) The test shall be performed in accordance with Method 27 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A of this chapter.

(2) A pressure measurement device shall be used that has a precision of ± 2.5 mm water and that is capable of measuring above the pressure at which the container is to be tested for vapor tightness.

(3) If the test results determined by Method 27 indicate that the container sustains a pressure change less than or equal to 750 Pascals within 5 minutes after it is pressurized to a minimum of 4,500 Pascals, then the container is determined to be vapor-tight.

§ 63.926 Inspection and monitoring requirements.

(a) Owners and operators of containers using either Container Level 1 or Container Level 2 controls in accordance with the provisions of §63.922 and §63.923 of this subpart, respectively, shall inspect the container and its cover and closure devices as follows:

(1) In the case when a regulated-material already is in the container at the time the owner or operator first accepts possession of the container at the facility site and the container is not emptied (i.e., does not meet the conditions for an empty container as defined in §63.921 of this subpart) within 24 hours after the container has been accepted at the facility site, the container and its cover and closure devices shall be visually inspected by the owner or operator to check for visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces into the interior of the container when the cover and closure devices are secured in the closed position. This inspection of the container must be conducted on or before the date that the container is accepted at the facility (i.e., the date that the container becomes subject to the standards under this subpart). For the purpose of this requirement, the date of acceptance is the date of signature of the facility owner or operator on the manifest or shipping papers accompanying the container. If a defect is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

(2) In the case when a container filled or partially filled with regulated-material remains unopened at the facility site for a period of 1 year or more, the container and its cover and closure devices shall be visually inspected by the owner or operator initially and thereafter, at least once every calendar year, to check for visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces into the interior of the container when the cover and closure devices are secured in the closed position. If a defect is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

(3) When a defect is detected for the container, cover, or closure devices, the owner or operator must either empty the regulated-material from the defective container in accordance with paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section or repair the defective container in accordance with paragraph (a)(3)(ii) of this section.

(i) If the owner or operator elects to empty the regulated-material from the defective container, the owner or operator must remove the regulated-material from the defective container to meet the conditions for an empty container (as defined in §63.921 of this subpart) and transfer the removed regulated-material to either a container that meets the applicable standards under this subpart or to a tank, process, or treatment unit that meets the applicable standards under the subpart referencing this subpart. Transfer of the regulated-material must be completed no later than 5 calendar days after detection of the defect. The emptied defective container must be either repaired, destroyed, or used for purposes other than management of regulated-material.

(ii) If the owner or operator elects not to empty the regulated-material from the defective container, the owner or operator must repair the defective container. First efforts at repair of the defect must be made no later than 24 hours after detection and repair must be completed as soon as possible but no later than 5 calendar days after detection. If repair of a defect cannot be completed within 5 calendar days, then the regulated-material must be emptied from the container and the container must not be used to manage regulated-material until the defect is repaired.

§ 63.929 Implementation and enforcement.

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as the applicable State, local, or Tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or Tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or Tribal agency.

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

(c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or Tribal agencies are as specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§63.920 and 63.922 through 63.924. Where these standards reference another subpart, the cited provisions will be delegated according to the delegation provisions of the referenced subpart.

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

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

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

[68 FR 37355, June 23, 2003]

SECTION E.6

RCRA FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Resources Recovery Conservation Act (RRCA), 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA

- (b) One (1) vacuum distillation unit, identified as EU-VD 1, rated at 1.7 million British thermal units per hour, consisting one (1) vacuum pot, one (1) vacuum column, and one(1) vacuum condenser, equipped with a 600 gallon distillate receiver, identified as EU-TK 22, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, installed in 1997, exhausting through Stacks VD 1 and FI 1, capacity: 9,600 gallons per 24 hours, holding capacity: 3,300 gallons of solvent. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V and NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (f) One (1) fractionation column No.1, identified as EU-Col 1, heat input capacity: 0.522 million British thermal units per hour, attached to 275 gallon distillate receiver, identified as EU-TK18, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, installed in 1983, exhausted through Stacks CV 1 and FI 1, throughput capacity: 9,600 gallons of solvent per 24 hours, holding capacity: 3,300 gallons of solvent per batch. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (g) One (1) fractionation column No.2, identified as EU-Col 2, rated at 0.522 million British thermal units per hour, attached to 275 gallon distillate receiver, identified as EU-TK19, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, installed in 1984, exhausted through Stacks CV 2 and FI 1, throughput capacity: 9,600 gallons of solvent per 24 hours, holding capacity: 3,300 gallons of solvent per batch. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (h) One (1) vacuum pump, identified as EU-VP 1, installed in 1994, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, exhausted through Stacks VP 1 and FI 1, capacity: 275 cubic feet per minute peak. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (i) One (1) pot still, identified as EU-DP 1, installed in 1992, attached to 275 gallon distillate receiver, identified as EU-TK20, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, exhausted through Stack DP 1 and FI 1, throughput capacity: 9,600 gallons of solvent per 24 hours, holding capacity: 3,300 gallons of solvent per batch. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (j) One (1) thin film evaporator No.1, identified as EU-TF 1, installed in 1984, equipped with a 450 gallon day tank, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, exhausted through Stacks TF 1 and FI 1, throughput capacity: 14,400 gallons of solvent per twenty-four (24) hour period. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA this is considered an affected facility.
- (k) One (1) thin film evaporator No.2, identified as EU-TF 2, installed in 1990, equipped with a 350 gallon day tank, equipped with a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, exhausted through Stacks TF 2 and FI 1, throughput capacity: 14,400 gallons of solvent per 24 hours. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.

Resources Recovery Conservation Act (RRCA), 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA (continued)

- (oo) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 40, installed in 1984, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, capacity: 3,300 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste and still bottoms. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (pp) One (1) product storage tank, identified as EU-TK 41, installed in 1984, vented to a catalytic thermal oxidizer, identified as FI 1, capacity: 3,300 gallons of spent volatile organic compound waste and still bottoms. Under NESHAP 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.
- (vv) One (1) over pressurization temporary accumulation vessel, identified as EU-V 61, installed in 1997, attached to the catalytic thermal oxidizer, capacity: 165 gallons. Under 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, 40 CFR 63, Subpart DD, and the Resources Recovery Conservation Act, 40 CFR 264, Subpart AA, this is considered an affected facility.

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

Resources Conversation Recovery Act (RCRA) Requirements

E.6.1 Resources Recovery Conservation Act [40 CFR Part 264, Subpart AA]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart AA, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart AA, for the process vents from EU-VD 1/EU-TK 22, EU-Col1/EU-TK 18, EU-Col2/EU-TK 19, EU-VP 1, EU-DP 1/EU-TK 20, EU-TF 1, EU-TF 2, FI 1, EU-TK 40, EU-TK 41, and EU-V 61, and from the vacuum distillation unit, identified as EU-VD 1, as specified as follows.

§ 264.1030 Applicability.

(a) The regulations in this subpart apply to owners and operators of facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes (except as provided in §264.1).

(b) Except for §264.1034, paragraphs (d) and (e), this subpart applies to process vents associated with distillation, fractionation, thin-film evaporation, solvent extraction, or air or steam stripping operations that manage hazardous wastes with organic concentrations of at least 10 ppmw, if these operations are conducted in one of the following:

(1) A unit that is subject to the permitting requirements of 40 CFR part 270, or

(2) A unit (including a hazardous waste recycling unit) that is not exempt from permitting under the provisions of 40 CFR 262.34(a) (i.e., a hazardous waste recycling unit that is not a 90-day tank or container) and that is located at a hazardous waste management facility otherwise subject to the permitting requirements of 40 CFR part 270, or

(3) A unit that is exempt from permitting under the provisions of 40 CFR 262.34(a) (i.e., a "90-day" tank or container) and is not a recycling unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 261.6.

§ 264.1031 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Act and parts 260–266.

Air stripping operation is a desorption operation employed to transfer one or more volatile components from a liquid mixture into a gas (air) either with or without the application of heat to the liquid. Packed towers, spray towers, and bubble-cap, sieve, or valve-type plate towers are among the process configurations used for contacting the air and a liquid.

Bottoms receiver means a container or tank used to receive and collect the heavier bottoms fractions of the distillation feed stream that remain in the liquid phase.

Closed-vent system means a system that is not open to the atmosphere and that is composed of piping, connections, and, if necessary, flow-inducing devices that transport gas or vapor from a piece or pieces of equipment to a control device.

Condenser means a heat-transfer device that reduces a thermodynamic fluid from its vapor phase to its liquid phase.

Connector means flanged, screwed, welded, or other joined fittings used to connect two pipelines or a pipeline and a piece of equipment. For the purposes of reporting and recordkeeping, connector means flanged fittings that are not covered by insulation or other materials that prevent location of the fittings.

Continuous recorder means a data-recording device recording an instantaneous data value at least once every 15 minutes.

Control device means an enclosed combustion device, vapor recovery system, or flare. Any device the primary function of which is the recovery or capture of solvents or other organics for use, reuse, or sale (e.g., a primary condenser on a solvent recovery unit) is not a control device.

Control device shutdown means the cessation of operation of a control device for any purpose.

Distillate receiver means a container or tank used to receive and collect liquid material (condensed) from the overhead condenser of a distillation unit and from which the condensed liquid is pumped to larger storage tanks or other process units.

Distillation operation means an operation, either batch or continuous, separating one or more feed stream(s) into two or more exit streams, each exit stream having component concentrations different from those in the feed stream(s). The separation is achieved by the redistribution of the components between the liquid and vapor phase as they approach equilibrium within the distillation unit.

Double block and bleed system means two block valves connected in series with a bleed valve or line that can vent the line between the two block valves.

Equipment means each valve, pump, compressor, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, or flange or other connector, and any control devices or systems required by this subpart.

Flame zone means the portion of the combustion chamber in a boiler occupied by the flame envelope.

Flow indicator means a device that indicates whether gas flow is present in a vent stream.

First attempt at repair means to take rapid action for the purpose of stopping or reducing leakage of organic material to the atmosphere using best practices.

Fractionation operation means a distillation operation or method used to separate a mixture of several volatile components of different boiling points in successive stages, each stage removing from the mixture some proportion of one of the components.

Hazardous waste management unit shutdown means a work practice or operational procedure that stops operation of a hazardous waste management unit or part of a hazardous waste management unit. An unscheduled work practice or operational procedure that stops operation of a hazardous waste management unit or part of a hazardous waste management unit for less than 24 hours is not a hazardous waste management unit shutdown. The use of spare equipment and technically feasible bypassing of equipment without stopping operation are not hazardous waste management unit shutdowns.

Hot well means a container for collecting condensate as in a steam condenser serving a vacuum-jet or steam-jet ejector.

In gas/vapor service means that the piece of equipment contains or contacts a hazardous waste stream that is in the gaseous state at operating conditions.

In heavy liquid service means that the piece of equipment is not in gas/vapor service or in light liquid service.

In light liquid service means that the piece of equipment contains or contacts a waste stream where the vapor pressure of one or more of the organic components in the stream is greater than 0.3 kilopascals (kPa) at 20 °C, the total concentration of the pure organic components having a vapor pressure greater than 0.3 kilopascals (kPa) at 20 °C is equal to or greater than 20 percent by weight, and the fluid is a liquid at operating conditions.

In situ sampling systems means nonextractive samplers or in-line samplers.

In vacuum service means that equipment is operating at an internal pressure that is at least 5 kPa below ambient pressure.

Malfunction means any sudden failure of a control device or a hazardous waste management unit or failure of a hazardous waste management unit to operate in a normal or usual manner, so that organic emissions are increased.

Open-ended valve or line means any valve, except pressure relief valves, having one side of the valve seat in contact with hazardous waste and one side open to the atmosphere, either directly or through open piping.

Pressure release means the emission of materials resulting from the system pressure being greater than the set pressure of the pressure relief device.

Process heater means a device that transfers heat liberated by burning fuel to fluids contained in tubes, including all fluids except water that are heated to produce steam.

Process vent means any open-ended pipe or stack that is vented to the atmosphere either directly, through a vacuum-producing system, or through a tank (e.g., distillate receiver, condenser, bottoms receiver, surge control tank, separator tank, or hot well) associated with hazardous waste distillation, fractionation, thin-film evaporation, solvent extraction, or air or steam stripping operations.

Repaired means that equipment is adjusted, or otherwise altered, to eliminate a leak.

Sampling connection system means an assembly of equipment within a process or waste management unit used during periods of representative operation to take samples of the process or waste fluid. Equipment used to take non-routine grab samples is not considered a sampling connection system.

Sensor means a device that measures a physical quantity or the change in a physical quantity, such as temperature, pressure, flow rate, pH, or liquid level.

Separator tank means a device used for separation of two immiscible liquids.

Solvent extraction operation means an operation or method of separation in which a solid or solution is contacted with a liquid solvent (the two being mutually insoluble) to preferentially dissolve and transfer one or more components into the solvent.

Startup means the setting in operation of a hazardous waste management unit or control device for any purpose.

Steam stripping operation means a distillation operation in which vaporization of the volatile constituents of a liquid mixture takes place by the introduction of steam directly into the charge.

Surge control tank means a large-sized pipe or storage reservoir sufficient to contain the surging liquid discharge of the process tank to which it is connected.

Thin-film evaporation operation means a distillation operation that employs a heating surface consisting of a large diameter tube that may be either straight or tapered, horizontal or vertical. Liquid is spread on the tube wall by a rotating assembly of blades that maintain a close clearance from the wall or actually ride on the film of liquid on the wall.

Vapor incinerator means any enclosed combustion device that is used for destroying organic compounds and does not extract energy in the form of steam or process heat.

Vented means discharged through an opening, typically an open-ended pipe or stack, allowing the passage of a stream of liquids, gases, or fumes into the atmosphere. The passage of liquids, gases, or fumes is caused by mechanical means such as compressors or vacuum-producing systems or by process-related means such as

evaporation produced by heating and not caused by tank loading and unloading (working losses) or by natural means such as diurnal temperature changes.

[55 FR 25494, June 21, 1990, as amended at 62 FR 64657, Dec. 8, 1997; 64 FR 3389, Jan. 21, 1999]

§ 264.1032 Standards: Process vents.

(a) The owner or operator of a facility with process vents associated with distillation, fractionation, thin-film evaporation, solvent extraction, or air or steam stripping operations managing hazardous wastes with organic concentrations of at least 10 ppmw shall either:

(1) Reduce total organic emissions from all affected process vents at the facility below 1.4 kg/h (3 lb/h) and 2.8 Mg/yr (3.1 tons/yr), or

(2) Reduce, by use of a control device, total organic emissions from all affected process vents at the facility by 95 weight percent.

(b) If the owner or operator installs a closed-vent system and control device to comply with the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section the closed-vent system and control device must meet the requirements of §264.1033.

(c) Determinations of vent emissions and emission reductions or total organic compound concentrations achieved by add-on control devices may be based on engineering calculations or performance tests. If performance tests are used to determine vent emissions, emission reductions, or total organic compound concentrations achieved by add-on control devices, the performance tests must conform with the requirements of §264.1034(c).

(d) When an owner or operator and the Regional Administrator do not agree on determinations of vent emissions and/or emission reductions or total organic compound concentrations achieved by add-on control devices based on engineering calculations, the procedures in §264.1034(c) shall be used to resolve the disagreement.

§ 264.1033 Standards: Closed-vent systems and control devices.

(a)(1) Owners or operators of closed-vent systems and control devices used to comply with provisions of this part shall comply with the provisions of this section.

(2)(i) The owner or operator of an existing facility who cannot install a closed-vent system and control device to comply with the provisions of this subpart on the effective date that the facility becomes subject to the provisions of this subpart must prepare an implementation schedule that includes dates by which the closed-vent system and control device will be installed and in operation. The controls must be installed as soon as possible, but the implementation schedule may allow up to 30 months after the effective date that the facility becomes subject to this subpart for installation and startup.

(ii) Any unit that begins operation after December 21, 1990, and is subject to the provisions of this subpart when operation begins, must comply with the rules immediately (i.e., must have control devices installed and operating on startup of the affected unit); the 30-month implementation schedule does not apply.

(iii) The owner or operator of any facility in existence on the effective date of a statutory or EPA regulatory amendment that renders the facility subject to this subpart shall comply with all requirements of this subpart as soon as practicable but no later than 30 months after the amendment's effective date. When control equipment required by this subpart can not be installed and begin operation by the effective date of the amendment, the facility owner or operator shall prepare an implementation schedule that includes the following information: Specific calendar dates for award of contracts or issuance of purchase orders for the control equipment, initiation of on-site installation of the control equipment, completion of the control equipment installation, and performance of any testing to demonstrate that the installed equipment meets the applicable standards of this subpart. The owner or operator shall enter the implementation schedule in the operating record or in a permanent, readily available file located at the facility.

(iv) Owners and operators of facilities and units that become newly subject to the requirements of this subpart after December 8, 1997, due to an action other than those described in paragraph (a)(2)(iii) of this section must comply with all applicable requirements immediately (i.e., must have control devices installed and operating on the date the facility or unit becomes subject to this subpart; the 30-month implementation schedule does not apply).

(b) A control device involving vapor recovery (e.g., a condenser or adsorber) shall be designed and operated to recover the organic vapors vented to it with an efficiency of 95 weight percent or greater unless the total organic

emission limits of §264.1032(a)(1) for all affected process vents can be attained at an efficiency less than 95 weight percent.

(c) An enclosed combustion device (e.g., a vapor incinerator, boiler, or process heater) shall be designed and operated to reduce the organic emissions vented to it by 95 weight percent or greater; to achieve a total organic compound concentration of 20 ppmv, expressed as the sum of the actual compounds, not carbon equivalents, on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen; or to provide a minimum residence time of 0.50 seconds at a minimum temperature of 760 °C. If a boiler or process heater is used as the control device, then the vent stream shall be introduced into the flame zone of the boiler or process heater.

(d)(1) A flare shall be designed for and operated with no visible emissions as determined by the methods specified in paragraph (e)(1) of this section, except for periods not to exceed a total of 5 minutes during any 2 consecutive hours.

(2) A flare shall be operated with a flame present at all times, as determined by the methods specified in paragraph (f)(2)(iii) of this section.

(3) A flare shall be used only if the net heating value of the gas being combusted is 11.2 MJ/scm (300 Btu/scf) or greater if the flare is steam-assisted or air-assisted; or if the net heating value of the gas being combusted is 7.45 MJ/scm (200 Btu/scf) or greater if the flare is nonassisted. The net heating value of the gas being combusted shall be determined by the methods specified in paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(4)(i) A steam-assisted or nonassisted flare shall be designed for and operated with an exit velocity, as determined by the methods specified in paragraph (e)(3) of this section, less than 18.3 m/s (60 ft/s), except as provided in paragraphs (d)(4) (ii) and (iii) of this section.

(ii) A steam-assisted or nonassisted flare designed for and operated with an exit velocity, as determined by the methods specified in paragraph (e)(3) of this section, equal to or greater than 18.3 m/s (60 ft/s) but less than 122 m/s (400 ft/s) is allowed if the net heating value of the gas being combusted is greater than 37.3 MJ/scm (1,000 Btu/scf).

(iii) A steam-assisted or nonassisted flare designed for and operated with an exit velocity, as determined by the methods specified in paragraph (e)(3) of this section, less than the velocity, V_{max} , as determined by the method specified in paragraph (e)(4) of this section and less than 122 m/s (400 ft/s) is allowed.

(5) An air-assisted flare shall be designed and operated with an exit velocity less than the velocity, V_{max} , as determined by the method specified in paragraph (e)(5) of this section.

(6) A flare used to comply with this section shall be steam-assisted, air-assisted, or nonassisted.

(e)(1) Reference Method 22 in 40 CFR part 60 shall be used to determine the compliance of a flare with the visible emission provisions of this subpart. The observation period is 2 hours and shall be used according to Method 22.

