



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: August 23, 2010

RE: Rumpke of Indiana LLC / 071-28808-00038

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

Notice of Decision: Approval – Effective Immediately

Please be advised that on behalf of the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Management, I have issued a decision regarding the enclosed matter. Pursuant to IC 13-15-5-3, this permit is effective immediately, unless a petition for stay of effectiveness is filed and granted, 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 13-15-6-1(b) or IC 13-15-6-1(a) require that you file a petition for administrative review. This petition may include a request for stay of effectiveness and must be submitted to the Office of Environmental Adjudication, 100 North Senate Avenue, Government Center North, Suite N 501E, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

For an **initial Title V Operating Permit**, a petition for administrative review must be submitted to the Office of Environmental Adjudication within **thirty (30)** days from the receipt of this notice provided under IC 13-15-5-3, pursuant to IC 13-15-6-1(b).

For a **Title V Operating Permit renewal**, a petition for administrative review must be submitted to the Office of Environmental Adjudication within **fifteen (15)** days from the receipt of this notice provided under IC 13-15-5-3, pursuant to IC 13-15-6-1(a).

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 an initial Title V operating permit, permit renewal, 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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Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

Rumpke of Indiana, LLC - Medora Sanitary Landfill 546 County Road 870 West Medora, Indiana 47260

(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.

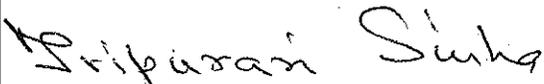
Operation Permit No.: T071-28808-00038	
Issued by:  Tripurari P. Sinha, Ph. D., Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: August 23, 2010 Expiration Date: August 23, 2015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A. SOURCE SUMMARY	4
A.1 General Information [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)][326 IAC 2-7-5(15)][326 IAC 2-7-1(22)]	
A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]	
A.3 Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)][326 IAC 2-7-4(c)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]	
A.4 Part 70 Permit Applicability [326 IAC 2-7-2]	
B. GENERAL CONDITIONS	6
B.1 Definitions [326 IAC 2-7-1]	
B.2 Permit Term [326 IAC 2-7-5(2)][326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5][326 IAC 2-7-4(a)(1)(D)] [IC 13-15-3-6(a)]	
B.3 Term of Conditions [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5]	
B.4 Enforceability [326 IAC 2-7-7] [IC 13-17-12]	
B.5 Severability [326 IAC 2-7-5(5)]	
B.6 Property Rights or Exclusive Privilege [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(D)]	
B.7 Duty to Provide Information [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(E)]	
B.8 Certification [326 IAC 2-7-4(f)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)]	
B.9 Annual Compliance Certification [326 IAC 2-7-6(5)]	
B.10 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(1),(3) and (13)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1) and (6)] [326 IAC 1-6-3]	
B.11 Emergency Provisions [326 IAC 2-7-16]	
B.12 Permit Shield [326 IAC 2-7-15][326 IAC 2-7-20][326 IAC 2-7-12]	
B.13 Prior Permits Superseded [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5][326 IAC 2-7-10.5]	
B.14 Termination of Right to Operate [326 IAC 2-7-10][326 IAC 2-7-4(a)]	
B.15 Permit Modification, Reopening, Revocation and Reissuance, or Termination [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(C)][326 IAC 2-7-8(a)][326 IAC 2-7-9]	
B.16 Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-7-3][326 IAC 2-7-4][326 IAC 2-7-8(e)]	
B.17 Permit Amendment or Modification [326 IAC 2-7-11][326 IAC 2-7-12]	
B.18 Permit Revision Under Economic Incentives and Other Programs [326 IAC 2-7-5(8)] [326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(2)]	
B.19 Operational Flexibility [326 IAC 2-7-20][326 IAC 2-7-10.5]	
B.20 Source Modification Requirement [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]	
B.21 Inspection and Entry [326 IAC 2-7-6][IC 13-14-2-2][IC 13-30-3-1][IC 13-17-3-2]	
B.22 Transfer of Ownership or Operational Control [326 IAC 2-7-11]	
B.23 Annual Fee Payment [326 IAC 2-7-19] [326 IAC 2-7-5(7)][326 IAC 2-1.1-7]	
B.24 Credible Evidence [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-6][62 FR 8314] [326 IAC 1-1-6]	
C. SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS	17
Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]	
C.1 Particulate Emission Limitations For Processes with Process Weight Rates Less Than One Hundred (100) Pounds per Hour [326 IAC 6-3-2]	
C.2 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]	
C.3 Open Burning [326 IAC 4-1] [IC 13-17-9]	
C.4 Incineration [326 IAC 4-2] [326 IAC 9-1-2]	
C.5 Fugitive Dust Emissions [326 IAC 6-4]	
C.6 Asbestos Abatement Projects [326 IAC 14-10] [326 IAC 18] [40 CFR 61, Subpart M]	
Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]	
C.7 Performance Testing [326 IAC 3-6]	