(2) The net heating value of the gas being combusted in a flare shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$H_T = K \left[\sum_{i=1}^n C_i H_i \right]$$

where:

H_T =Net heating value of the sample, MJ/scm; where the net enthalpy per mole of offgas is based on combustion at 25 °C and 760 mm Hg, but the standard temperature for determining the volume corresponding to 1 mol is 20 °C;

K =Constant, 1.74×10^{-7} (1/ppm) (g mol/scm) (MJ/kcal) where standard temperature for (g mol/scm) is 20 °C;

C_i =Concentration of sample component i in ppm on a wet basis, as measured for organics by Reference Method 18 in 40 CFR part 60 and measured for hydrogen and carbon monoxide by ASTM D 1946–82 (incorporated by reference as specified in §260.11); and

H_i =Net heat of combustion of sample component i, kcal/9 mol at 25 °C and 760 mm Hg. The heats of combustion may be determined using ASTM D 2382–83 (incorporated by reference as specified in §260.11) if published values are not available or cannot be calculated.

(3) The actual exit velocity of a flare shall be determined by dividing the volumetric flow rate (in units of standard temperature and pressure), as determined by Reference Methods 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D in 40 CFR part 60 as appropriate, by the unobstructed (free) cross-sectional area of the flare tip.

(4) The maximum allowed velocity in m/s, V_{max} , for a flare complying with paragraph (d)(4)(iii) of this section shall be determined by the following equation:

$$\text{Log}_{10}(V_{max})=(H_T+28.8)/31.7$$

where:

28.8=Constant,

31.7=Constant,

H_T =The net heating value as determined in paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(5) The maximum allowed velocity in m/s, V_{max} , for an air-assisted flare shall be determined by the following equation:

$$V_{max}=8.706+0.7084 (H_T)$$

where:

8.706=Constant,

0.7084=Constant,

H_T =The net heating value as determined in paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(f) The owner or operator shall monitor and inspect each control device required to comply with this section to ensure proper operation and maintenance of the control device by implementing the following requirements:

(1) Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications a flow indicator that provides a record of vent stream flow from each affected process vent to the control device at least once every hour. The flow indicator sensor shall be installed in the vent stream at the nearest feasible point to the control device inlet but before the point at which the vent streams are combined.

(2) Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications a device to continuously monitor control device operation as specified below:

(i) For a thermal vapor incinerator, a temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder. The device shall have an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being monitored in °C or ± 0.5 °C, whichever is greater. The temperature sensor shall be installed at a location in the combustion chamber downstream of the combustion zone.

(ii) For a catalytic vapor incinerator, a temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder. The device shall be capable of monitoring temperature at two locations and have an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being monitored in °C or ± 0.5 °C, whichever is greater. One temperature sensor shall be installed in the vent stream at the nearest feasible point to the catalyst bed inlet and a second temperature sensor shall be installed in the vent stream at the nearest feasible point to the catalyst bed outlet.

(iii) For a flare, a heat sensing monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder that indicates the continuous ignition of the pilot flame.

(iv) For a boiler or process heater having a design heat input capacity less than 44 MW, a temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder. The device shall have an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being monitored in °C or ± 0.5 °C, whichever is greater. The temperature sensor shall be installed at a location in the furnace downstream of the combustion zone.

(v) For a boiler or process heater having a design heat input capacity greater than or equal to 44 MW, a monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder to measure a parameter(s) that indicates good combustion operating practices are being used.

(vi) For a condenser, either:

(A) A monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder to measure the concentration level of the organic compounds in the exhaust vent stream from the condenser, or

(B) A temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder. The device shall be capable of monitoring temperature with an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being monitored in degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) or ± 0.5 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, whichever is greater. The temperature sensor shall be installed at a location in the exhaust vent stream from the condenser exit (i.e., product side).

(vii) For a carbon adsorption system that regenerates the carbon bed directly in the control device such as a fixed-bed carbon adsorber, either:

(A) A monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder to measure the concentration level of the organic compounds in the exhaust vent stream from the carbon bed, or

(B) A monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder to measure a parameter that indicates the carbon bed is regenerated on a regular, predetermined time cycle.

(3) Inspect the readings from each monitoring device required by paragraphs (f)(1) and (2) of this section at least once each operating day to check control device operation and, if necessary, immediately implement the corrective measures necessary to ensure the control device operates in compliance with the requirements of this section.

(g) An owner or operator using a carbon adsorption system such as a fixed-bed carbon adsorber that regenerates the carbon bed directly onsite in the control device shall replace the existing carbon in the control device with fresh carbon at a regular, predetermined time interval that is no longer than the carbon service life established as a requirement of §264.1035(b)(4)(iii)(F).

(h) An owner or operator using a carbon adsorption system such as a carbon canister that does not regenerate the carbon bed directly onsite in the control device shall replace the existing carbon in the control device with fresh carbon on a regular basis by using one of the following procedures:

(1) Monitor the concentration level of the organic compounds in the exhaust vent stream from the carbon adsorption system on a regular schedule, and replace the existing carbon with fresh carbon immediately when carbon breakthrough is indicated. The monitoring frequency shall be daily or at an interval no greater than 20 percent of the time required to consume the total carbon working capacity established as a requirement of §264.1035(b)(4)(iii)(G), whichever is longer.

(2) Replace the existing carbon with fresh carbon at a regular, predetermined time interval that is less than the design carbon replacement interval established as a requirement of §264.1035(b)(4)(iii)(G).

(i) An alternative operational or process parameter may be monitored if it can be demonstrated that another parameter will ensure that the control device is operated in conformance with these standards and the control device's design specifications.

(j) An owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to comply with the provisions of this part by using a control device other than a thermal vapor incinerator, catalytic vapor incinerator, flare, boiler, process heater, condenser, or carbon adsorption system is required to develop documentation including sufficient information to describe the control device operation and identify the process parameter or parameters that indicate proper operation and maintenance of the control device.

(k) A closed-vent system shall meet either of the following design requirements:

(1) A closed-vent system shall be designed to operate with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppmv above background as determined by the procedure in §264.1034(b) of this subpart, and by visual inspections; or

(2) A closed-vent system shall be designed to operate at a pressure below atmospheric pressure. The system shall be equipped with at least one pressure gauge or other pressure measurement device that can be read from a readily accessible location to verify that negative pressure is being maintained in the closed-vent system when the control device is operating.

(I) The owner or operator shall monitor and inspect each closed-vent system required to comply with this section to ensure proper operation and maintenance of the closed-vent system by implementing the following requirements:

(1) Each closed-vent system that is used to comply with paragraph (k)(1) of this section shall be inspected and monitored in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) An initial leak detection monitoring of the closed-vent system shall be conducted by the owner or operator on or before the date that the system becomes subject to this section. The owner or operator shall monitor the closed-vent system components and connections using the procedures specified in §264.1034(b) of this subpart to demonstrate that the closed-vent system operates with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppmv above background.

(ii) After initial leak detection monitoring required in paragraph (I)(1)(i) of this section, the owner or operator shall inspect and monitor the closed-vent system as follows:

(A) Closed-vent system joints, seams, or other connections that are permanently or semi-permanently sealed (e.g., a welded joint between two sections of hard piping or a bolted and gasketed ducting flange) shall be visually inspected at least once per year to check for defects that could result in air pollutant emissions. The owner or operator shall monitor a component or connection using the procedures specified in §264.1034(b) of this subpart to demonstrate that it operates with no detectable emissions following any time the component is repaired or replaced (e.g., a section of damaged hard piping is replaced with new hard piping) or the connection is unsealed (e.g., a flange is unbolted).

(B) Closed-vent system components or connections other than those specified in paragraph (I)(1)(ii)(A) of this section shall be monitored annually and at other times as requested by the Regional Administrator, except as provided for in paragraph (o) of this section, using the procedures specified in §264.1034(b) of this subpart to demonstrate that the components or connections operate with no detectable emissions.

(iii) In the event that a defect or leak is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect or leak in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (I)(3) of this section.

(iv) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection and monitoring in accordance with the requirements specified in §264.1035 of this subpart.

(2) Each closed-vent system that is used to comply with paragraph (k)(2) of this section shall be inspected and monitored in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) The closed-vent system shall be visually inspected by the owner or operator to check for defects that could result in air pollutant emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, or gaps in ductwork or piping or loose connections.

(ii) The owner or operator shall perform an initial inspection of the closed-vent system on or before the date that the system becomes subject to this section. Thereafter, the owner or operator shall perform the inspections at least once every year.

(iii) In the event that a defect or leak is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (I)(3) of this section.

(iv) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection and monitoring in accordance with the requirements specified in §264.1035 of this subpart.

(3) The owner or operator shall repair all detected defects as follows:

(i) Detectable emissions, as indicated by visual inspection, or by an instrument reading greater than 500 ppmv above background, shall be controlled as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after the emission is detected, except as provided for in paragraph (I)(3)(iii) of this section.

(ii) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after the emission is detected.

(iii) Delay of repair of a closed-vent system for which leaks have been detected is allowed if the repair is technically infeasible without a process unit shutdown, or if the owner or operator determines that emissions resulting from immediate repair would be greater than the fugitive emissions likely to result from delay of repair. Repair of such equipment shall be completed by the end of the next process unit shutdown.

(iv) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the defect repair in accordance with the requirements specified in §264.1035 of this subpart.

(m) Closed-vent systems and control devices used to comply with provisions of this subpart shall be operated at all times when emissions may be vented to them.

(n) The owner or operator using a carbon adsorption system to control air pollutant emissions shall document that all carbon that is a hazardous waste and that is removed from the control device is managed in one of the following manners, regardless of the average volatile organic concentration of the carbon:

(1) Regenerated or reactivated in a thermal treatment unit that meets one of the following:

(i) The owner or operator of the unit has been issued a final permit under 40 CFR part 270 which implements the requirements of subpart X of this part; or

(ii) The unit is equipped with and operating air emission controls in accordance with the applicable requirements of subparts AA and CC of either this part or of 40 CFR part 265; or

(iii) The unit is equipped with and operating air emission controls in accordance with a national emission standard for hazardous air pollutants under 40 CFR part 61 or 40 CFR part 63.

(2) Incinerated in a hazardous waste incinerator for which the owner or operator either:

(i) Has been issued a final permit under 40 CFR part 270 which implements the requirements of subpart O of this part; or

(ii) Has designed and operates the incinerator in accordance with the interim status requirements of 40 CFR part 265, subpart O.

(3) Burned in a boiler or industrial furnace for which the owner or operator either:

(i) Has been issued a final permit under 40 CFR part 270 which implements the requirements of 40 CFR part 266, subpart H; or

(ii) Has designed and operates the boiler or industrial furnace in accordance with the interim status requirements of 40 CFR part 266, subpart H.

(o) Any components of a closed-vent system that are designated, as described in §264.1035(c)(9) of this subpart, as unsafe to monitor are exempt from the requirements of paragraph (l)(1)(ii)(B) of this section if:

(1) The owner or operator of the closed-vent system determines that the components of the closed-vent system are unsafe to monitor because monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with paragraph (l)(1)(ii)(B) of this section; and

(2) The owner or operator of the closed-vent system adheres to a written plan that requires monitoring the closed-vent system components using the procedure specified in paragraph (l)(1)(ii)(B) of this section as frequently as practicable during safe-to-monitor times.

[55 FR 25494, June 21, 1990, as amended at 56 FR 19290, Apr. 26, 1991; 59 FR 62927, Dec. 6, 1994; 61 FR 4911, Feb. 9, 1996; 61 FR 59950, Nov. 25, 1996; 62 FR 64657, Dec. 8, 1997; 71 FR 40274, July 14, 2006]

§ 264.1034 Test methods and procedures.

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with the test methods and procedures requirements provided in this section.

(b) When a closed-vent system is tested for compliance with no detectable emissions, as required in §264.1033(l) of this subpart, the test shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) Monitoring shall comply with Reference Method 21 in 40 CFR part 60.
 - (2) The detection instrument shall meet the performance criteria of Reference Method 21.
 - (3) The instrument shall be calibrated before use on each day of its use by the procedures specified in Reference Method 21.
 - (4) Calibration gases shall be:
 - (i) Zero air (less than 10 ppm of hydrocarbon in air).
 - (ii) A mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 ppm methane or n-hexane.
 - (5) The background level shall be determined as set forth in Reference Method 21.
 - (6) The instrument probe shall be traversed around all potential leak interfaces as close to the interface as possible as described in Reference Method 21.
 - (7) The arithmetic difference between the maximum concentration indicated by the instrument and the background level is compared with 500 ppm for determining compliance.
- (c) Performance tests to determine compliance with §264.1032(a) and with the total organic compound concentration limit of §264.1033(c) shall comply with the following:
- (1) Performance tests to determine total organic compound concentrations and mass flow rates entering and exiting control devices shall be conducted and data reduced in accordance with the following reference methods and calculation procedures:
 - (i) Method 2 in 40 CFR part 60 for velocity and volumetric flow rate.
 - (ii) Method 18 or Method 25A in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, for organic content. If Method 25A is used, the organic HAP used as the calibration gas must be the single organic HAP representing the largest percent by volume of the emissions. The use of Method 25A is acceptable if the response from the high-level calibration gas is at least 20 times the standard deviation of the response from the zero calibration gas when the instrument is zeroed on the most sensitive scale.
 - (iii) Each performance test shall consist of three separate runs; each run conducted for at least 1 hour under the conditions that exist when the hazardous waste management unit is operating at the highest load or capacity level reasonably expected to occur. For the purpose of determining total organic compound concentrations and mass flow rates, the average of results of all runs shall apply. The average shall be computed on a time-weighted basis.
 - (iv) Total organic mass flow rates shall be determined by the following equation:
 - (A) For sources utilizing Method 18.
- $$E_h = Q_{2sd} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n C_i MW_i \right\} [0.0416] [10^{-6}]$$
- Where:
- E_h = Total organic mass flow rate, kg/h;
- Q_{2sd} = Volumetric flow rate of gases entering or exiting control device, as determined by Method 2, dscm/h;
- n = Number of organic compounds in the vent gas;
- C_i = Organic concentration in ppm, dry basis, of compound i in the vent gas, as determined by Method 18;
- MW_i = Molecular weight of organic compound i in the vent gas, kg/kg-mol;

0.0416 = Conversion factor for molar volume, kg-mol/m³ (@ 293 K and 760 mm Hg);

10⁻⁶ = Conversion from ppm

(B) For sources utilizing Method 25A.

$$E_h = (Q)(C)(MW)(0.0416)(10^{-6})$$

Where:

E_h = Total organic mass flow rate, kg/h;

Q = Volumetric flow rate of gases entering or exiting control device, as determined by Method 2, dscm/h;

C = Organic concentration in ppm, dry basis, as determined by Method 25A;

MW = Molecular weight of propane, 44;

0.0416 = Conversion factor for molar volume, kg-mol/m³ (@ 293 K and 760 mm Hg);

10⁻⁶ = Conversion from ppm.

(v) The annual total organic emission rate shall be determined by the following equation:

$$E_A = (E_h)(H)$$

where:

E_A = Total organic mass emission rate, kg/y;

E_h = Total organic mass flow rate for the process vent, kg/h;

H = Total annual hours of operations for the affected unit, h.

(vi) Total organic emissions from all affected process vents at the facility shall be determined by summing the hourly total organic mass emission rates (E_h as determined in paragraph (c)(1)(iv) of this section) and by summing the annual total organic mass emission rates (E_A , as determined in paragraph (c)(1)(v) of this section) for all affected process vents at the facility.

(2) The owner or operator shall record such process information as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a performance test.

(3) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide, or cause to be provided, performance testing facilities as follows:

(i) Sampling ports adequate for the test methods specified in paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

(ii) Safe sampling platform(s).

(iii) Safe access to sampling platform(s).

(iv) Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

(4) For the purpose of making compliance determinations, the time-weighted average of the results of the three runs shall apply. In the event that a sample is accidentally lost or conditions occur in which one of the three runs must be discontinued because of forced shutdown, failure of an irreplaceable portion of the sample train, extreme meteorological conditions, or other circumstances beyond the owner or operator's control, compliance may, upon the Regional Administrator's approval, be determined using the average of the results of the two other runs.

(d) To show that a process vent associated with a hazardous waste distillation, fractionation, thin-film evaporation, solvent extraction, or air or steam stripping operation is not subject to the requirements of this subpart, the owner or operator must make an initial determination that the time-weighted, annual average total organic concentration of the waste managed by the waste management unit is less than 10 ppmw using one of the following two methods:

(1) Direct measurement of the organic concentration of the waste using the following procedures:

(i) The owner or operator must take a minimum of four grab samples of waste for each waste stream managed in the affected unit under process conditions expected to cause the maximum waste organic concentration.

(ii) For waste generated onsite, the grab samples must be collected at a point before the waste is exposed to the atmosphere such as in an enclosed pipe or other closed system that is used to transfer the waste after generation to the first affected distillation, fractionation, thin-film evaporation, solvent extraction, or air or steam stripping operation. For waste generated offsite, the grab samples must be collected at the inlet to the first waste management unit that receives the waste provided the waste has been transferred to the facility in a closed system such as a tank truck and the waste is not diluted or mixed with other waste.

(iii) Each sample shall be analyzed and the total organic concentration of the sample shall be computed using Method 9060A (incorporated by reference under 40 CFR 260.11) of "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, or analyzed for its individual organic constituents.

(iv) The arithmetic mean of the results of the analyses of the four samples shall apply for each waste stream managed in the unit in determining the time-weighted, annual average total organic concentration of the waste. The time-weighted average is to be calculated using the annual quantity of each waste stream processed and the mean organic concentration of each waste stream managed in the unit.

(2) Using knowledge of the waste to determine that its total organic concentration is less than 10 ppmw. Documentation of the waste determination is required. Examples of documentation that shall be used to support a determination under this provision include production process information documenting that no organic compounds are used, information that the waste is generated by a process that is identical to a process at the same or another facility that has previously been demonstrated by direct measurement to generate a waste stream having a total organic content less than 10 ppmw, or prior speciation analysis results on the same waste stream where it can also be documented that no process changes have occurred since that analysis that could affect the waste total organic concentration.

(e) The determination that distillation, fractionation, thin-film evaporation, solvent extraction, or air or steam stripping operations manage hazardous wastes with time-weighted, annual average total organic concentrations less than 10 ppmw shall be made as follows:

(1) By the effective date that the facility becomes subject to the provisions of this subpart or by the date when the waste is first managed in a waste management unit, whichever is later, and

(2) For continuously generated waste, annually, or

(3) Whenever there is a change in the waste being managed or a change in the process that generates or treats the waste.

(f) When an owner or operator and the Regional Administrator do not agree on whether a distillation, fractionation, thin-film evaporation, solvent extraction, or air or steam stripping operation manages a hazardous waste with organic concentrations of at least 10 ppmw based on knowledge of the waste, the dispute may be resolved by using direct measurement as specified at paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

[55 FR 25494, June 21, 1990, as amended at 61 FR 59951, Nov. 25, 1996; 62 FR 32462, June 13, 1997; 70 FR 34581, June 14, 2005; 71 FR 40274, July 14, 2006]

§ 264.1035 Recordkeeping requirements.

(a)(1) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of this section.

(2) An owner or operator of more than one hazardous waste management unit subject to the provisions of this subpart may comply with the recordkeeping requirements for these hazardous waste management units in one recordkeeping system if the system identifies each record by each hazardous waste management unit.

(b) Owners and operators must record the following information in the facility operating record:

(1) For facilities that comply with the provisions of §264.1033(a)(2), an implementation schedule that includes dates by which the closed-vent system and control device will be installed and in operation. The schedule must also include a rationale of why the installation cannot be completed at an earlier date. The implementation schedule must be in the facility operating record by the effective date that the facility becomes subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(2) Up-to-date documentation of compliance with the process vent standards in §264.1032, including:

(i) Information and data identifying all affected process vents, annual throughput and operating hours of each affected unit, estimated emission rates for each affected vent and for the overall facility (i.e., the total emissions for all affected vents at the facility), and the approximate location within the facility of each affected unit (e.g., identify the hazardous waste management units on a facility plot plan).

(ii) Information and data supporting determinations of vent emissions and emission reductions achieved by add-on control devices based on engineering calculations or source tests. For the purpose of determining compliance, determinations of vent emissions and emission reductions must be made using operating parameter values (e.g., temperatures, flow rates, or vent stream organic compounds and concentrations) that represent the conditions that result in maximum organic emissions, such as when the waste management unit is operating at the highest load or capacity level reasonably expected to occur. If the owner or operator takes any action (e.g., managing a waste of different composition or increasing operating hours of affected waste management units) that would result in an increase in total organic emissions from affected process vents at the facility, then a new determination is required.

(3) Where an owner or operator chooses to use test data to determine the organic removal efficiency or total organic compound concentration achieved by the control device, a performance test plan. The test plan must include:

(i) A description of how it is determined that the planned test is going to be conducted when the hazardous waste management unit is operating at the highest load or capacity level reasonably expected to occur. This shall include the estimated or design flow rate and organic content of each vent stream and define the acceptable operating ranges of key process and control device parameters during the test program.

(ii) A detailed engineering description of the closed-vent system and control device including:

(A) Manufacturer's name and model number of control device.

(B) Type of control device.

(C) Dimensions of the control device.

(D) Capacity.

(E) Construction materials.

(iii) A detailed description of sampling and monitoring procedures, including sampling and monitoring locations in the system, the equipment to be used, sampling and monitoring frequency, and planned analytical procedures for sample analysis.

(4) Documentation of compliance with §264.1033 shall include the following information:

(i) A list of all information references and sources used in preparing the documentation.

(ii) Records, including the dates, of each compliance test required by §264.1033(k).

(iii) If engineering calculations are used, a design analysis, specifications, drawings, schematics, and piping and instrumentation diagrams based on the appropriate sections of "APTI Course 415: Control of Gaseous Emissions" (incorporated by reference as specified in §260.11) or other engineering texts acceptable to the Regional Administrator that present basic control device design information. Documentation provided by the control device manufacturer or vendor that describes the control device design in accordance with paragraphs (b)(4)(iii)(A) through (b)(4)(iii)(G) of this section may be used to comply with this requirement. The design analysis shall address the vent stream characteristics and control device operation parameters as specified below.

(A) For a thermal vapor incinerator, the design analysis shall consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, and flow rate. The design analysis shall also establish the design minimum and average temperature in the combustion zone and the combustion zone residence time.

(B) For a catalytic vapor incinerator, the design analysis shall consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, and flow rate. The design analysis shall also establish the design minimum and average temperatures across the catalyst bed inlet and outlet.

(C) For a boiler or process heater, the design analysis shall consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, and flow rate. The design analysis shall also establish the design minimum and average flame zone temperatures, combustion zone residence time, and description of method and location where the vent stream is introduced into the combustion zone.

(D) For a flare, the design analysis shall consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, and flow rate. The design analysis shall also consider the requirements specified in §264.1033(d).

(E) For a condenser, the design analysis shall consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, flow rate, relative humidity, and temperature. The design analysis shall also establish the design outlet organic compound concentration level, design average temperature of the condenser exhaust vent stream, and design average temperatures of the coolant fluid at the condenser inlet and outlet.

(F) For a carbon adsorption system such as a fixed-bed adsorber that regenerates the carbon bed directly onsite in the control device, the design analysis shall consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, flow rate, relative humidity, and temperature. The design analysis shall also establish the design exhaust vent stream organic compound concentration level, number and capacity of carbon beds, type and working capacity of activated carbon used for carbon beds, design total steam flow over the period of each complete carbon bed regeneration cycle, duration of the carbon bed steaming and cooling/drying cycles, design carbon bed temperature after regeneration, design carbon bed regeneration time, and design service life of carbon.

(G) For a carbon adsorption system such as a carbon canister that does not regenerate the carbon bed directly onsite in the control device, the design analysis shall consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, flow rate, relative humidity, and temperature. The design analysis shall also establish the design outlet organic concentration level, capacity of carbon bed, type and working capacity of activated carbon used for carbon bed, and design carbon replacement interval based on the total carbon working capacity of the control device and source operating schedule.

(iv) A statement signed and dated by the owner or operator certifying that the operating parameters used in the design analysis reasonably represent the conditions that exist when the hazardous waste management unit is or would be operating at the highest load or capacity level reasonably expected to occur.

(v) A statement signed and dated by the owner or operator certifying that the control device is designed to operate at an efficiency of 95 percent or greater unless the total organic concentration limit of §264.1032(a) is achieved at an efficiency less than 95 weight percent or the total organic emission limits of §264.1032(a) for affected process vents at the facility can be attained by a control device involving vapor recovery at an efficiency less than 95 weight percent. A statement provided by the control device manufacturer or vendor certifying that the control equipment meets the design specifications may be used to comply with this requirement.

(vi) If performance tests are used to demonstrate compliance, all test results.

(c) Design documentation and monitoring, operating, and inspection information for each closed-vent system and control device required to comply with the provisions of this part shall be recorded and kept up-to-date in the facility operating record. The information shall include:

(1) Description and date of each modification that is made to the closed-vent system or control device design.

(2) Identification of operating parameter, description of monitoring device, and diagram of monitoring sensor location or locations used to comply with §264.1033 (f)(1) and (f)(2).

(3) Monitoring, operating, and inspection information required by paragraphs (f) through (k) of §264.1033.

(4) Date, time, and duration of each period that occurs while the control device is operating when any monitored parameter exceeds the value established in the control device design analysis as specified below:

(i) For a thermal vapor incinerator designed to operate with a minimum residence time of 0.50 second at a minimum temperature of 760 °C, period when the combustion temperature is below 760 °C.

(ii) For a thermal vapor incinerator designed to operate with an organic emission reduction efficiency of 95 weight percent or greater, period when the combustion zone temperature is more than 28 °C below the design average combustion zone temperature established as a requirement of paragraph (b)(4)(iii)(A) of this section.

(iii) For a catalytic vapor incinerator, period when:

(A) Temperature of the vent stream at the catalyst bed inlet is more than 28 °C below the average temperature of the inlet vent stream established as a requirement of paragraph (b)(4)(iii)(B) of this section, or

(B) Temperature difference across the catalyst bed is less than 80 percent of the design average temperature difference established as a requirement of paragraph (b)(4)(iii)(B) of this section.

(iv) For a boiler or process heater, period when:

(A) Flame zone temperature is more than 28 °C below the design average flame zone temperature established as a requirement of paragraph (b)(4)(iii)(C) of this section, or

(B) Position changes where the vent stream is introduced to the combustion zone from the location established as a requirement of paragraph (b)(4)(iii)(C) of this section.

(v) For a flare, period when the pilot flame is not ignited.

(vi) For a condenser that complies with §264.1033(f)(2)(vi)(A), period when the organic compound concentration level or readings of organic compounds in the exhaust vent stream from the condenser are more than 20 percent greater than the design outlet organic compound concentration level established as a requirement of paragraph (b)(4)(iii)(E) of this section.

(vii) For a condenser that complies with §264.1033(f)(2)(vi)(B), period when:

(A) Temperature of the exhaust vent stream from the condenser is more than 6 °C above the design average exhaust vent stream temperature established as a requirement of paragraph (b)(4)(iii)(E) of this section; or

(B) Temperature of the coolant fluid exiting the condenser is more than 6 °C above the design average coolant fluid temperature at the condenser outlet established as a requirement of paragraph (b)(4)(iii)(E) of this section.

(viii) For a carbon adsorption system such as a fixed-bed carbon adsorber that regenerates the carbon bed directly onsite in the control device and complies with §264.1033(f)(2)(vii)(A), period when the organic compound concentration level or readings of organic compounds in the exhaust vent stream from the carbon bed are more than 20 percent greater than the design exhaust vent stream organic compound concentration level established as a requirement of paragraph (b)(4)(iii)(F) of this section.

(ix) For a carbon adsorption system such as a fixed-bed carbon adsorber that regenerates the carbon bed directly onsite in the control device and complies with §264.1033(f)(2)(vii)(B), period when the vent stream continues to flow through the control device beyond the predetermined carbon bed regeneration time established as a requirement of paragraph (b)(4)(iii)(F) of this section.

(5) Explanation for each period recorded under paragraph (4) of the cause for control device operating parameter exceeding the design value and the measures implemented to correct the control device operation.

(6) For a carbon adsorption system operated subject to requirements specified in §264.1033(g) or §264.1033(h)(2), date when existing carbon in the control device is replaced with fresh carbon.

(7) For a carbon adsorption system operated subject to requirements specified in §264.1033(h)(1), a log that records:

(i) Date and time when control device is monitored for carbon breakthrough and the monitoring device reading.

(ii) Date when existing carbon in the control device is replaced with fresh carbon.

(8) Date of each control device startup and shutdown.

(9) An owner or operator designating any components of a closed-vent system as unsafe to monitor pursuant to §264.1033(o) of this subpart shall record in a log that is kept in the facility operating record the identification of closed-vent system components that are designated as unsafe to monitor in accordance with the requirements of §264.1033(o) of this subpart, an explanation for each closed-vent system component stating why the closed-vent system component is unsafe to monitor, and the plan for monitoring each closed-vent system component.

(10) When each leak is detected as specified in §264.1033(l) of this subpart, the following information shall be recorded:

(i) The instrument identification number, the closed-vent system component identification number, and the operator name, initials, or identification number.

(ii) The date the leak was detected and the date of first attempt to repair the leak.

(iii) The date of successful repair of the leak.

(iv) Maximum instrument reading measured by Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A after it is successfully repaired or determined to be nonrepairable.

(v) "Repair delayed" and the reason for the delay if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak.

(A) The owner or operator may develop a written procedure that identifies the conditions that justify a delay of repair. In such cases, reasons for delay of repair may be documented by citing the relevant sections of the written procedure.

(B) If delay of repair was caused by depletion of stocked parts, there must be documentation that the spare parts were sufficiently stocked on-site before depletion and the reason for depletion.

(d) Records of the monitoring, operating, and inspection information required by paragraphs (c)(3) through (c)(10) of this section shall be maintained by the owner or operator for at least 3 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, or record.

(e) For a control device other than a thermal vapor incinerator, catalytic vapor incinerator, flare, boiler, process heater, condenser, or carbon adsorption system, the Regional Administrator will specify the appropriate recordkeeping requirements.

(f) Up-to-date information and data used to determine whether or not a process vent is subject to the requirements in §264.1032 including supporting documentation as required by §264.1034(d)(2) when application of the knowledge of the nature of the hazardous waste stream or the process by which it was produced is used, shall be recorded in a log that is kept in the facility operating record.

[55 FR 25494, June 21, 1990, as amended at 56 FR 19290, Apr. 26, 1991; 61 FR 59952, Nov. 25, 1996; 71 FR 40274, July 14, 2006]

§ 264.1036 Reporting requirements.

(a) A semiannual report shall be submitted by owners and operators subject to the requirements of this subpart to the Regional Administrator by dates specified by the Regional Administrator. The report shall include the following information:

(1) The Environmental Protection Agency identification number, name, and address of the facility.

(2) For each month during the semiannual reporting period, dates when the control device exceeded or operated outside of the design specifications as defined in §264.1035(c)(4) and as indicated by the control device monitoring required by §264.1033(f) and such exceedances were not corrected within 24 hours, or that a flare operated with visible emissions as defined in §264.1033(d) and as determined by Method 22 monitoring, the duration and cause of each exceedance or visible emissions, and any corrective measures taken.

(b) If, during the semiannual reporting period, the control device does not exceed or operate outside of the design specifications as defined in §264.1035(c)(4) for more than 24 hours or a flare does not operate with visible emissions as defined in §264.1033(d), a report to the Regional Administrator is not required.

SECTION E.7 NESHAP Subpart HHHHH - FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

- (d) (4) Two (2) mixing tanks, identified as WT1 and WT2, permitted in 2009, with an approximate capacity of 650 gallons.

(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)]

E.7.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP, Subpart HHHHH [326 IAC 20-88] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 201-1, apply to the affected source, as designated by 40 CFR 63.7985(a), except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HHHHH.

E.7.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Miscellaneous Surface Coating Manufacturing [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HHHHH] [326 IAC 20-88]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HHHHH, (included as Attachment B of this permit), the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Miscellaneous Surface Coating Manufacturing, for process vessels WT1 and WT2 as follows:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.8000
- (2) 40 CFR 63.8005
- (3) 40 CFR 63.8010
- (4) 40 CFR 63.8015
- (5) 40 CFR 63.8020
- (6) 40 CFR 63.8025
- (7) 40 CFR 63.8050
- (8) 40 CFR 63.8055
- (9) 40 CFR 63.8070
- (10) 40 CFR 63.80105
- (11) 40 CFR 63.8075
- (12) 40 CFR 63.8080
- (13) 40 CFR 63.8090
- (14) 40 CFR 63.8095
- (15) Table 1
- (16) Table 2
- (17) Table 3
- (18) Table 4
- (19) Table 5
- (20) Table 9
- (21) Table 10

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY**

**PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
CERTIFICATION**

Source Name: Reclaimed Energy, Division of Superior Oil Company, Inc.
Source Address: 1500 Western Avenue, Connersville, Indiana 47331
Mailing Address: 1500 Western Avenue, Connersville, Indiana 47331
Part 70 Permit No.: T 041-21620-00015

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:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Annual Compliance Certification Letter
<input type="checkbox"/>	Test Result (specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Report (specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Notification (specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Affidavit (specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify) _____

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

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

**PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT**

Source Name: Reclaimed Energy, Division of Superior Oil Company, Inc.
Source Address: 1500 Western Avenue, Connersville, Indiana 47331
Mailing Address: 1500 Western Avenue, Connersville, Indiana 47331
Part 70 Permit No.: T 041-21620-00015

This form consists of 2 pages

Page 1 of 2

<input type="checkbox"/> This is an emergency as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 Describe:
Type of Pollutants Emitted: TSP, PM-10, SO ₂ , VOC, NO _x , CO, Pb, other:
Estimated amount of pollutant(s) emitted during emergency:
Describe the steps taken to mitigate the problem:
Describe the corrective actions/response steps taken:
Describe the measures taken to minimize emissions:
If applicable, describe the reasons why continued operation of the facilities are necessary to prevent imminent injury to persons, severe damage to equipment, substantial loss of capital investment, or loss of product or raw materials of substantial economic value:

Form Completed by: _____
Title / Position: _____
Date: _____
Phone: _____

A certification is not required for this report.

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION**

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

Source Name: Reclaimed Energy, Division of Superior Oil Company, Inc.
Source Address: 1500 Western Avenue, Connersville, Indiana 47331
Mailing Address: 1500 Western Avenue, Connersville, Indiana 47331
Part 70 Permit No.: T 041-21620-00015

Months: _____ to _____ Year: _____

Page 1 of 2

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

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

Form Completed By: _____

Title/Position: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Attachment A:

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A

40 CFR 63.6 - Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements

§ 63.6 Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements.

(e) *Operation and maintenance requirements.* (1)(i) At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the owner or operator must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. During a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, this general duty to minimize emissions requires that the owner or operator reduce emissions from the affected source to the greatest extent which is consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices. The general duty to minimize emissions during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction does not require the owner or operator to achieve emission levels that would be required by the applicable standard at other times if this is not consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices, nor does it require the owner or operator to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by the applicable standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures (including the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan required in paragraph (e)(3) of this section), review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

(ii) Malfunctions must be corrected as soon as practicable after their occurrence. To the extent that an unexpected event arises during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction, an owner or operator must comply by minimizing emissions during such a startup, shutdown, and malfunction event consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices.

(iii) Operation and maintenance requirements established pursuant to section 112 of the Act are enforceable independent of emissions limitations or other requirements in relevant standards.

(3) *Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.* (i) The owner or operator of an affected source must develop a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan that describes, in detail, procedures for operating and maintaining the source during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction; and a program of corrective action for malfunctioning process, air pollution control, and monitoring equipment used to comply with the relevant standard. The startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan does not need to address any scenario that would not cause the source to exceed an applicable emission limitation in the

relevant standard. This plan must be developed by the owner or operator by the source's compliance date for that relevant standard. The purpose of the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan is to—

(A) Ensure that, at all times, the owner or operator operates and maintains each affected source, including associated air pollution control and monitoring equipment, in a manner which satisfies the general duty to minimize emissions established by paragraph (e)(1)(i) of this section;

(B) Ensure that owners or operators are prepared to correct malfunctions as soon as practicable after their occurrence in order to minimize excess emissions of hazardous air pollutants; and

(C) Reduce the reporting burden associated with periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction (including corrective action taken to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation).

(iii) When actions taken by the owner or operator during a startup or shutdown (and the startup or shutdown causes the source to exceed any applicable emission limitation in the relevant emission standards), or malfunction (including actions taken to correct a malfunction) are consistent with the procedures specified in the affected source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, the owner or operator must keep records for that event which demonstrate that the procedures specified in the plan were followed. These records may take the form of a "checklist," or other effective form of recordkeeping that confirms conformance with the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan and describes the actions taken for that event. In addition, the owner or operator must keep records of these events as specified in paragraph 63.10(b), including records of the occurrence and duration of each startup or shutdown (if the startup or shutdown causes the source to exceed any applicable emission limitation in the relevant emission standards), or malfunction of operation and each malfunction of the air pollution control and monitoring equipment. Furthermore, the owner or operator shall confirm that actions taken during the relevant reporting period during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction were consistent with the affected source's startup, shutdown and malfunction plan in the semiannual (or more frequent) startup, shutdown, and malfunction report required in §63.10(d)(5).

(iv) If an action taken by the owner or operator during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction (including an action taken to correct a malfunction) is not consistent with the procedures specified in the affected source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, and the source exceeds any applicable emission limitation in the relevant emission standard, then the owner or operator must record the actions taken for that event and must report such actions within 2 working days after commencing actions inconsistent with the plan, followed by a letter within 7 working days after the end of the event, in accordance with §63.10(d)(5) (unless the owner or operator makes alternative reporting arrangements, in advance, with the Administrator).

(v) The owner or operator must maintain at the affected source a current startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan and must make the plan available upon request for inspection and copying by the Administrator. In addition, if the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan is subsequently revised as provided in paragraph (e)(3)(viii) of this section, the owner or operator must maintain at the affected source each previous (i.e., superseded) version of the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, and must make each such previous version available for inspection and copying by the Administrator for a period of 5 years after revision of the plan. If at any time after adoption of a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan the affected source ceases operation or is otherwise no longer subject to the provisions of this part, the owner or operator must retain a copy of the most recent plan for 5 years from the date the source ceases operation or is no longer subject to this part and must make the plan available upon request for inspection and copying by the Administrator. The Administrator may at any time request in writing that the owner or operator submit a copy of any startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan (or a portion thereof) which is maintained at the affected source or in the possession of the owner or operator. Upon receipt of such a request, the owner or operator must promptly submit a copy of the requested plan (or a portion thereof) to the Administrator. The owner or operator may elect to submit the required copy of any startup,

shutdown, and malfunction plan to the Administrator in an electronic format. If the owner or operator claims that any portion of such a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan is confidential business information entitled to protection from disclosure under section 114(c) of the Act or 40 CFR 2.301, the material which is claimed as confidential must be clearly designated in the submission.

(vi) To satisfy the requirements of this section to develop a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, the owner or operator may use the affected source's standard operating procedures (SOP) manual, or an Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other plan, provided the alternative plans meet all the requirements of this section and are made available for inspection or submitted when requested by the Administrator.

(vii) Based on the results of a determination made under paragraph (e)(1)(i) of this section, the Administrator may require that an owner or operator of an affected source make changes to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan for that source. The Administrator must require appropriate revisions to a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, if the Administrator finds that the plan:

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

(B) Fails to provide for the operation of the source (including associated air pollution control and monitoring equipment) during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction event in a manner consistent with the general duty to minimize emissions established by paragraph (e)(1)(i) of this section;

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

(D) Includes an event that does not meet the definition of startup, shutdown, or malfunction listed in §63.2.