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

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)]
C.10 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)]
[326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

Corrective Actions and Response Steps [326 IAC 2-7-5][326 IAC 2-7-6]
C.11 Risk Management Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)] [40 CFR 68]
C.12 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]
C.13 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test [326 IAC 2-7-5]
[326 IAC 2-7-6]

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-19]
C.14 Emission Statement [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(iii)][326 IAC 2-7-5(7)][326 IAC 2-7-19(c)]
[326 IAC 2-6]
C.15 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6]
C.16 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

Stratospheric Ozone Protection
C.17 Compliance with 40 CFR 82 and 326 IAC 22-1

D.1. EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS..... 24

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]
D.1.1 Municipal Solid Waste Landfills Not Located in Clark, Floyd, Lake and Porter Counties
[326 IAC 8-8.1]
D.1.2 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) [326 IAC 2-4.1-1]
D.1.3 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-19]
D.1.4 Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements

D.2. EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS..... 26

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]
D.2.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-2]

E.1. New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) [40 CFR Part 60] [326 IAC 12] 27

E.1.1 General Provisions Relating to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) [326 IAC 12-1]
[40 CFR 60, Subpart A] [326 IAC 12]
E.1.2 New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW]
[326 IAC 12]

E.2. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: (NESHAP) 29
[40 CFR Part 61] [326 IAC 14]

- E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 61 [326 IAC 14-1] [40 CFR Part 61, Subpart A]
- E.2.2 National Emission Standards for Asbestos [40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M] [326 IAC 14-2-1]

E.3. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) 30
[326 IAC 20] [40 CFR Part 63]

- E.3.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR 63, Subpart A]
- E.3.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Municipal Solid Waste Landfills [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA] [326 IAC 20-67]

E.4. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) 31
[326 IAC 20] [40 CFR Part 63]

- E.4.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR 63, Subpart A]
- E.4.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE) [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ] [326 IAC 20 82]

Certification 32
Emergency Occurrence Report 33
Part 70 Quarterly Report 35
Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report.....36

- Attachment A: 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW—New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills
- Attachment B: 40 CFR 61, Subpart M— National Emission Standards for Asbestos
- Attachment C: 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAA—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Municipal Solid Waste landfill
- Attachment D: 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ— National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

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 municipal solid waste sanitary landfill and solidification process.

Source Address:	546 County Road 870 West, Medora, Indiana 47260
General Source Phone Number:	513-851-0122
SIC Code:	4953
County Location:	Jackson
Source Location Status:	Attainment for all criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 Operating Permit Program Minor Source, under PSD Rule 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) municipal solid waste sanitary landfill generating landfill gas, constructed in 1971 and modified in 2001 and 2005, with a maximum design capacity of 12,850,395 megagrams (Mg), with the landfill gas being controlled by eight (8) passive flares (ID Flare Nos. 1 through 8), constructed in 2001, each flare having a maximum landfill gas flow rate of 50 actual cubic feet per minute (acfm), and each flare exhausting through one (1) stack (ID Flare Stack Nos. 1 through 8); [40 CFR 60 Subpart WWW][40 CFR 63 Subpart AAAA]
- (b) One (1) non hazardous industrial and commercial liquid waste solidification process, constructed in 2000, located in a non-portable concrete basin for mixing liquid waste, solid waste, and mixing agents, with a maximum throughput of 8,000 gallons per hour of liquid waste, 122 tons per hour of solidified waste, and 50 tons per hour of mixing agent;
- (c) Mixing agent with a maximum process weight rate of 50 tons per hour and solid waste material handling operations with a maximum process weight rate of 250 tons per hour;
- (d) One (1) portable Gorman Rupp diesel fired leachate / stormwater pump internal combustion engine (Model year: 2002), identified as pump 002, permitted in 2008, rated at 75 horsepower (HP), exhausting to Gorman Rupp leachate / stormwater pump stack; [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ];
- (e) One (1) portable Cummins diesel fired leachate/stormwater pump internal combustion engine, identified as pump 003, constructed in 1996, permitted in 2009, rated at 100 horsepower (HP), exhausting to Cummins leachate/stormwater pump stack, [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
- (f) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access.