(viii) The owner or operator may periodically revise the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan for the affected source as necessary to satisfy the requirements of this part or to reflect changes in equipment or procedures at the affected source. Unless the permitting authority provides otherwise, the owner or operator may make such revisions to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan without prior approval by the Administrator or the permitting authority. However, each such revision to a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan must be reported in the semiannual report required by §63.10(d)(5). If the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan fails to address or inadequately addresses an event that meets the characteristics of a malfunction but was not included in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan at the time the owner or operator developed the plan, the owner or operator must revise the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan within 45 days after the event to include detailed procedures for operating and maintaining the source during similar malfunction events and a program of corrective action for similar malfunctions of process or air pollution control and monitoring equipment. In the event that the owner or operator makes any revision to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan which alters the scope of the activities at the source which are deemed to be a startup, shutdown, or malfunction, or otherwise modifies the applicability of any emission limit, work practice requirement, or other requirement in a standard established under this part, the revised plan shall not take effect until after the owner or operator has provided a written notice describing the revision to the permitting authority.

(ix) The title V permit for an affected source must require that the owner or operator develop a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan which conforms to the provisions of this part, but may do so by citing to the relevant subpart or subparagraphs of paragraph (e) of this section. However, any revisions made to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan in accordance with the procedures established by this part shall not be deemed to constitute permit revisions under part 70 or part 71 of this chapter and the elements of the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan shall not be considered an applicable requirement as defined in §70.2 and §71.2 of this chapter. Moreover, none of the procedures specified by

the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan for an affected source shall be deemed to fall within the permit shield provision in section 504(f) of the Act.

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Attachment B:

40 CFR 63, Subpart HHHHH

**National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants:
Miscellaneous Coating Manufacturing**

§ 63.7980 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for miscellaneous coating manufacturing. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limits, operating limits, and work practice standards.

§ 63.7985 Am I subject to the requirements in this subpart?

(a) You are subject to the requirements in this subpart if you own or operate miscellaneous coating manufacturing operations, as defined in paragraph (b) of this section, that meet the conditions specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Are located at or are part of a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emissions, as defined in section 112(a) of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

(2) Manufacture coatings as defined in §63.8105.

(3) Process, use, or produce HAP.

(4) Are not part of an affected source under another subpart of this part 63.

(b) Miscellaneous coating manufacturing operations include the facilitywide collection of equipment described in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section that is used to manufacture coatings as defined in §63.8105. Miscellaneous coating manufacturing operations also include cleaning operations.

(1) Process vessels.

(2) Storage tanks for feedstocks and products.

(3) Components such as pumps, compressors, agitators, pressure relief devices, sampling connection systems, open-ended valves or lines, valves, connectors, and instrumentation systems.

(4) Wastewater tanks and transfer racks.

(c) If the predominant use of a transfer rack loading arm or storage tank (including storage tanks in series) is associated with miscellaneous coating manufacturing, and the loading arm or storage tank is not part of an affected source under a subpart of this part 63, then you must assign the loading arm or storage tank to the miscellaneous coating manufacturing operations. If the predominant use cannot be determined, and the loading arm or storage tank is not part of an affected source under a subpart of this part 63, then you must assign the loading arm or storage tank to the miscellaneous coating manufacturing operations. If the use varies from year to year, then you must base the determination on the utilization that occurred during the year preceding December 11, 2003 or, if the loading arm or storage tank was not in operation during that year, you must base the use on the expected use for the first 5-year period after startup. You must include the determination in the notification of compliance status report specified in §63.8075(d). You must redetermine the predominant use at least once every 5 years after the compliance date.

(d) The requirements for miscellaneous coating manufacturing sources in this subpart do not apply to operations described in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Research and development facilities, as defined in section 112(c)(7) of the CAA.

(2) The affiliated operations located at an affected source under subparts GG (National Emission Standards for Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Facilities), KK (National Emission Standards for the Printing and Publishing Industry), JJJJ (NESHAP: Paper and Other Web Coating), future MMMM (National Emission Standards for Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products Surface Coating Operations) and SSSS (NESHAP: Surface Coating of Metal Coil) of 40 CFR part 63. Affiliated operations include, but are not limited to, mixing or dissolving of coating ingredients; coating mixing for viscosity adjustment, color tint or additive blending, or pH adjustment; cleaning of coating lines and coating line parts; handling and storage of coatings and solvent; and conveyance and treatment of wastewater.

(3) Ancillary equipment such as boilers and incinerators (only those not used to comply with the emission limits in Tables 1 through 5 to this subpart), chillers and refrigeration systems, and other equipment that is not directly involved in the manufacturing of a coating (*i.e.*, it operates as a closed system, and materials are not combined with materials used to manufacture the coating).

(4) Quality assurance/quality control laboratories.

(5) Modifying a purchased coating in preparation for application at the purchasing facility.

[68 FR 69185, Dec. 11, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 58503, Oct. 4, 2006]

§ 63.7990 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

(a) This subpart applies to each miscellaneous coating manufacturing affected source as defined in §63.7985(a).

(b) The miscellaneous coating manufacturing affected source is the miscellaneous coating manufacturing operations as defined in §63.7985(b).

(c) An affected source is a new affected source if you commenced construction or reconstruction after April 4, 2002, and you met the applicability criteria at the time you commenced construction or reconstruction.

Compliance Dates

§ 63.7995 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

Except as specified in §63.8090, you must comply with this subpart according to the requirements of this section.

(a) If you have a new affected source, you must comply with this subpart according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) If you start up your new affected source before December 11, 2003, then you must comply with the requirements for new sources in this subpart no later than December 11, 2003.

(2) If you start up your new affected source after December 11, 2003, then you must comply with the requirements for new sources in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(b) If you have an existing affected source on December 11, 2003, then you must comply with the requirements for existing sources in this subpart no later than December 11, 2006.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) You must meet the notification requirements in §63.8070 according to the schedule in §63.8070 and in 40 CFR part 63, subpart A. Some of the notifications must be submitted before you are required to comply with the emission limits, operating limits, and work practice standards in this subpart.

[68 FR 69185, Dec. 11, 2003; 68 FR 75033, Dec. 29, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 25681, May 13, 2005; 71 FR 58503, Oct. 4, 2006]

Emission Limits, Work Practice Standards, and Compliance Requirements

§ 63.8000 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limits and work practice standards in Tables 1 through 5 to this subpart at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction. You must meet the requirements specified in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section. You must meet the requirements specified in §§63.8005 through 63.8025 (or the alternative means of compliance in §63.8050), except as specified in paragraph (d) of this section. You must meet the notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements specified in §§63.8070, 63.8075, and 63.8080.

(b) *General requirements.* (1) If an emission stream contains halogen atoms, and you use a combustion-based control device (excluding a flare) to meet an organic HAP emission limit, you must determine whether the emission stream meets the definition of a halogenated stream by calculating the concentration of each organic compound that contains halogen atoms using the procedures specified in §63.115(d)(2)(v), multiplying each concentration by the number of halogen atoms in the organic compound, and summing the resulting halogen atom concentrations for all of the organic compounds in the emission stream. Alternatively, you may elect to designate the emission stream as halogenated.

(2) Opening of a safety device, as defined in §63.8105, is allowed at any time conditions require it to avoid unsafe conditions.

(c) *Compliance requirements for closed vent systems and control devices.* If you use a control device to comply with an emission limit in Table 1, 2, or 5 to this subpart, you must comply with the requirements in subpart SS of 40 CFR part 63 as specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section, except as specified in paragraph (d) of this section.

(1) If you reduce organic HAP emissions by venting emissions through a closed-vent system to any combination of control devices (except a flare), you must meet the requirements of §63.982(c) and the requirements referenced therein.

(2) If you reduce organic HAP emissions by venting emissions through a closed-vent system to a flare, you must meet the requirements of §63.982(b) and the requirements referenced therein. You may not use a flare to control halogenated vent streams or hydrogen halide and halogen HAP emissions.

(3) If you use a halogen reduction device to reduce hydrogen halide and halogen HAP emissions that are generated by combusting halogenated vent streams, you must meet the requirements of §63.994 and the requirements referenced therein. If you use a halogen reduction device before a combustion device, you must determine the halogen atom emission rate prior to the combustion device according to the procedures in §63.115(d)(2)(v).

(d) *Exceptions to the requirements specified in other subparts of this part 63—(1) Requirements for performance tests.* The requirements specified in paragraphs (d)(1)(i) through (v) of this section apply instead of or in addition to the requirements for performance testing of control devices as specified in subpart SS of 40 CFR part 63.

- (i) Conduct gas molecular weight analysis using Method 3, 3A, or 3B in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60.
 - (ii) Measure moisture content of the stack gas using Method 4 in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60.
 - (iii) As an alternative to using Method 18, Method 25/25A, or Method 26/26A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, to comply with any of the emission limits specified in Tables 1 through 6 to this subpart, you may use Method 320 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A. When using Method 320, you must follow the analyte spiking procedures of section 13 of Method 320, unless you demonstrate that the complete spiking procedure has been conducted at a similar source.
 - (iv) Section 63.997(c)(1) does not apply. For the purposes of this subpart, results of all initial compliance demonstrations must be included in the notification of compliance status report, which is due 150 days after the compliance date, as specified in §63.8075(d)(1).
 - (v) If you do not have a closed-vent system as defined in §63.981, you must determine capture efficiency using Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 for all stationary process vessels subject to requirements of Table 1 to this subpart.
- (2) *Design evaluation.* To determine the percent reduction of a small control device, you may elect to conduct a design evaluation as specified in §63.1257(a)(1) instead of a performance test as specified in subpart SS of 40 CFR part 63. You must establish the value(s) and basis for the operating limits as part of the design evaluation.
- (3) *Periodic verification.* For a control device with total inlet HAP emissions less than 1 ton per year (tpy), you must establish an operating limit(s) for a parameter(s) that you will measure and record at least once per averaging period (*i.e.*, daily or block) to verify that the control device is operating properly. You may elect to measure the same parameter(s) that is required for control devices that control inlet HAP emissions equal to or greater than 1 tpy. If the parameter will not be measured continuously, you must request approval of your proposed procedure in the precompliance report. You must identify the operating limit(s) and the measurement frequency, and you must provide rationale to support how these measurements demonstrate the control device is operating properly.
- (4) *Continuous emissions monitoring systems.* Each continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) must be installed, operated, and maintained according to the requirements in §63.8 and paragraphs (d)(4)(i) through (iv) of this section.
- (i) Each CEMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to the applicable Performance Specification of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, and according to paragraph (d)(4)(ii) of this section, except as specified in paragraph (d)(4)(i)(A) of this section. For any CEMS meeting Performance Specification 8, you must also comply with appendix F, procedure 1 of 40 CFR part 60.
- (A) If you wish to use a CEMS other than a Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) meeting the requirements of Performance Specification 15 to measure hydrogen halide and halogen HAP before we promulgate a Performance Specification for such CEMS, you must prepare a monitoring plan and submit it for approval in accordance with the procedures specified in §63.8.
- (B) [Reserved]
- (ii) You must determine the calibration gases and reporting units for TOC CEMS in accordance with paragraph (d)(4)(ii)(A), (B), or (C) of this section.
- (A) For CEMS meeting Performance Specification 9 or 15 requirements, determine the target analyte(s) for calibration using either process knowledge of the control device inlet stream or the screening procedures of Method 18 on the control device inlet stream.
- (B) For CEMS meeting Performance Specification 8 used to monitor performance of a combustion device, calibrate the instrument on the predominant organic HAP and report the results as carbon (C₁), and use Method 25A or any approved alternative as the reference method for the relative accuracy tests.
- (C) For CEMS meeting Performance Specification 8 used to monitor performance of a noncombustion device, determine the predominant organic HAP using either process knowledge or the screening procedures of Method 18

on the control device inlet stream, calibrate the monitor on the predominant organic HAP, and report the results as C₁. Use Method 18, ASTM D6420–99, or any approved alternative as the reference method for the relative accuracy tests, and report the results as C₁.

(iii) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CEMS according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.8 and according to the applicable Performance Specification of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, except that the schedule in §63.8(e)(4) does not apply, and the results of the performance evaluation must be included in the notification of compliance status report.

(iv) The CEMS data must be reduced to operating day or operating block averages computed using valid data consistent with the data availability requirements specified in §63.999(c)(6)(i)(B) through (D), except monitoring data also are sufficient to constitute a valid hour of data if measured values are available for at least two of the 15-minute periods during an hour when calibration, quality assurance, or maintenance activities are being performed. An operating block is a period of time from the beginning to end of batch operations in the manufacturing of a coating. Operating block averages may be used only for process vessel data.

(5) *Continuous parameter monitoring.* The provisions in paragraphs (d)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section apply in addition to the requirements for continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) in subpart SS of 40 CFR part 63.

(i) You must record the results of each calibration check and all maintenance performed on the CPMS as specified in §63.998(c)(1)(ii)(A).

(ii) When subpart SS of 40 CFR part 63 uses the term a range or operating range of a monitored parameter, it means an operating limit for a monitored parameter for the purposes of this subpart.

(iii) As an alternative to measuring pH as specified in §63.994(c)(1)(i), you may elect to continuously monitor the caustic strength of the scrubber effluent.

(6) *Startup, shutdown, and malfunction.* Sections 63.998(b)(2)(iii) and (b)(6)(i)(A), which apply to the exclusion of monitoring data collected during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM) from daily averages, do not apply for the purposes of this subpart.

(7) *Reporting.* (i) When §§63.8005 through 63.8025 reference other subparts in this part 63 that use the term periodic report, it means compliance report for the purposes of this subpart.

(ii) When there are conflicts between this subpart and referenced subparts for the due dates of reports required by this subpart, reports must be submitted according to the due dates presented in this subpart.

(iii) Excused excursions, as defined in subpart SS of 40 CFR part 63, are not allowed.

[68 FR 69185, Dec. 11, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 25681, May 13, 2005]

§ 63.8005 What requirements apply to my process vessels?

(a) *General.* (1) You must meet each emission limit and work practice standard in Table 1 to this subpart that applies to you, and you must meet each applicable requirement specified in §63.8000(b), except as specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) You are not required to meet the emission limits and work practice standards in Table 1 to this subpart if you comply with §63.8050 or §63.8055.

(ii) You must meet the emission limits and work practice standards in Table 1 to this subpart for emissions from automatic cleaning operations. You are not required to meet the emission limits and work practice standards in Table 1 to this subpart for emissions from cleaning operations that are conducted manually.

(2) For each control device used to comply with Table 1 to this subpart, you must comply with subpart SS of this part 63 as specified in §63.8000(c), except as specified in §63.8000(d) and paragraphs (b) through (g) of this section.

(b) When subpart SS of this part 63 refers to process vents, it means process vessel vents for the purposes of this section.

(c) Process condensers, as defined in §63.1251, are not considered to be control devices for process vessels.

(d) *Initial compliance.* (1) To demonstrate initial compliance with a percent reduction emission limit in Table 1 to this subpart, you must conduct the performance test or design evaluation under conditions as specified in §63.7(e)(1), except that the performance test or design evaluation must be conducted under worst-case conditions. Also, the performance test for a control device used to control emissions from process vessels must be conducted according to §63.1257(b)(8), including the submittal of a site-specific test plan for approval prior to testing. The requirements in §63.997(e)(1)(i) and (iii) also do not apply for performance tests conducted to determine compliance with the emission limits for process vessels.

(2) For the initial compliance demonstration for condensers, you must determine uncontrolled emissions using the procedures specified in §63.1257(d)(2), and you must determine controlled emissions using the procedures specified in §63.1257(d)(3)(i)(B) and (iii).

(3) You must demonstrate that each process condenser is properly operated according to the procedures specified in §63.1257(d)(2)(i)(C)(4)(ii) and (d)(3)(iii)(B). The reference in §63.1257(d)(3)(iii)(B) to the alternative standard in §63.1254(c) does not apply for the purposes of this subpart. As an alternative to measuring the exhaust gas temperature, as required by §63.1257(d)(3)(iii)(B), you may elect to measure the liquid temperature in the receiver.

(4) You must conduct a performance test or compliance demonstration equivalent to an initial compliance demonstration within 360 hours of a change in operating conditions that are not considered to be within the previously established worst-case conditions.

(e) *Establishing operating limits.* You must establish operating limits under the conditions required for your initial compliance demonstration, except you may elect to establish operating limit(s) for conditions other than those under which a performance test was conducted as specified in paragraph (e)(1) of this section and, if applicable, paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(1) The operating limits may be based on the results of the performance test and supplementary information such as engineering assessments and manufacturer's recommendations. These limits may be established for conditions as unique as individual emission episodes. You must provide rationale in the precompliance report for the specific level for each operating limit, including any data and calculations used to develop the limit and a description of why the limit indicates proper operation of the control device. The procedures provided in this paragraph (e)(1) have not been approved by the Administrator and determination of the operating limit using these procedures is subject to review and approval by the Administrator.

(2) If you elect to establish separate operating limits for different emission episodes, you must maintain records as specified in §63.8085(g) of each point at which you change from one operating limit to another, even if the duration of the monitoring for an operating limit is less than 15 minutes.

(f) *Averaging periods.* If you elect to establish separate operating limits for different emission episodes, you may elect to determine operating block averages instead of the daily averages specified in §63.998(b)(3). An operating block is a period of time that is equal to the time from the beginning to end of an emission episode or sequence of emission episodes.

(g) *Flow indicators.* If flow to a control device could be intermittent, you must install, calibrate, and operate a flow indicator at the inlet or outlet of the control device to identify periods of no flow. Periods of no flow may not be used in daily or block averages, and it may not be used in fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement.

[68 FR 69185, Dec. 11, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 25681, May 13, 2005]

§ 63.8010 What requirements apply to my storage tanks?

(a) You must meet each emission limit in Table 2 to this subpart that applies to your storage tanks, and you must meet each applicable requirement specified in §63.8000(b). For each control device used to comply with Table 2 to

this subpart, you must comply with subpart SS of this part 63 as specified in §63.8000(c), except as specified in §63.8000(d) and paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section.

(b) *Exceptions to subparts SS and WW of this part 63.* (1) If you conduct a performance test or design evaluation for a control device used to control emissions only from storage tanks, you must establish operating limits, conduct monitoring, and keep records using the same procedures as required in subpart SS of this part 63 for control devices used to reduce emissions from process vents instead of the procedures specified in §§63.985(c), 63.998(d)(2)(i), and 63.999(b)(2).

(2) When the term storage vessel is used in subparts SS and WW of this part 63, the term storage tank, as defined in §63.8105 applies for the purposes of this subpart.

(c) *Planned routine maintenance.* The emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart for control devices used to control emissions from storage tanks do not apply during periods of planned routine maintenance. Periods of planned routine maintenance of each control device, during which the control device does not meet the emission limit specified in Table 2 to this subpart, must not exceed 240 hours per year (hr/yr). You may submit an application to the Administrator requesting an extension of this time limit to a total of 360 hr/yr. The application must explain why the extension is needed, it must indicate that no material will be added to the storage tank between the time the 240 hr/yr limit is exceeded and the control device is again operational, and it must be submitted at least 60 days before the 240 hr/yr limit will be exceeded.

(d) *Vapor balancing alternative.* As an alternative to the emission limits specified in Table 2 to this subpart, you may elect to implement vapor balancing in accordance with §63.1253(f), except as specified in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) To comply with §63.1253(f)(6)(i), the owner or operator of an offsite cleaning and reloading facility must comply with §§63.7995 through 63.8105 instead of complying with §63.1253(f)(7)(ii).

(2) You may elect to set a pressure relief device to a value less than the 2.5 psig required in §63.1253(f)(5) if you provide rationale in your notification of compliance status report explaining why the alternative value is sufficient to prevent breathing losses at all times.

§ 63.8015 What requirements apply to my equipment leaks?

(a) You must meet each requirement in Table 3 to this subpart that applies to your equipment leaks, except as specified in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section.

(b) *Exceptions to requirements in §63.424(a).* (1) When §63.424(a) refers to “a bulk gasoline terminal or pipeline breakout station subject to the provisions of this subpart,” the phrase “a miscellaneous coating manufacturing affected source subject to 40 CFR part 63, subpart HHHHH” shall apply for the purposes of this subpart.

(2) When §63.424(a) refers to “equipment in gasoline service,” the phrase “equipment in organic HAP service” shall apply for the purposes of this subpart.

(3) When §63.424(a) specifies that “each piece of equipment shall be inspected during loading of a gasoline cargo tank,” the phrase “each piece of equipment must be inspected when it is operating in organic HAP service” shall apply for the purposes of this subpart.

(4) Equipment in service less than 300 hours per year, equipment in vacuum service, or equipment contacting non-process fluids is excluded from this section.

(c) When §63.1036 refers to batch processes, any part of the miscellaneous coating manufacturing operations applies for the purposes of this subpart.

(d) For the purposes of this subpart, pressure testing for leaks in accordance with §63.1036(b) is not required after reconfiguration of an equipment train if flexible hose connections are the only disturbed equipment.

§ 63.8020 What requirements apply to my wastewater streams?

(a) You must meet each requirement in Table 4 to this subpart that applies to your wastewater streams, and you must meet each applicable requirement specified in §63.8000 and paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section.

(b) For each wastewater stream that you generate, you must either designate the wastewater stream as a Group 1 wastewater stream according to the procedures in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, or you must determine whether the wastewater stream is a Group 1 wastewater stream according to the procedures in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(1) You may designate any wastewater stream as a Group 1 wastewater stream. You do not have to determine the concentration for any designated Group 1 wastewater stream.

(2) For wastewater streams that you do not designate as Group 1 wastewater streams, you must use the procedures specified in §63.144(b) to establish the concentrations, except as specified in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) References to Table 8 compounds in §63.144 do not apply for the purposes of this subpart.

(ii) *Alternative test methods.* (A) As an alternative to the test methods specified in §63.144(b)(5)(i), you may use Method 8260 or 8270 as specified in §63.1257(b)(10)(iii).

(B) As an alternative to using the methods specified in §63.144(b)(5)(i), you may conduct wastewater analyses using Method 1666 or 1671 of 40 CFR part 136, appendix A, and comply with the sampling protocol requirements specified in §63.144(b)(5)(ii). The validation requirements specified in §63.144(b)(5)(iii) do not apply if you use Method 1666 or 1671 of 40 CFR part 136, appendix A.

(c) For each enhanced biological treatment unit used to comply with the requirements in Table 4 to this subpart, you must monitor total suspended solids (TSS), biological oxygen demand (BOD), and the biomass concentration. In the precompliance report you must identify and provide rationale for proposed operating limits for these parameters, methods for monitoring, the frequency of monitoring, and recordkeeping and reporting procedures that will demonstrate proper operation of the enhanced biological treatment unit. Alternatively, you may use the precompliance report to request to monitor other parameters, and you must include a description of planned reporting and recordkeeping procedures and the basis for the selected monitoring frequencies and the methods that will be used.

(d) If you transfer the wastewater offsite for enhanced biological treatment, you must obtain written certification from the offsite facility stating that the offsite facility will comply with the requirements of this subpart. The certifying entity may revoke the certification by providing 90 days notice. Upon expiration of the notice period, you may not transfer wastewater to that treatment facility.

§ 63.8025 What requirements apply to my transfer operations?

(a) You must comply with each emission limit and work practice standard in Table 5 to this subpart that applies to your transfer operations, and you must meet all applicable requirements specified in §63.8000(b). For each control device used to comply with Table 5 to this subpart, you must comply with subpart SS of this part 63 as specified in §63.8000(c), except as specified in §63.8000(d) and paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) If you have Group 1 transfer operations, as defined in §63.8105, then all transfer racks used for bulk loading coatings must meet the requirements for high throughput transfer racks in subpart SS of this part.

§ 63.8030 What requirements apply to my heat exchange systems?

(a) You must comply with the requirements specified in Table 6 to this subpart that apply to your heat exchange systems, except as specified in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section.

(b) The phrase a chemical manufacturing process unit meeting the conditions of §63.100(b)(1) through (b)(3) of this section in §63.104(a) means the miscellaneous coating manufacturing operations defined in §63.7985(b) for the purposes of this subpart.

(c) The reference to §63.100(c) in §63.104(a) does not apply for the purposes of this subpart.

(d) The reference to §63.103(c)(1) in §63.104(f)(1) does not apply. For the purposes of this subpart, records must be retained as specified in §63.10(b)(1).

(e) The reference to the periodic report required by §63.152(c) of subpart G of this part means the compliance report required by §63.8075(e) for the purposes of this subpart.

Alternative Means of Compliance

§ 63.8050 How do I comply with emissions averaging for stationary process vessels at existing sources?

(a) As an alternative to complying with the requirements in Table 1 to this subpart for each individual stationary process vessel, you may elect to comply with emissions averaging for stationary process vessels greater than or equal to 250 gallons (gal) at your existing affected source as specified in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section.

(b) *General requirements.* (1) A State may prohibit averaging of HAP emissions and require the owner or operator of an existing affected source to comply with the emission limits and work practice standards in Table 1 to this subpart.

(2) All stationary process vessels in an emissions averaging group must be equipped with a tightly-fitting vented cover.

(c) *Initial compliance.* To demonstrate initial compliance with the emissions averaging alternative, you must comply with the provisions in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Estimate uncontrolled emissions from each affected stationary process vessel in pounds per batch using the procedures specified in §63.1257(d)(2), except as specified in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section. For the purposes of this section, uncontrolled emissions means the emissions from the vessel if it were equipped only with a tightly-fitting vented cover. You must identify the range of typical operating parameters and perform the calculation using the values that result in the highest emissions, and you must document the operating parameters and resulting emissions calculations in the precompliance report.

(i) When you are required to calculate uncontrolled emissions from heating, you may not calculate emissions using Equation 13 of subpart GGG of this part 63.

(ii) The statement in §63.1257(d)(2)(i)(B) that “the partial pressure of HAP shall be assumed to be 25 percent of the saturated value if the purge flow rate is greater than 100 scfm” does not apply. For the purposes of this subpart, multiply the HAP partial pressure in Equation 12 of 40 CFR part 63, subpart GGG by a HAP-specific saturation factor determined in accordance with Equations 1 through 3 of this section. Solve equation 1 of this section iteratively beginning with saturation factors (in the right-hand side of the equation) of 1.0 for each condensable compound. Stop iterating when the calculated saturation factors for all compounds are the same to two significant figures for subsequent iterations. Note that for multi-component emission streams, saturation factors must be calculated for all condensable compounds, not just the HAP.

$$S_i = \frac{K_i A}{K_i A + V + \sum_{i=1}^n S_i V_i^{sat}} \quad Eq. 1$$

$$V_i^{sat} = \frac{VP_i}{\left(P_T - \sum_{i=1}^n P_i\right)} \quad Eq. 2$$

$$K_i = K_o \left(\frac{M_o}{M_i}\right)^{1/3} \quad Eq. 3$$

where:

S_1 =saturation factor for individual condensable compounds in the emission stream

P_i =partial pressure of individual condensable compounds in the emission stream calculated using Raoult's Law or other appropriate methods

P_T =pressure of the vessel vapor space

A =surface area of liquid

V =purge flow rate as used in Equation 12 of 40 CFR part 63, subpart GGG

V_i^{sat} =volumetric flowrate of condensable compounds in the emission stream

K_i =mass transfer coefficient of individual condensable compounds in the emission stream

K_o =mass transfer coefficient of a reference compound (e.g., 0.83 cm/s for water)

M_o =molecular weight of reference compound (e.g., 18.02 for water)

M_i =molecular weight of individual condensable compounds in the emission stream

n =number of condensable compounds in the emission stream

(2) Estimate controlled emissions in pounds per batch for each vessel as specified in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Except as specified in paragraphs (c)(2)(ii) and (iii) of this section, estimate controlled emissions as if the vessel were controlled in compliance with entry 2.b.i. in Table 1 to this subpart.

(ii) Estimate the controlled emissions using the control level achieved on November 15, 1990 if that value is greater than the applicable control level required by entry 2.b.i in Table 1 to this subpart.

(iii) Estimate the controlled emissions using the control level required to comply with a State or Federal rule other than this subpart if that level is greater than the applicable control level required by entry 2.b.i in Table 1 to this subpart and the other rule was in effect before the date when you request approval to comply with emissions averaging.

(3) Determine actual emissions in pounds per batch for each vessel in accordance with paragraph (c)(3)(i), (ii), or (iii) of this section, as applicable.

(4) Provide rationale in the precompliance report for why the sum of the actual emissions will be less than the sum of emissions from the vessels if they had been controlled in accordance with Table 1 to this subpart. The approved

actual emissions calculated according to paragraph (c)(3) of this section are emission limits that must be incorporated into your operating permit.

(d) *Continuous compliance.* (1) Maintain a monthly log of the number of batches produced that can be correlated with the emissions estimates per batch developed in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) Sum the actual emissions for all of the process vessels in the emissions averaging group every three months, with the first 3-month period beginning on the compliance date, and compare the resulting total with the total emissions for the vessels calculated in accordance with paragraph (c)(2) of this section. Compliance is demonstrated if the sum of the actual emissions is less than the emissions estimated in accordance with paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(3) For control devices, establish operating limits and monitor as specified in §63.8000.

(e) *Recordkeeping and reporting.* Comply with §§63.8070, 63.8075, and 63.8080.

[68 FR 69185, Dec. 11, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 25682, May 13, 2005]

§ 63.8055 How do I comply with a weight percent HAP limit in coating products?

(a) As an alternative to complying with the requirements in Table 1 to this subpart for each individual stationary process vessel at an existing source, you may elect to comply with a 5 weight percent HAP limit for process vessels at your affected source that are used to manufacture coatings with a HAP content of less than 0.05 kg per kg product as specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) You may only comply with the alternative during the production of coatings that contain less than 5 weight percent HAP, as determined using any of the procedures specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Method 311 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 63).

(2) Method 24 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 60). You may use Method 24 to determine the mass fraction of volatile matter and use that value as a substitute for the mass fraction of HAP.

(3) You may use an alternative test method for determining mass fraction of HAP if you obtain prior approval by the Administrator. You must follow the procedure in §63.7(f) to submit an alternative test method for approval.

(4) You may rely on formulation data from raw material suppliers if it represents each organic HAP that is present at 0.1 percent by mass or more for OSHA-defined carcinogens, as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(4), and at 1.0 percent by mass or more for other compounds. If the HAP weight percent estimated based on formulation data conflicts with the results of a test conducted according to paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section, then there is a rebuttal presumption that the test results are accurate unless, after consultation, you demonstrate to the satisfaction of the permitting authority that the test results are not accurate and that the formulation data are more appropriate.

[68 FR 69185, Dec. 11, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 25682, May 13, 2005; 70 FR 75927, Dec. 21, 2005]

Notification, Reports, and Records

§ 63.8070 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit all of the notifications in §§63.6(h)(4) and (5), 63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (6), 63.9(b) through (h) that apply to you by the dates specified.

(b) *Initial notification.* (1) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you have an existing affected source on December 11, 2003, you must submit an initial notification not later than 120 calendar days after December 11, 2003.

(2) As specified in §63.9(b)(3), if you start up your new affected source on or after December 11, 2003, you must submit an initial notification not later than 120 calendar days after you become subject to this subpart.

(c) *Notification of performance test.* If you are required to conduct a performance test, you must submit a notification of intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 calendar days before the performance test is scheduled to begin as required in §63.7(b)(1). For any performance test required as part of the initial compliance procedures for process vessels in Table 1 to this subpart, you must also submit the test plan required by §63.7(c) and the emission profile with the notification of the performance test.

§ 63.8075 What reports must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit each report in Table 9 to this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must submit each report as specified in Table 9 to this subpart and paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The compliance reports must be submitted semiannually. The first report must be submitted no later than 240 days after the applicable compliance date and shall cover the 6-month period beginning on the compliance date. Each subsequent compliance report must cover the 6-month period following the preceding period.

(2) For each affected source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the dates in Table 9.

(c) *Precompliance report.* You must submit a precompliance report to request approval of any of the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section. We will either approve or disapprove the report within 90 days after we receive it. If we disapprove the report, you must still be in compliance with the emission limitations and work practice standards in this subpart by the compliance date.

(1) Requests for approval to set operating limits for parameters other than those specified in §§63.8005 through 63.8025, including parameters for enhanced biological treatment units. Alternatively, you may make these requests according to §63.8(f).

(2) Descriptions of daily or per batch demonstrations to verify that control devices subject to §63.8000(d)(3) are operating as designed.

(3) A description of the test conditions, data, calculations, and other information used to establish operating limits according to §63.8005(e)(1).

(4) If you comply with emissions averaging in §63.8050, the data and results of emission calculations as specified in §63.8050(c)(1) through (3), and rationale for why the sum of actual emissions will be less than the sum of emissions if the process vessels were controlled in accordance with Table 1 to this subpart as specified in §63.8050(c)(4).

(d) *Notification of compliance status report.* You must submit a notification of compliance status report according to the schedule in paragraph (d)(2) of this section, and the notification of compliance status report must include the information specified in paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

(1) You must submit the notification of compliance status report no later than 150 days after the applicable compliance date specified in §63.7995.

(2) The notification of compliance status report must include the information in paragraphs (d)(3)(i) through (vi) of this section.

(i) The results of any applicability determinations (e.g., HAP content of coating products; halogenated vent stream determinations; group determinations for storage tanks, wastewater, and transfer operations; and equipment that is in organic HAP service).

(ii) The results of performance tests, engineering analyses, design evaluations, flare compliance assessments, inspections and repairs, and calculations used to demonstrate initial compliance according to §§63.8005 through

63.8025 and 63.8055. For performance tests, results must include descriptions of sampling and analysis procedures and quality assurance procedures.

(iii) Descriptions of monitoring devices, monitoring frequencies, and the operating limits established during the initial compliance demonstrations, including data and calculations to support the levels you establish.

(iv) Identification of parts of the affected source that are subject to overlapping requirements described in §63.8090 and the authority under which you will comply.

(v) Identify storage tanks for which you are complying with the vapor balancing alternative in §63.8010(e).

(vi) If you transfer Group 1 wastewater stream to an offsite facility for treatment, include the name and location of the transferee and a description of the Group 1 wastewater stream that is sent to the treatment facility. If the offsite facility provides enhanced biological treatment, also include the certification required by §63.8020(d) that the offsite facility will comply with the requirements of this subpart.

(e) *Compliance report.* The compliance report must contain the information specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (8) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

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

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

(4) Applicable records and information for periodic reports as specified in referenced subparts F, SS, TT, UU, and WW of this part 63.

(5) For each SSM during which excess emissions occur, the compliance report must include the information specified in paragraphs (e)(5)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) Records that the procedures specified in your startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan (SSMP) were followed or documentation of actions taken that are not consistent with the SSMP.

(ii) A description of each malfunction.

(6) The compliance report must contain the information on deviations, as defined in §63.8105, according to paragraphs (e)(6)(i), (ii), and (iii) of this section.

(i) If there are no deviations from any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard specified in this subpart, include a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limits, operating limits, or work practice standards during the reporting period.

(ii) For each deviation from an emission limit, operating limit, and work practice standard that occurs at an affected source where you are not using a continuous monitoring system (CMS) to comply with the emission limit or work practice standards in this subpart, you must include the information in paragraphs (e)(6)(ii)(A) through (C) of this section.

(A) The total operating time of each affected source during the reporting period.

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

(C) Operating logs for the day(s) during which the deviation occurred, except operating logs are not required for deviations of the work practice standards for equipment leaks.

(iii) For each deviation from an emission limit or operating limit occurring at an affected source where you are using a CMS to comply with the emission limit in this subpart, you must include the information in paragraphs (e)(6)(iii)(A) through (K) of this section. This includes periods of SSM.

- (A) The date and time that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.
 - (B) The date, time, and duration that each CEMS was out-of-control, including the information in §63.8(c)(8).
 - (C) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether each deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction or during another period.
 - (D) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period, and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.
 - (E) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to startup, shutdown, control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.
 - (F) A summary of the total duration of CMS downtime during the reporting period, and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.
 - (G) An identification of each HAP that is known to be in the emission stream or wastewater stream, as applicable.
 - (H) A description of the product being produced.
 - (I) Identification of the CMS.
 - (J) The date of the latest CMS certification or audit.
 - (K) The operating day or operating block average values of monitored parameters for each day(s) during which the deviation occurred.
- (7) If you use a CEMS, and there were no periods during which it was out-of-control as specified in §63.8(c)(7), include a statement that there were no periods during which the CEMS was out-of-control during the reporting period.
- (8) *Notification of process change.* (i) Except as specified in paragraph (e)(8)(ii) of this section, whenever you change any of the information submitted in either the notification of compliance status report or any previously reported change to the notification of compliance status report, you must document the change in your compliance report. The notification must include all of the information in paragraphs (e)(8)(i)(A) and (B) of this section.
- (A) Revisions to any of the information reported in the original notification of compliance status report under paragraph (d) of this section.
 - (B) Information required by the notification of compliance status report under paragraph (d) of this section for changes involving the addition of processes or equipment at the affected source.
- (ii) You must submit a report 60 days before the scheduled implementation date of any of the changes identified in paragraphs (e)(8)(ii)(A), (B), or (C) of this section.
- (A) Any change to the information contained in either the precompliance report or any previously reported change to the precompliance report.
 - (B) A change in the status of a control device from small to large.
 - (C) A change in compliance status.

§ 63.8080 What records must I keep?

You must keep the records specified in paragraphs (a) through (g) of this section.

- (a) Each applicable record required by subpart A of this part 63 and in referenced subparts SS, TT, UU, and WW of this part 63.
- (b) If complying with emissions averaging, records of the monthly number of batches for each process vessel, the quarterly actual emissions for each process vessel, the quarterly estimated emissions for each process vessel if it had been controlled as specified in Table 1 to this subpart, and comparison of the sums of the quarterly actual and estimated emissions as specified in §63.8050(d).
- (c) A record of each time a safety device is opened to avoid unsafe conditions in accordance with §63.8000(b)(2).
- (d) Records of the results of each CPMS calibration check and the maintenance performed, as specified in §63.8000(d)(5).
- (e) For each CEMS, you must keep the records of the date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether the deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction or during another period.
- (f) In the SSMP required by §63.6(e)(3), you are not required to include Group 2 or non-affected emission points. For equipment leaks only, the SSMP requirement is limited to control devices and is optional for other equipment.
- (g) If you establish separate operating limits as allowed in §63.8005(e), you must maintain a log of operation or a daily schedule indicating the time when you change from one operating limit to another.

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.8090 What compliance options do I have if part of my plant is subject to both this subpart and another subpart?

- (a) *Compliance with 40 CFR parts 264 and 265, subparts AA, BB, and/or CC.* (1) After the compliance dates specified in §63.7995, if a control device that you use to comply with this subpart is also subject to monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in 40 CFR part 264, subpart AA, BB, or CC; or the monitoring and recordkeeping requirements in 40 CFR part 265, subpart AA, BB, or CC; and you comply with the periodic reporting requirements under 40 CFR part 264, subpart AA, BB, or CC that would apply to the device if your facility had final-permitted status, you may elect to comply either with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this subpart; or with the monitoring and recordkeeping requirements in 40 CFR part 264 or 265 and the reporting requirements in 40 CFR part 264, as described in this paragraph (a), which constitute compliance with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this subpart. If you elect to comply with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in 40 CFR parts 264 and/or 265, you must report the information required for the compliance report in §63.8075(e), and you must identify in the notification of compliance status report required by §63.8075(d) the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting authority under which you will comply.
- (2) After the compliance dates specified in this section, if any equipment at an affected source that is subject to this subpart is also subject to 40 CFR part 264, subpart BB or to 40 CFR part 265, subpart BB, then compliance with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements of 40 CFR part 264 and/or 265 may be used to comply with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements of §63.1255, to the extent that the requirements of 40 CFR part 264 and/or 265 duplicate the requirements of this subpart. You must identify in the notification of compliance status report required by §63.8075(d) if you will comply with the recordkeeping and reporting authority under 40 CFR part 264 and/or 265.
- (b) *Compliance with 40 CFR part 60, subpart Kb.* After the compliance dates specified in §63.7995, you are in compliance with this subpart for any storage tank that is assigned to miscellaneous coating manufacturing operations and that is both controlled with a floating roof and in compliance with the provisions of 40 CFR part 60, subpart Kb. You are in compliance with this subpart if you have a storage tank with a fixed roof, closed-vent system, and control device in compliance with 40 CFR part 60, subpart Kb, you must comply with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in this subpart. You must also identify in your notification of compliance status report required by §63.8075(d) which storage tanks are in compliance with 40 CFR part 60, subpart Kb.

(c) *Compliance with 40 CFR part 63, subpart FFFF.* After the compliance dates specified in §63.7995, an affected source under this subpart HHHHH that includes equipment that is also part of an affected source under 40 CFR part 63, subpart FFFF is deemed in compliance with this subpart HHHHH if all of the conditions specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section are met.

(1) Equipment used for both miscellaneous coating manufacturing operations and as part of a miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing process unit (MCPU), as defined in §63.2435, must be part of a process unit group developed in accordance with the provisions in §63.2535(l).

(2) For the purposes of complying with §63.2535(l), a miscellaneous coating manufacturing “process unit” consists of all coating manufacturing equipment that is also part of an MCPU in the process unit group. All miscellaneous coating manufacturing operations that are not part of a process unit group must comply with the requirements of this subpart HHHHH.

(3) The primary product for a process unit group that includes miscellaneous coating manufacturing equipment must be organic chemicals as described in §63.2435(b)(1).

(4) The process unit group must be in compliance with the requirements in 40 CFR part 63, subpart FFFF as specified in §63.2535(l)(3)(i) no later than the applicable compliance dates specified in §63.2445.

(5) You must include in the notification of compliance status report required in §63.8070(d) the records as specified in §63.2535(l)(1) through (3).

[68 FR 69185, Dec. 11, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 58503, Oct. 4, 2006]

§ 63.8095 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 10 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you.

§ 63.8100 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

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

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities contained in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section are retained by the Administrator of U.S. EPA and are not delegated to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emission limits and work practice standards in §63.8000(a) under §63.6(g).

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

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

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

§ 63.8105 What definitions apply to this subpart?

(a) For an affected source complying with the requirements in subpart SS of this part 63, the terms used in this subpart and in subpart SS of this part 63 have the meaning given them in §63.981, except as specified in §§63.8000(d)(5)(ii) and (7), 63.8010(c)(2), 63.8025(b), and paragraph (g) of this section.

(b) For an affected source complying with the requirements in subpart TT of this part 63, the terms used in this subpart and in subpart TT of this part 63 have the meaning given them in §63.1001.

(c) For an affected source complying with the requirements in subpart UU of this part 63, the terms used in this subpart and in subpart UU of this part 63 have the meaning given them in §63.1020.

(d) For an affected source complying with the requirements in subpart WW of this part 63, the terms used in this subpart and subpart WW of this part 63 have the meaning given them in §63.1061, except as specified in §§63.8000(d)(7), 63.8010(c)(2), and paragraph (g) of this section.

(e) For an affected source complying with requirements in §§63.1253, 63.1257, and 63.1258, the terms used in this subpart and in §§63.1253, 63.1257, and 63.1258 have the meaning given them in §63.1251, except as specified in §63.8000(d)(7) and paragraph (g) of this section.

(f) For an affected source complying with the requirements of §63.104, the terms used in this subpart and in §63.104 have the meaning given them in §63.101, except as specified in §63.8000(d)(7) and paragraph (g) of this section.

(g) All other terms used in this subpart are defined in the CAA, in 40 CFR 63.2, and in this paragraph (g). If a term is defined in §63.2, §63.981, §63.1001, §63.1020, §63.1061, or §63.1251 and in this paragraph (g), the definition in this paragraph (g) applies for the purposes of this subpart.

Bulk loading means the loading, into a tank truck or rail car, of liquid coating products that contain one or more of the organic HAP, as defined in section 112 of the CAA, from a loading rack. A loading rack is the system used to fill tank trucks and railcars at a single geographic site.

Coating means a material such as paint, ink, or adhesive that is intended to be applied to a substrate and consists of a mixture of resins, pigments, solvents, and/or other additives, where the material is produced by a manufacturing operation where materials are blended, mixed, diluted, or otherwise formulated. Coating does not include materials made in processes where a formulation component is synthesized by chemical reaction or separation activity and then transferred to another vessel where it is formulated to produce a material used as a coating, where the synthesized or separated component is not stored prior to formulation. Typically, coatings include products described by the following North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes, code 325510, Paint and Coating Manufacturing, code 325520, Adhesive and Sealant Manufacturing, and code 325910, Ink Manufacturing.

Construction means the onsite fabrication, erection, or installation of an affected source. Addition of new equipment to an affected source does not constitute construction, but it may constitute reconstruction of the affected source if it satisfies the definition of reconstruction in §63.2.

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

- (1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart including, but not limited to, any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard;
- (2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or
- (3) Fails to meet any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard in this subpart during startup, shutdown, or malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

Enhanced biological treatment system means an aerated, thoroughly mixed treatment unit(s) that contains biomass suspended in water followed by a clarifier that removes biomass from the treated water and recycles recovered biomass to the aeration unit. The mixed liquor volatile suspended solids (biomass) is greater than 1 kilogram per cubic meter throughout each aeration unit. The biomass is suspended and aerated in the water of the aeration unit(s) either by submerged air flow or mechanical agitation. A thoroughly mixed treatment unit is a unit that is designed and operated to approach or achieve uniform biomass distribution and organic compound concentration throughout the aeration unit by quickly dispersing the recycled biomass and the wastewater entering the unit.

Excess emissions means emissions greater than those allowed by the emission limit.

Group 1a storage tank means a storage tank at an existing source with a capacity greater than or equal to 20,000 gal storing material that has a maximum true vapor pressure of total organic HAP greater than or equal to 1.9 pounds per square inch, absolute (psia). Group 1a storage tank also means a storage tank at a new source with either a capacity greater than or equal to 25,000 gal storing material that has a maximum true vapor pressure of total HAP greater than or equal to 0.1 psia or a capacity greater than or equal to 20,000 gal and less than 25,000 gal storing material that has a maximum true vapor pressure of total HAP greater than or equal to 1.5 psia.

Group 1b storage tank means a storage tank at a new source that has a capacity greater than or equal to 10,000 gal, stores material that has a maximum true vapor pressure of total organic HAP greater than or equal to 0.02 psia, and is not a Group 1a storage tank.

Group 2 storage tank means a storage tank that does not meet the definition of a Group 1a or Group 1b storage tank.

Group 1 transfer operations means all bulk loading of coating products if the coatings contain greater than or equal to 3.0 million gallons per year (gal/yr) of HAP with a weighted average HAP partial pressure greater than or equal to 1.5 psia.

Group 2 transfer operations means bulk loading of coating products that does not meet the definition of Group 1 transfer operations, and all loading of coating products from a loading rack to other types of containers such as cans, drums, and totes.

Group 1 wastewater stream means a wastewater stream that contains total partially soluble and soluble HAP at an annual average concentration greater than or equal to 4,000 parts per million by weight (ppmw) and load greater than or equal to 750 pounds per year (lb/yr) at an existing source or greater than or equal to 1,600 ppmw and any partially soluble and soluble HAP load at a new source.

Group 2 wastewater stream means a wastewater stream that does not meet the definition of a Group 1 wastewater stream.

Halogenated vent stream means a vent stream determined to contain halogen atoms in organic compounds at a concentration greater than or equal to 20 ppmv as determined by the procedures specified in §63.8000(b).

Hydrogen halide and halogen HAP means hydrogen chloride, chlorine, and hydrogen fluoride.

In organic HAP service means that a piece of equipment either contains or contacts a fluid (liquid or gas) that is at least 5 percent by weight of total organic HAP as determined according to the provisions of §63.180(d). The provisions of §63.180(d) also specify how to determine that a piece of equipment is not in organic HAP service.

Large control device means a control device that controls total HAP emissions of greater than or equal to 10 tpy, before control.

Maximum true vapor pressure means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by the total organic HAP in the stored or transferred liquid at the temperature equal to the highest calendar-month average of the liquid storage or transfer temperature for liquids stored or transferred above or below the ambient temperature or at the local maximum monthly average temperature as reported by the National Weather Service for liquids stored or transferred at the ambient temperature, as determined:

- (1) In accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Publication 2517, Evaporative Loss From External Floating-Roof Tanks (incorporated by reference as specified in §63.14 of subpart A of this part 63); or
- (2) As obtained from standard reference texts; or
- (3) As determined by the American Society for Testing and Materials Method D2879–83 (incorporated by reference as specified in §63.14 of subpart A of this part); or
- (4) Any other method approved by the Administrator.

Partially soluble HAP means HAP listed in Table 7 of this subpart.

Point of determination (POD) means each point where process wastewater exits the miscellaneous coating operations.

Note to definition for point of determination: The regulation allows determination of the characteristics of a wastewater stream at the point of determination or downstream of the point of determination if corrections are made for changes in flow rate and annual average concentration of partially soluble and soluble HAP compounds as determined in §63.144. Such changes include losses by air emissions; reduction of annual average concentration or changes in flow rate by mixing with other water or wastewater streams; and reduction in flow rate or annual average concentration by treating or otherwise handling the wastewater stream to remove or destroy HAP.

Process vessel means any stationary or portable tank or other vessel with a capacity greater than or equal to 250 gal and in which mixing, blending, diluting, dissolving, temporary holding, and other processing steps occur in the manufacturing of a coating.

Process vessel vent means a vent from a process vessel or vents from multiple process vessels that are manifolded together into a common header, through which a HAP-containing gas stream is, or has the potential to be, released to the atmosphere. Emission streams that are undiluted and uncontrolled containing less than 50 ppmv HAP, as determined through process knowledge that no HAP are present in the emission stream or using an engineering assessment as discussed in §63.1257(d)(2)(ii), test data using Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or any other test method that has been validated according to the procedures in Method 301 of appendix A of this part, are not considered process vessel vents. Flexible elephant trunk systems when used with closed vent systems and drawing ambient air (*i.e.*, the system is not ducted, piped, or otherwise connected to the unit operations) away from operators when vessels are opened are not process vessel vents. Process vessel vents do not include vents on storage tanks, wastewater emission sources, or pieces of equipment subject to the requirements in Table 3 of this subpart. A gas stream going to a fuel gas system is not a process vessel vent. A gas stream routed to a process for a process purpose is not a process vessel vent.

Recovery device, as used in the wastewater provisions, means an individual unit of equipment used for the purpose of recovering chemicals for fuel value (*i.e.*, net positive heating value), use, reuse, or for sale for fuel value, use, or reuse. Examples of equipment that may be recovery devices include organic removal devices such as decanters, strippers, or thin-film evaporation units. To be a recovery device, a decanter and any other equipment based on the operating principle of gravity separation must receive only multi-phase liquid streams. A recovery device is considered part of the miscellaneous coating manufacturing operations.

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

Safety device means a closure device such as a pressure relief valve, frangible disc, fusible plug, or any other type of device which functions exclusively to prevent physical damage or permanent deformation to a unit or its air emission control equipment by venting gases or vapors directly to the atmosphere during unsafe conditions resulting from an unplanned, accidental, or emergency event. For the purposes of this subpart, a safety device is not used for routine venting of gases or vapors from the vapor headspace underneath a cover such as during filling of the unit or to adjust the pressure in response to normal daily diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations. A safety device is designed to remain in a closed position during normal operations and open only when the internal pressure, or another relevant parameter, exceeds the device threshold setting applicable to the air emission control equipment as determined by the owner or operator based on manufacturer recommendations, applicable regulations, fire protection and prevention codes and practices, or other requirements for the safe handling of flammable, combustible, explosive, reactive, or hazardous materials.

Shutdown means the cessation of operation of an affected source, any process vessels within an affected source, or equipment required or used to comply with this subpart if steps taken to cease operation differ from those under routine procedures for removing the vessel or equipment from service. Shutdown also applies to the emptying and degassing of storage tanks.

Small control device means a control device that controls total HAP emissions of less than 10 tpy, before control.

Soluble HAP means the HAP listed in Table 8 of this subpart.

Startup means the setting in operation of a new affected source. For new equipment added to an affected source, including equipment required or used to comply with this subpart, startup means the first time the equipment is put into operation. Startup includes the setting in operation of equipment any time the steps taken differ from routine procedures for putting the equipment into operation.

Storage tank means a tank or other vessel that is used to store organic liquids that contain one or more HAP as raw material feedstocks or products. The following are not considered storage tanks for the purposes of this subpart:

- (1) Vessels permanently attached to motor vehicles such as trucks, railcars, barges, or ships;
- (2) Pressure vessels designed to operate in excess of 204.9 kilopascals and without emissions to the atmosphere;
- (3) Vessels storing organic liquids that contain HAP only as impurities;
- (4) Wastewater storage tanks; and
- (5) Process vessels.

Total organic compounds or (TOC) means the total gaseous organic compounds (minus methane and ethane) in a vent stream.

Wastewater storage tank means a stationary structure that is designed to contain an accumulation of wastewater and is constructed primarily of nonearthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) which provide structural support.

Wastewater stream means water that is discarded from miscellaneous coating manufacturing operations through a POD, and that contains an annual average concentration of total partially soluble and soluble HAP compounds of at least 1,600 ppmw at any flow rate. For the purposes of this subpart, noncontact cooling water is not considered a wastewater stream.

Work practice standard means any design, equipment, work practice, or operational standard, or combination thereof, that is promulgated pursuant to section 112(h) of the Clean Air Act.

[68 FR 69185, Dec. 11, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 25682, May 13, 2005; 71 FR 58503, Oct. 4, 2006]

Table 1 to Subpart HHHHH of Part 63—Emission Limits and Work Practice Standards for Process Vessels

As required in §63.8005, you must meet each emission limit and work practice standard in the following table that applies to your process vessels.

For each . . .	You must . . .	And you must . . .
1. Portable process vessel at an existing source	a. Equip the vessel with a cover or lid that must be in place at all times when the vessel contains a HAP, except for material additions and sampling	Nonapplicable.
2. Stationary process vessel at an existing source	a. Equip the vessel with a cover or lid that must be in place at all times when the vessel contains a HAP, except for material	i. Considering both capture and any combination of control (except a flare), reduce emissions of organic HAP with a vapor existing pressure ≥ 0.6 kPa by ≥ 75 percent by weight, and reduce emissions

	additions and sampling; or	of organic HAP with a vapor pressure <0.6 kPa by ≥ 60 percent by weight.
	b. Equip the vessel with a tightly fitting vented cover or lid that must be closed at all times when the vessel contains HAP, except for material additions and sampling	i. Reduce emissions of organic HAP with a vapor pressure ≥ 0.6 kPa by ≥ 75 percent by weight, and reduce emissions of organic HAP with a vapor pressure <0.6 kPa by ≥ 60 percent by weight, by venting emissions through a closed-vent system to any combination of control devices (except a flare); or ii. Reduce emissions of total organic HAP by venting emissions from a non-halogenated vent stream through a closed-vent system to a flare; or iii. Reduce emissions of total organic HAP by venting emissions through a closed-vent system to a condenser that reduces the outlet gas temperature to:
		<10 °C if the process vessel contains HAP with a partial pressure <0.6 kPa, or
		<2 °C if the process vessel contains HAP with a partial pressure ≥ 0.6 kPa and <17.2 kPa, or
		<-5 °C if the process vessel contains HAP with a partial pressure ≥ 17.2 kPa.
3. Portable and stationary process vessel at a new source	a. Equip the vessel with a tightly fitting vented cover or lid that must be closed at all times when the vessel contains HAP, except for material additions and sampling	i. Reduce emissions of total organic HAP by ≥ 95 percent by weight by venting emissions through a closed-vent system to any combination of control devices (except a flare); or ii. Reduce emissions of total organic HAP by venting emissions from a non-halogenated vent stream through a closed-vent system to a flare; or iii. Reduce emissions of total organic HAP by venting emissions through a closed-vent system to a condenser that reduces the outlet gas temperature to: <-4 °C if the process vessel contains HAP with a partial pressure <0.7 kPa, or
		<-20 °C if the process vessel contains HAP with a partial pressure ≥ 0.7 kPa and <17.2 kPa, or

		<-30 °C if the process vessel contains HAP with a partial pressure ≥ 17.2 kPa.
4. Halogenated vent steam from a process vessel subject to the requirements of item 2 or 3 of this table for which you use a combustion control device to control organic HAP emissions	a. Use a halogen reduction device after the combustion control device; or	i. Reduce overall emissions of hydrogen halide and halogen HAP by ≥ 95 percent; or ii. Reduce overall emissions of hydrogen halide and halogen HAP to ≤ 0.45 kilogram per hour (kg/hr).
	b. Use a halogen reduction device before the combustion control device	Reduce the halogen atom mass emission rate to ≤ 0.45 kg/hr.

[68 FR 69185, Dec. 11, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 25682, May 13, 2005]

Table 2 to Subpart HHHHH of Part 63—Emission Limits for Storage Tanks

As required in §63.8010, you must meet each emission limit in the following table that applies to your storage tanks.

For each . . .	Then you must . . .
1. Group 1a storage tank	a. Comply with the requirements of subpart WW of this part, except as specified in §63.8010(b); or
	b. Reduce total organic HAP emissions from the storage tank by ≥ 90 percent by weight by venting emissions through a closed-vent system to any combination of control devices (excluding a flare); or
	c. Reduce total organic HAP emissions from the storage tank by venting emissions from a non-halogenated vent stream through a closed-vent system to a flare.
2. Group 1b storage tank	a. Comply with the requirements of subpart WW of this part, except as specified in §63.8010(b); or
	b. Reduce total organic HAP emissions from the storage tank by ≥ 80 percent by weight by venting emissions through a closed-vent system to any combination of control devices (excluding a flare); or
	c. Reduce total organic HAP emissions from the storage tank by venting emissions from a non-halogenated vent stream through a closed-vent system to a flare.

Table 3 to Subpart HHHHH of Part 63—Requirements for Equipment Leaks

As required in §63.8015, you must meet each requirement in the following table that applies to your equipment leaks.

For all . . .	You must . . .
1. Equipment that is in organic HAP service at an existing source	a. Comply with the requirements in §§63.424(a) through (d) and 63.428(e), (f), and (h)(4), except as specified in §63.8015(b); or b. Comply with the requirements of subpart TT of this part; or
	c. Comply with the requirements of subpart UU of this part, except as specified in §63.8015(c) and (d).
2. Equipment that is in organic HAP service at a new source	a. Comply with the requirements of subpart TT of this part; or b. Comply with the requirements of subpart UU of this part, except as specified in §63.8015(c) and (d).

[68 FR 58190, Oct. 8, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 69021, Nov. 29, 2006]

Table 4 to Subpart HHHHH of Part 63—Emission Limits and Work Practice Standards for Wastewater Streams

As required in §63.8020, you must meet each emission limit and work practice standard in the following table that applies to your wastewater streams.

For each . . .	You must . . .
1. Wastewater tank used to store a Group 1 wastewater stream	Maintain a fixed roof, which may have openings necessary for proper venting of the tank, such as pressure/vacuum vent or j-pipe vent.
2. Group 1 wastewater stream	a. Convey using hard-piping and treat the wastewater as a hazardous waste in accordance with 40 CFR part 264, 265, or 266 either onsite or offsite; or
	b. If the wastewater contains <50 ppmw of partially soluble HAP, you may elect to treat the wastewater in an enhanced biological treatment system that is located either onsite or offsite.

Table 5 to Subpart HHHHH of Part 63—Emission Limits and Work Practice Standards for Transfer Operations

As required in §63.8025, you must meet each emission limit and work practice standard in the following table that applies to your transfer operations.

For each . . .	You must . . .
1. Group 1 transfer operation vent stream	a. Reduce emissions of total organic HAP by ≥ 75 percent by weight by venting emissions through a closed-vent system to any combination of control devices (except a flare); or
	b. Reduce emissions of total organic HAP by venting emissions from a non-halogenated vent stream through a closed-vent

	system to a flare; or
	c. Use a vapor balancing system designed and operated to collect organic HAP vapors displaced from tank trucks and railcars during loading and route the collected HAP vapors to the storage tank from which the liquid being loaded originated or to another storage tank connected by a common header.
2. Halogenated Group 1 transfer operation vent stream for which you use a combustion device to control organic HAP emissions	a. Use a halogen reduction device after the combustion device to reduce emissions of hydrogen halide and halogen HAP by ≥ 95 percent by weight or to ≤ 0.45 kg/hr; or b. Use a halogen reduction device before the combustion device to reduce the halogen atom mass emission rate to ≤ 0.45 kg/hr.

Table 6 to Subpart HHHHH of Part 63—Requirements for Heat Exchange Systems

As required in §63.8030, you must meet each requirement in the following table that applies to your heat exchange systems.

For each . . .	You must . . .
Heat exchange system, as defined in §63.101	Comply with the requirements in §63.104, except as specified in §63.8030.

Table 7 to Subpart HHHHH of Part 63—Partially Soluble Hazardous Air Pollutants

As specified in §63.8020, the partially soluble HAP in wastewater that are subject to management and treatment requirements in this subpart are listed in the following table:

Chemical name . . .	CAS No.
1. 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)	71556
2. 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345
3. 1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005
4. 1,1-Dichloroethylene (vinylidene chloride)	75354
5. 1,2-Dibromoethane	106934
6. 1,2-Dichloroethane (ethylene dichloride)	107062
7. 1,2-Dichloropropane	78875
8. 1,3-Dichloropropene	542756
9. 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95954
10. 2-Butanone (MEK)	78933
11. 1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467

12. 2-Nitropropane	79469
13. 4-Methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK)	108101
14. Acetaldehyde	75070
15. Acrolein	107028
16. Acrylonitrile	107131
17. Allyl chloride	107051
18. Benzene	71432
19. Benzyl chloride	100447
20. Biphenyl	92524
21. Bromoform (tribromomethane)	75252
22. Bromomethane	74839
23. Butadiene	106990
24. Carbon disulfide	75150
25. Chlorobenzene	108907
26. Chloroethane (ethyl chloride)	75003
27. Chloroform	67663
28. Chloromethane	74873
29. Chloroprene	126998
30. Cumene	98828
31. Dichloroethyl ether	111444
32. Dinitrophenol	51285
33. Epichlorohydrin	106898
34. Ethyl acrylate	140885
35. Ethylbenzene	100414
36. Ethylene oxide	75218
37. Ethylidene dichloride	75343
38. Hexachlorobenzene	118741
39. Hexachlorobutadiene	87683
40. Hexachloroethane	67721
41. Methyl methacrylate	80626

42. Methyl-t-butyl ether	1634044
43. Methylene chloride	75092
44. N-hexane	110543
45. N,N-dimethylaniline	121697
46. Naphthalene	91203
47. Phosgene	75445
48. Propionaldehyde	123386
49. Propylene oxide	75569
50. Styrene	100425
51. Tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene)	127184
52. Tetrachloromethane (carbon tetrachloride)	56235
53. Toluene	108883
54. Trichlorobenzene (1,2,4-)	120821
55. Trichloroethylene	79016
56. Trimethylpentane	540841
57. Vinyl acetate	108054
58. Vinyl chloride	75014
59. Xylene (m)	108383
60. Xylene (o)	95476
61. Xylene (p)	106423

[68 FR 69185, Dec. 11, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 25683, May 13, 2005]

Table 8 to Subpart FFFF of Part 63—Soluble Hazardous Air Pollutants

As specified in §63.8020, the soluble HAP in wastewater that are subject to management and treatment requirements of this subpart are listed in the following table:

Chemical name . . .	CAS No.
1. Acetonitrile	75058
2. Acetophenone	98862
3. Diethyl sulfate	64675
4. Dimethyl hydrazine (1,1)	57147

5. Dimethyl sulfate	77781
6. Dinitrotoluene (2,4)	121142
7. Dioxane (1,4)	123911
8. Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether	110714
9. Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	112072
10. Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	110496
11. Isophorone	78591
12. Methanol	67561
13. Nitrobenzene	98953
14. Toluidine (o-)	95534
15. Triethylamine	121448

[68 FR 69185, Dec. 11, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 25683, May 13, 2005]

Table 9 to Subpart HHHHH of Part 63—Requirements for Reports

As required in §63.8075(a) and (b), you must submit each report that applies to you on the schedule shown in the following table:

You must submit a . . .	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
1. Precompliance report	The information specified in §63.8075(c)	At least 6 months prior to the compliance date; or for new sources, with the application for approval of construction or reconstruction.
2. Notification of compliance status report	The information specified in §63.8075(d)	No later than 150 days after the compliance date specified in §63.7995.
3. Compliance report	The information specified in §63.8075(e)	Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.8075(b).

Table 10 to Subpart HHHHH of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart HHHHH

As specified in §63.8095, the parts of the General Provisions that apply to you are shown in the following table:

Citation	Subject	Explanation
§63.1	Applicability	Yes.

§63.2	Definitions	Yes.
§63.3	Units and Abbreviations	Yes.
§63.4	Prohibited Activities	Yes.
§63.5	Construction/Reconstruction	Yes.
§63.6(a)	Applicability	Yes.
§63.6(b)(1)–(4)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed sources	Yes.
§63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Yes.
§63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]	
§63.6(b)(7)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Area Sources That Become Major	Yes.
§63.6(c)(1)–(2)	Compliance Dates for Existing Sources	Yes.
§63.6(c)(3)–(4)	[Reserved]	
§63.6(c)(5)	Compliance Dates for Existing Area Sources That Become Major	Yes.
§63.6(d)	[Reserved]	
§63.6(e)(1)–(2)	Operation & Maintenance	Yes.
§63.6(e)(3)(i), (ii), and (v) through (viii)	SSMP	Yes, except information regarding Group 2 emission points and equipment leaks is not required in the SSMP, as specified in §63.8080(f).
§63.6(e)(3)(iii) and (iv)	Recordkeeping and Reporting During Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction (SSM)	No, §§63.998(d)(3) and 63.998(c)(1)(ii)(D) through (G) specify the recordkeeping requirement for SSM events, and §63.8075(e)(5) specifies reporting requirements.
§63.6(e)(3)(ix)	Title V permit	Yes.
§63.6(f)(1)	Compliance Except During SSM	Yes.
§63.6(f)(2)–(3)	Methods for Determining Compliance	Yes.
§63.6(g)(1)–(3)	Alternative Standard	Yes.
§63.6(h)	Opacity/Visible Emission (VE)	Only for flares for which Method 22

	Standards	observations are required as part of a flare compliance assessment.
§63.6(i)(1)–(14)	Compliance Extension	Yes.
§63.6(j)	Presidential Compliance Exemption	Yes.
§63.7(a)(1)–(2)	Performance Test Dates	Yes, except substitute 150 days for 180 days.
§63.7(a)(3)	CAA Section 114 Authority	Yes, and this paragraph also applies to flare compliance assessments as specified under §63.997(b)(2).
§63.7(b)(1)	Notification of Performance Test	Yes.
§63.7(b)(2)	Notification of Rescheduling	Yes.
§63.7(c)	Quality Assurance/Test Plan	Yes, except the test plan must be submitted with the notification of the performance test if the control device controls process vessels.
§63.7(d)	Testing Facilities	Yes.
§63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests	Yes, except that performance tests for process vessels must be conducted under worst-case conditions as specified in §63.8005.
§63.7(e)(2)	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests	Yes.
§63.7(e)(3)	Test Run Duration	Yes.
§63.7(f)	Alternative Test Method	Yes.
§63.7(g)	Performance Test Data Analysis	Yes.
§63.7(h)	Waiver of Tests	Yes.
§63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of Monitoring Requirements	Yes.
§63.8(a)(2)	Performance Specifications	Yes.
§63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]	
§63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring with Flares	Yes.
§63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Yes.
§63.8(b)(2)–(3)	Multiple Effluents and Multiple	Yes.

	Monitoring Systems	
§63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring System Operation and Maintenance	Yes.
§63.8(c)(1)(i)	Maintain and operate CMS	Yes.
§63.8(c)(1)(ii)	Routine repairs	Yes.
§63.8(c)(1)(iii)	SSMP for CMS	Yes.
§63.8(c)(2)–(3)	Monitoring System Installation	Yes.
§63.8(c)(4)	Requirements	Only for CEMS; requirements for CPMS are specified in referenced subpart SS of 40 CFR part 63. This subpart does not contain requirements for continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS).
§63.8(c)(4)(i)	CMS Requirements	No. This subpart does not require COMS.
§63.8(c)(4)(ii)	CMS requirements	Yes.
§63.8(c)(5)	COMS Minimum Procedures	No. This subpart does not contain opacity or VE limits.
§63.8(c)(6)	CMS Requirements	Only for CEMS; requirements for CPMS are specified in referenced subpart SS of 40 CFR part 63.
§63.8(c)(7)–(8)	CMS Requirements	Only for CEMS. Requirements for CPMS are specified in referenced subpart SS of 40 CFR part 63.
§63.8(d)	CMS Quality Control	Only for CEMS; requirements for CPMS are specified in referenced subpart SS of 40 CFR part 63.
§63.8(e)	CMS Performance Evaluation	Section 63.8(e)(6)(ii) does not apply because this subpart does not require COMS. Other sections apply only for CEMS; requirements for CPMS are specified in referenced subpart SS of 40 CFR part 63.
§63.8(f)(1)–(5)	Alternative Monitoring Method	Yes, except you may also request approval using the precompliance report.
§63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to Relative Accuracy	Only for CEMS.

	Test	
§63.8(g)(1)–(4)	Data Reduction	Only when using CEMS, except §63.8(g)(2) does not apply because data reduction requirements for CEMS are specified in §63.8000(d)(4)(iv).
		The requirements for COMS do not apply because this subpart has no opacity or VE limits.
§63.8(g)(5)	Data Reduction	No. Requirements for CEMS are specified in §63.8000(d)(4).
		Requirements for CPMS are specified in referenced subpart SS of 40 CFR part 63.
§63.9(a)	Notification Requirements	Yes.
§63.9(b)(1)–(5)	Initial Notifications	Yes.
§63.9(c)	Request for Compliance Extension	Yes.
§63.9(d)	Notification of Special Compliance Requirements for New Source	Yes.
§63.9(e)	Notification of Performance Test	Yes.
§63.9(f)	Notification of VE/Opacity Test	No. This subpart does not contain opacity or VE limits.
§63.9(g)	Additional Notifications When Using CMS	Only for CEMS; requirements for CPMS are specified in referenced subpart SS of 40 CFR part 63.
§63.9(h)(1)–(6)	Notification of Compliance Status	Yes, except this subpart has no opacity or VE limits, and §63.9(h)(2) does not apply because §63.8075(d) specifies the required contents and due date of the notification of compliance status report.
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of Submittal Deadlines	Yes.
§63.9(j)	Change in Previous Information	No, §63.8075(e)(8) specifies reporting requirements for process changes.
§63.10(a)	Recordkeeping/Reporting	Yes.

§63.10(b)(1)	Recordkeeping/Reporting	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(i)–(iv)	Records related to SSM	No, §§63.998(d)(3) and 63.998(c)(1)(ii)(D) through (G) specify recordkeeping requirements for periods of SSM.
§63.10(b)(2)(iii)	Records related to maintenance of air pollution control equipment	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(vi), (x), and (xi)	CMS Records	Only for CEMS; requirements for CPMS are specified in referenced subpart SS of 40 CFR part 63.
§63.10(b)(2)(vii)–(ix)	Records	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Records	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records	Yes.
§63.10(b)(3)	Records	Yes.
§63.10(c)(1)–(6),(9)–(15)	Records	Only for CEMS; requirements for CPMS are specified in referenced subpart SS of 40 CFR part 63.
§63.10(c)(7)–(8)	Records	No. Recordkeeping requirements are specified in §63.8080.
§63.10(d)(1)	General Reporting Requirements	Yes.
§63.10(d)(2)	Report of Performance Test Results	Yes.
§63.10(d)(3)	Reporting Opacity or VE Observations	No. This subpart does not contain opacity or VE limits.
§63.10(d)(4)	Progress Reports	Yes.
§63.10(d)(5)(i)	SSM Reports	No, §63.8075(e)(5) and (6) specify the SSM reporting requirements.
§63.10(d)(5)(ii)	Immediate SSM reports	No.
§63.10(e)(1)–(2)	Additional CMS Reports	Only for CEMS, but §63.10(e)(2)(ii) does not apply because this subpart does not require COMS.
§63.10(e)(3)	Reports	No. Reporting requirements are specified in §63.8075.

§63.10(e)(3)(i)–(iii)	Reports	No. Reporting requirements are specified in §63.8075.
§63.10(e)(3)(iv)–(v)	Excess Emissions Reports	No. Reporting requirements are specified in §63.8075.
§63.10(e)(3)(vi)–(viii)	Excess Emissions Report and Summary Report	No. Reporting requirements are specified in §63.8075.
§63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS data	No. This subpart does not contain opacity or VE limits.
§63.10(f)	Waiver for Recordkeeping/Reporting	Yes.
§63.11	Control and work practice requirements	Yes
§63.12	Delegation	Yes.
§63.13	Addresses	Yes.
§63.14	Incorporation by Reference	Yes.
§63.15	Availability of Information	Yes.

§ 63.6 Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements.

(e) *Operation and maintenance requirements.* (1)(i) At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the owner or operator must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. During a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, this general duty to minimize emissions requires that the owner or operator reduce emissions from the affected source to the greatest extent which is consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices. The general duty to minimize emissions during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction does not require the owner or operator to achieve emission levels that would be required by the applicable standard at other times if this is not consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices, nor does it require the owner or operator to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by the applicable standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures (including the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan required in paragraph (e)(3) of this section), review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

(ii) Malfunctions must be corrected as soon as practicable after their occurrence. To the extent that an unexpected event arises during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction, an owner or operator must comply by minimizing emissions during such a startup, shutdown, and malfunction event consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices.

(iii) Operation and maintenance requirements established pursuant to section 112 of the Act are enforceable independent of emissions limitations or other requirements in relevant standards.

(3) *Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.* (i) The owner or operator of an affected source must develop a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan that describes, in detail, procedures for operating and maintaining the source during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction; and a program of corrective action for malfunctioning process, air pollution control, and monitoring equipment used to comply with the relevant standard. The startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan does not need to address any scenario that would not cause the source to exceed an applicable emission limitation in the relevant standard. This plan must be developed by the owner or operator by the source's compliance date for that relevant standard. The purpose of the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan is to—

(A) Ensure that, at all times, the owner or operator operates and maintains each affected source, including associated air pollution control and monitoring equipment, in a manner which satisfies the general duty to minimize emissions established by paragraph (e)(1)(i) of this section;

(B) Ensure that owners or operators are prepared to correct malfunctions as soon as practicable after their occurrence in order to minimize excess emissions of hazardous air pollutants; and

(C) Reduce the reporting burden associated with periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction (including corrective action taken to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation).

(iii) When actions taken by the owner or operator during a startup or shutdown (and the startup or shutdown causes the source to exceed any applicable emission limitation in the relevant emission standards), or malfunction (including actions taken to correct a malfunction) are consistent with the procedures specified in the affected source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, the owner or operator must keep records for that event which demonstrate that the procedures specified in the plan were followed. These records may take the form of a "checklist," or other effective form of recordkeeping that confirms conformance with the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan and describes the actions taken for that event. In addition, the owner or operator must keep records of these events as specified in paragraph 63.10(b), including records of the occurrence and duration of each startup or shutdown (if the

startup or shutdown causes the source to exceed any applicable emission limitation in the relevant emission standards), or malfunction of operation and each malfunction of the air pollution control and monitoring equipment. Furthermore, the owner or operator shall confirm that actions taken during the relevant reporting period during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction were consistent with the affected source's startup, shutdown and malfunction plan in the semiannual (or more frequent) startup, shutdown, and malfunction report required in §63.10(d)(5).

(iv) If an action taken by the owner or operator during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction (including an action taken to correct a malfunction) is not consistent with the procedures specified in the affected source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, and the source exceeds any applicable emission limitation in the relevant emission standard, then the owner or operator must record the actions taken for that event and must report such actions within 2 working days after commencing actions inconsistent with the plan, followed by a letter within 7 working days after the end of the event, in accordance with §63.10(d)(5) (unless the owner or operator makes alternative reporting arrangements, in advance, with the Administrator).

(v) The owner or operator must maintain at the affected source a current startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan and must make the plan available upon request for inspection and copying by the Administrator. In addition, if the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan is subsequently revised as provided in paragraph (e)(3)(viii) of this section, the owner or operator must maintain at the affected source each previous (i.e., superseded) version of the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, and must make each such previous version available for inspection and copying by the Administrator for a period of 5 years after revision of the plan. If at any time after adoption of a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan the affected source ceases operation or is otherwise no longer subject to the provisions of this part, the owner or operator must retain a copy of the most recent plan for 5 years from the date the source ceases operation or is no longer subject to this part and must make the plan available upon request for inspection and copying by the Administrator. The Administrator may at any time request in writing that the owner or operator submit a copy of any startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan (or a portion thereof) which is maintained at the affected source or in the possession of the owner or operator. Upon receipt of such a request, the owner or operator must promptly submit a copy of the requested plan (or a portion thereof) to the Administrator. The owner or operator may elect to submit the required copy of any startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan to the Administrator in an electronic format. If the owner or operator claims that any portion of such a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan is confidential business information entitled to protection from disclosure under section 114(c) of the Act or 40 CFR 2.301, the material which is claimed as confidential must be clearly designated in the submission.

(vi) To satisfy the requirements of this section to develop a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, the owner or operator may use the affected source's standard operating procedures (SOP) manual, or an Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other plan, provided the alternative plans meet all the requirements of this section and are made available for inspection or submitted when requested by the Administrator.

(vii) Based on the results of a determination made under paragraph (e)(1)(i) of this section, the Administrator may require that an owner or operator of an affected source make changes to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan for that source. The Administrator must require appropriate revisions to a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, if the Administrator finds that the plan:

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

(B) Fails to provide for the operation of the source (including associated air pollution control and monitoring equipment) during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction event in a manner consistent with the general duty to minimize emissions established by paragraph (e)(1)(i) of this section;

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

(D) Includes an event that does not meet the definition of startup, shutdown, or malfunction listed in §63.2.

(viii) The owner or operator may periodically revise the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan for the affected source as necessary to satisfy the requirements of this part or to reflect changes in equipment or procedures at the affected source. Unless the permitting authority provides otherwise, the owner or operator may make such revisions to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan without prior approval by the Administrator or the permitting authority. However, each such revision to a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan must be reported in the semiannual report required by §63.10(d)(5). If the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan fails to address or inadequately addresses an event that meets the characteristics of a malfunction but was not included in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan at the time the owner or operator developed the plan, the owner or operator must revise the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan within 45 days after the event to include detailed procedures for operating and maintaining the source during similar malfunction events and a program of corrective action for similar malfunctions of process or air pollution control and monitoring equipment. In the event that the owner or operator makes any revision to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan which alters the scope of the activities at the source which are deemed to be a startup, shutdown, or malfunction, or otherwise modifies the applicability of any emission limit, work practice requirement, or other requirement in a standard established under this part, the revised plan shall not take effect until after the owner or operator has provided a written notice describing the revision to the permitting authority.

(ix) The title V permit for an affected source must require that the owner or operator develop a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan which conforms to the provisions of this part, but may do so by citing to the relevant subpart or subparagraphs of paragraph (e) of this section. However, any revisions made to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan in accordance with the procedures established by this part shall not be deemed to constitute permit revisions under part 70 or part 71 of this chapter and the elements of the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan shall not be considered an applicable requirement as defined in §70.2 and §71.2 of this chapter. Moreover, none of the procedures specified by the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan for an affected source shall be deemed to fall within the permit shield provision in section 504(f) of the Act.

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

Addendum to the Technical Support Document (TSD)
for a Part 70 Significant Permit Modification

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	Reclaimed Energy, a Division of Superior Oil
Source Location:	1500 Western Ave, Connersville, IN 47331
County:	Fayette
SIC Code:	7389 & 2869
Operation Permit Renewal No.:	T 041-21620-00015
Operation Permit Renewal Issuance Date:	August 21, 2008
Significant Permit Modification No.:	041-28479-00015
Permit Reviewer:	James Mackenzie

Public Notice Information

On December 29, 2010, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) had a notice published in News Examiner in Connersville, Indiana, stating that Reclaimed Energy had applied for a significant modification to its Part 70 Operating Permit issued on August 21, 2008 to construct process equipment used in the compounding and mixing of surface coatings. The notice also stated that OAQ proposed to issue a permit for this operation and provided information on how the public could review the proposed permit and other documentation. Finally, the notice informed interested parties that there was a period of thirty (30) days to provide comments on whether or not this permit should be issued as proposed.

Comments Received

On January 13, 2010 OAQ received comment from Kellee Cobb of Reclaimed Energy. The comments are summarized below, with IDEM's corresponding responses.

The summary of the comments and IDEM, OAQ responses, including changes to the permit (language deleted is shown in ~~strikeout~~ and language added is shown in **bold**) are as follows:

Comment 1:

Not all of the 21 portions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart HHHHH are listed on page 5 of the Technical Support Document. Only 16 portions are identified in the section of federal rule applicability.

IDEM Response 1:

IDEM does not amend the Technical Support Document (TSD). The TSD is maintained to document the original review. This addendum to the TSD is used to document responses to comments and changes made from the time the permit was drafted until a final decision is made.

IDEM agrees that the list shown on page 5 of the TSD is incomplete and should include 21 items. The full list is demonstrated below. In addition, this list in condition E.7.2 of the permit has been revised as follows to fully indicate the Code of Federal Regulations Title (40 CFR).

E.7.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Miscellaneous Surface Coating Manufacturing [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HHHHH] [326 IAC 20-88]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HHHHH, (included as Attachment B of this permit), the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Miscellaneous Surface Coating Manufacturing, for process vessels WT1 and WT2 as follows:

- (1) **40 CFR** 63.8000
- (2) **40 CFR** 63.8005
- (3) **40 CFR** 63.8010
- (4) **40 CFR** 63.8015
- (5) **40 CFR** 63.8020
- (6) **40 CFR** 63.8025
- (7) **40 CFR** 63.8050
- (8) **40 CFR** 63.8055
- (9) **40 CFR** 63.8070
- (10) **40 CFR** 63.8075
- (11) **40 CFR** 63.8080
- (12) **40 CFR** 63.8090
- (13) **40 CFR** 63.8095
- (14) **40 CFR** 63.80105
- (15) Table 1
- (16) Table 2
- (17) Table 3
- (18) Table 4
- (19) Table 5
- (20) Table 9
- (21) Table 10

IDEM Contact

Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to James Mackenzie at the Indiana Department Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251 or by telephone at (317) 233-2641 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 3-2641.

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

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

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	Reclaimed Energy, a Division of Superior Oil
Source Location:	1500 Western Ave, Connersville, IN 47331
County:	Fayette
SIC Code:	7389 & 2869
Operation Permit Renewal No.:	T 041-21620-00015
Operation Permit Renewal Issuance Date:	August 21, 2008
Significant Permit Modification No.:	041-28479-00015
Permit Reviewer:	James Mackenzie

Existing Approvals

The source was issued Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T 041-21620-00015 on August 21, 2008. The source has since received the following approvals:

Review Request	041-22783-00015	January 22, 2009
Administrative Amendment	041-26978-00015	October 7, 2008
Administrative Amendment	041-27080-00015	October 10, 2008
Administrative Amendment	041-28034-00015	October 22, 2008

County Attainment Status

The source is located in Fayette County.

326 IAC 1-4-22 Fayette 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.	

(Air Pollution Control Board; 326 IAC 1-4-22; filed Dec 26, 2007, 1:43 p.m.: 20080123-IR-326070308FRA)

- (a) Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) are regulated under the Clean Air Act (CAA) for the purposes of attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone. Therefore, VOC emissions and NO_x emissions are considered when evaluating the rule applicability relating to ozone. Fayette County has been designated as attainment or unclassifiable for ozone. Therefore, VOC emissions and NO_x emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2. See the State Rule Applicability – Entire Source section.
- (b) PM_{2.5}
Fayette County has been classified as attainment for PM_{2.5}. On May 8, 2008 U.S. EPA promulgated the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) for PM_{2.5} emissions, and the effective date of these rules was July 15th, 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 PM_{2.5} emissions until 326 IAC 2-2 is revised.
- (c) Fayette County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable for PM₁₀, SO₂, NO₂, CO, and Lead. Therefore, these emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.
- (d) Fugitive Emissions
Since this type of operation is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories under 326 IAC 2-2 or 326 IAC 2-3, fugitive emissions are not counted toward the determination of PSD and Emission Offset applicability.

Source Status

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

Pollutant	Emissions (ton/yr)
CO	12.9
NO _x	15.3
PM	2.22
PM ₁₀	2.89
SO ₂	1.07
VOC	60.5

- (a) This existing source is not a major stationary source, under PSD (326 IAC 2-2), because no regulated pollutant is emitted at a rate of 250 tons per year or more, and it is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2-1(gg)(1).
- (b) These emissions are based upon the first Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal, No. T041-21620-00015.

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	Emissions (ton/yr)
Methylene Chloride	122
Styrene	4.7
Others	1.3
Total	128

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).

Description of New Source Construction

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed a new source construction application, submitted by Reclaimed Energy Division on September 15, 2009, relating to the construction of process equipment used in the compounding and mixing of surface coatings. The following is a list of the proposed emission units.

- (a) Two (2) mixing tanks, identified as WT1 and WT2, each with a nominal capacity of 650 gallons, using no emission control, and venting internally to the facility.

Enforcement Issues

There are no pending enforcement actions.

Stack Summary

There are no new or modified stacks due to this modification.

Emission Calculations

The process units WT1 and WT2 have exemption status under 326 IAC 2-1.1-3 due to the unlimited potential to emit being under the exemption threshold limits for VOC, single HAP, and combined HAP's of 10, 1, and 2.5 tons per year, respectively.

Permit Level Determination – Part 70

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(16), Potential to Emit is defined as “the maximum capacity of a stationary source or emission unit to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation is enforceable by the U. S. EPA, IDEM, or the appropriate local air pollution control agency.”

The following table is used to determine the appropriate permit level under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5. This table reflects the PTE before controls. Control equipment is not considered federally enforceable until it has been required in a federally enforceable permit.

Table 3: PTE Before Controls of the Modification	
Pollutant	Potential To Emit (ton/yr)
VOC	0.04

Table 4: HAP PTE Before Controls of the Modification	
HAPs	Potential To Emit (ton/yr)
TOTAL	0.01

This modification will be incorporated into the Part 70 Operating Permit through a significant permit modification issued pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-12(d)(1), because the modification incorporates applicable portions of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Miscellaneous Coating Manufacturing (40 CFR 63 Subpart HHHHH).

Permit Level Determination – PSD

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.

Process / Emission Unit	Potential to Emit (ton/yr)						
	CO	NO _x	PM	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	VOC	Total HAP's
Mixing Tank WT1	-	-	-	-	-	0.006	0.005
Mixing Tank WT2	-	-	-	-	-	0.035	0.005
Total for Modification	-	-	-	-	-	0.041	0.010
Emissions; Existing Units	12.9	15.3	2.22	2.89	1.07	60.50	128
PTE - Entire Source	12.9	15.3	2.22	2.89	1.07	60.54	128.01
PSD Major Source Threshold	250	250	250	250	250	250	-

This source is still a minor stationary source for PSD because PTE of all regulated pollutants is still less than 250 tons per year. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, the PSD requirements do not apply.

Federal Rule Applicability Determination

The following federal rules are applicable to the source due to this modification:

40 CFR 63 Subpart HHHHH and 326 IAC 20-88-1

This source is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Miscellaneous Coating Manufacturing (40 CFR 63 Subpart HHHHH), which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-88-1. The units subject to this rule include the following:

Mixing Tanks: WT1 and WT2

Nonapplicable portions of the NESHAP will not be included in the permit. The emission units are subject to the following portions of Subpart HHHHH:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.8000
- (2) 40 CFR 63.8005
- (3) 40 CFR 63.8010
- (4) 40 CFR 63.8015
- (5) 40 CFR 63.8020
- (6) 40 CFR 63.8025
- (7) 40 CFR 63.8050
- (8) 40 CFR 63.8055
- (9) 40 CFR 63.8070
- (10) 40 CFR 63.8075
- (11) 40 CFR 63.8080
- (12) Table 1
- (13) Table 2
- (14) Table 3
- (15) Table 4
- (16) Table 5

The provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the facility described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63 Subpart HHHHH.

State Rule Applicability Determination

See Federal Rule Applicability Determination above.

Compliance Determination and Monitoring Requirements

Permits issued under 326 IAC 2-7 are required to ensure that sources can demonstrate compliance with all applicable state and federal rules on a continuous basis. All state and federal rules contain compliance provisions; however, these provisions do not always fulfill the requirement for a continuous demonstration. When this occurs, IDEM, OAQ, in conjunction with the source, must develop specific conditions to satisfy 326 IAC 2-7-5. As a result, Compliance Determination Requirements are included in the permit. The Compliance Determination Requirements in Section D of the permit are those conditions that are found directly within state and federal rules and the violation of which serves as grounds for enforcement action.

If the Compliance Determination Requirements are not sufficient to demonstrate continuous compliance, they will be supplemented with Compliance Monitoring Requirements, also in Section D of the permit. Unlike Compliance Determination Requirements, failure to meet Compliance Monitoring conditions would serve as a trigger for corrective actions and not grounds for enforcement action. However, a violation in relation to a compliance monitoring condition will arise through a source's failure to take the appropriate corrective actions within a specific time period.

Compliance Determination Requirements

There are no changes to the Compliance Determination Requirements as a result of this modification, except as stated in 40 CFR 63, Subpart HHHHH.

Compliance Monitoring Requirements

There are no changes to the Compliance Monitoring Requirements as a result of this modification, except as stated in 40 CFR 63, Subpart HHHHH.

Proposed Changes

The changes listed below have been made to Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T 041-21620-00015. Deleted language appears as ~~strikethroughs~~ and new language appears in **bold**:

- Change No. 1** New Rule Applicability - HHHHH, and NSPS/NESHAP Format. Applicable requirements of the National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants; Miscellaneous Surface Coatings, have been incorporated into the permit as a new Section E. Attachment B, containing subpart HHHHH, has been created to detail the provisions therein.

IDEM has revised the way that NSPS and NESHAP requirements are incorporated into the permit. Sections E.1 and E.2 list the applicable portions of the NSPS and NESHAP and remove unnecessary conditions. The full text of the NSPS and NESHAP requirements are included as an attachment to the permit. The permittee has requested that pre-existing NSPS and NESHAP requirements remain in the format of original issue.

The Permittee has requested the inclusion of descriptive information for two additional Insignificant Activities: tanks EU-TK21 and GM-1.

The revision for the inclusion of 40 CFR 63 Subpart HHHHH is as follows:

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):

... ..

(d) The following operations with emissions below exemption levels in 326 IAC 2-1.1-3 including the following:

... ..

- (4) **Two (2) mixing tanks, identified as WT1 and WT2, permitted in 2009, with an approximate capacity of 650 gallons.**
- (5) **One (1) storage tank for mineral spirits, identified as EU-TK21, with a storage capacity of 10,000 gallons.**
- (6) **One (1) mixing tank, identified as GM-1, for mixing mineral spirits, gilsonite powder and other compounds, with a maximum capacity of 4400 gallons.**

... ..

SECTION D.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

... ..

(d) The following operations with emissions below exemption levels in 326 IAC 2-1.1-3, including the following:

... ..

- (4) **Two (2) mixing tanks, identified as WT1 and WT2, permitted in 2009, with an approximate capacity of 650 gallons.**
- (5) **One (1) storage tank for mineral spirits, identified as EU-TK21, with a storage capacity of 10,000 gallons.**
- (6) **One (1) mixing tank, identified as GM-1, for mixing mineral spirits, gilsonite powder and other compounds, with a maximum capacity of 4400 gallons.**

... ..

... ..

SECTION E.7 NESHAP Subpart HHHHH - FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(d) The following operations with emissions below exemption levels in 326 IAC 2-1.1-3, including the following:

- (4) Two (2) mixing tanks, identified as WT1 and WT2, permitted in 2009, with an approximate capacity of 650 gallons.

(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)]

**E.7.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP, Subpart HHHHH [326 IAC 20-88]
[40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]**

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 201-1, apply to the affected source, as designated by 40 CFR 63.7985(a), except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HHHHH.

E.7.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Miscellaneous Surface Coating Manufacturing [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HHHHH] [326 IAC 20-88]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HHHHH, (included as Attachment B of this permit), the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Miscellaneous Surface Coating Manufacturing, for process vessels WT1 and WT2 as follows:

- (1) 63.8000
- (2) 63.8005
- (3) 63.8010
- (4) 63.8015
- (5) 63.8020
- (6) 63.8025
- (7) 63.8050
- (8) 63.8055
- (9) 63.8070
- (10) 63.8075
- (11) 63.8080
- (12) 63.8090
- (13) 63.8095
- (14) 63.80105
- (15) Table 1
- (16) Table 2
- (17) Table 3
- (18) Table 4
- (19) Table 5
- (20) Table 9
- (21) Table 10

Change No. 2 A record keeping requirement for the temperature of the catalytic thermal oxidizer exhaust exists in section D.2.6. Therefore, section D.2.5 has been revised. Additionally, typographical errors have been corrected.

D.2.5 Monitoring

~~Daily records~~ **The exhaust temperature** of the catalytic thermal oxidizer ~~exhaust temperature~~ shall be observed on each day that any of the facilities listed in Condition ~~D.4.4~~ **D.2.1** are operated. If a condition exists which should result in a response step, 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.2.6 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document compliance with Condition ~~D.4.4(b)~~ **D.2.1(b)**, the Permittee shall maintain records at the source of the materials used that contain any VOCs. The records shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC usage limit pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6.

- (b) To document compliance with Condition ~~D.4.3~~ **D.2.5**, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the exhaust temperature of the catalytic thermal oxidizer. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when an exhaust temperature is not taken and the reason for the lack of an exhaust temperature (e.g., the catalytic thermal oxidizer did not operate that day).

... ..

Change No. 3 Several of IDEM's Branches and sections have been renamed. Therefore, IDEM has updated the addresses and contact information listed in the permit. References to "Permit Administration and Development Section" and the "Permits Branch" have been changed to "Permit Administration and Support Section". References to "Asbestos Section", "Compliance Data Section", "Air Compliance Section", "Compliance Section", and "Compliance Branch" have been changed to "Compliance and Enforcement Branch".

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue, ~~P.O. Box 6015~~
MC 61-53, IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana ~~46206-6015~~ **46204-2251**

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue, ~~P.O. Box 6015~~
MC 61-53, IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana ~~46206-6015~~ **46204-2251**

Conclusion and Recommendation

The modification shall be subject to the conditions of the attached proposed Part 70 Significant Permit Modification No. 041-28479-00015. The staff recommend to the Commissioner that this Part 70 Significant Permit Modification be approved.

IDEM Contact

Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to:

James Mackenzie
Indiana Department Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53, Room 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
Toll free (within Indiana): 1-800-451-6027 extension 3-2641
Or dial directly: (317) 233-2641

Company Name: Reclaimed Energy Company, Inc.
Address City IN Zip: 1500 Western Ave, Connersville, IN 47331
Significant Modification Number: 041-28479-00015
Operating Permit Number: T041-21620-000015
Reviewer: James Mackenzie
Date: 12-09-09

**Summary of Emissions:
 Uncontrolled Potential Emissions**

Emission Units	PM	PM-10	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO	Total HAP's
New Unit WT-1					0.006		0.005
New Unit WT-2					0.035		0.005
Total; Source After Modification	2.22	2.89	1.07	15.3	60.54	12.9	128.01
PSD Major Threshold	250	250	250	250	250	250	-

Calculations are confidential and have been estimated from the EPA Emission Improvement Program: EIIP, Vol. 2, Ch. 8



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

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

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

TO: Kellee Cobb
Reclaimed Energy Division of Superior Oil Co., Inc.
1500 Western Ave
Connersville, IN 47331

DATE: February 22, 2010

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

SUBJECT: Final Decision
Part 70 - SPM
041-28479-00015

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

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

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

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

Final Applicant Cover letter.dot 11/30/07



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

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February 22, 2010

TO: Fayette County Public Library

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

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

Applicant Name: Reclaimed Energy Divison of Superior Oil Co., Inc.
Permit Number: 041-28479-00015

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

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

Enclosures
Final Library.dot 11/30/07

Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	CDENNY 2/22/2010 Reclaimed Energy Division of Superior Oil Co., Inc. 041-28479-00015(final)		AFFIX STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING	
Name and address of Sender		Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch 100 N. Senate Indianapolis, IN 46204	Type of Mail: CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY	

Line	Article Number	Name, Address, Street and Post Office Address	Postage	Handing Charges	Act. Value (If Registered)	Insured Value	Due Send if COD	R.R. Fee	S.D. Fee	S.H. Fee	Rest. Del. Fee	Remarks
1		Kellee Cobb Reclaimed Energy Division of Superior Oil Co., Inc. 1500 Western Ave Connersville IN 47331 (Source CAATS)										
2		Steven K Wakefield VP - Ops Reclaimed Energy Division of Superior Oil Co., Inc. 1402 N Capitol Ave, Ste 100 Indianapolis IN 46202 (RO CAATS)										
3		Connersville City Council and Mayors Office 500 Central Avenue Connersville IN 47331 (Local Official)										
4		Fayette County Health Department 401 N Central Ave Ste 8 Connersville IN 47331-1901 (Health Department)										
5		Fayette County Public Library 828 N Grand Ave Connersville IN 47331-2098 (Library)										
6		Fayette County Commissioners 401 Central Ave Connersville IN 47331 (Local Official)										
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Total number of pieces Listed by Sender	Total number of Pieces Received at Post Office	Postmaster, Per (Name of Receiving employee)	The full declaration of value is required on all domestic and international registered mail. The maximum indemnity payable for the reconstruction of nonnegotiable documents under Express Mail document reconstructing insurance is \$50,000 per piece subject to a limit of \$50, 000 per occurrence. The maximum indemnity payable on Express mail merchandise insurance is \$500. The maximum indemnity payable is \$25,000 for registered mail, sent with optional postal insurance. See Domestic Mail Manual R900, S913, and S921 for limitations of coverage on insured and COD mail. See International Mail Manual for limitations of coverage on international mail. Special handling charges apply only to Standard Mail (A) and Standard Mail (B) parcels.
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