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) Other categories with emissions below insignificant thresholds:

Maintenance cold cleaner degreasers, with a maximum annual usage of 240 gallons of solvent, equipped with remote solvent reservoirs and having potential VOC emissions of less than 15 pounds per day. [326 IAC 8-3-2]

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, T071-28808-00038, 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] [IC 13-17-12]

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. 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) A certification required by this permit meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) if:
- (i) it contains a certification by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34), and
 - (ii) the certification states that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.
- (b) The Permittee may use the attached Certification Form, or its equivalent with each submittal requiring certification. One (1) certification may cover multiple forms in one (1) submittal.
- (c) A "responsible official" is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

- (a) 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 a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "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) A Preventive Maintenance Plan meets the requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 if it includes, at a minimum:

- (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.

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

(b) If required by specific condition(s) in Section D of this permit where no PMP was previously required, the Permittee shall prepare and maintain Preventive Maintenance Plans (PMPs) no later than ninety (90) days after issuance of this permit or ninety (90) days after initial start-up, whichever is later, including the following information on each facility:

- (1) Identification of the individual(s) responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emission control devices;
- (2) A description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and the inspection schedule for said items or conditions; and
- (3) Identification and quantification of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.

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

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

The PMP extension notification does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

(c) 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. The PMPs and their submittal do not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

- (d) 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, or Southeast Regional Office within four (4) daytime business hours after the beginning of the emergency, or after the emergency was discovered or reasonably should have been discovered;

Telephone Number: 1-800-451-6027 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance and Enforcement Branch), or
Telephone Number: 317-233-0178 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance and Enforcement Branch)
Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865
Southeast Regional Office phone: (812) 358-2027; fax: (812) 358-2058.

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

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

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

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

- (A) A description of the emergency;
- (B) Any steps taken to mitigate the emissions; and
- (C) Corrective actions taken.

The notification which shall be submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "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.

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

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

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

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

- (c) No permit shield shall apply to any permit term or condition that is determined after issuance of this permit to have been based on erroneous information supplied in the permit application. Erroneous information means information that the Permittee knew to be false, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have been known to be false, at the time the information was submitted.
- (d) Nothing in 326 IAC 2-7-15 or in this permit shall alter or affect the following:
 - (1) The provisions of Section 303 of the Clean Air Act (emergency orders), including the authority of the U.S. EPA under Section 303 of the Clean Air Act;
 - (2) The liability of the Permittee for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of this permit's issuance;
 - (3) The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with Section 408(a) of the Clean Air Act; and
 - (4) The ability of U.S. EPA to obtain information from the Permittee under Section 114 of the Clean Air Act.
- (e) This permit shield is not applicable to any change made under 326 IAC 2-7-20(b)(2) (Sections 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act changes) and 326 IAC 2-7-20(c)(2) (trading based on State Implementation Plan (SIP) provisions).
- (f) This permit shield is not applicable to modifications eligible for group processing until after IDEM, OAQ, has issued the modifications. [326 IAC 2-7-12(c)(7)]
- (g) This permit shield is not applicable to minor Part 70 permit modifications until after IDEM, OAQ, has issued the modification. [326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(8)]

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

- (a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to T071-28808-00038 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 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 a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "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.16 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 a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "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, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-4(a)(2)(D), in writing by IDEM, OAQ any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

B.17 Permit Amendment or Modification [326 IAC 2-7-11][326 IAC 2-7-12]

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

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

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
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 does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "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.18 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 or notice 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.19 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 a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "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.20 Source Modification Requirement [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

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

B.21 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.22 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

Any such application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "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.23 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.24 Credible Evidence [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-6][62 FR 8314] [326 IAC 1-1-6]

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

SECTION C

SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS

Entire Source

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

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

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

C.2 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-2 (Opacity Limitations), except as provided in 326 IAC 5-1-1 (Applicability) and 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 except as provided in 326 IAC 4-2 or in this permit. The Permittee shall not operate a refuse incinerator or refuse burning equipment except as provided in 326 IAC 9-1-2 or in this permit.

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 260 linear feet on pipes or 160 square feet on other facility components, or at least thirty-five (35) cubic feet on all facility components, then the notification requirements of 326 IAC 14-10-3 are mandatory. All demolition projects require notification whether or not asbestos is present.
- (b) The Permittee shall ensure that a written notification is sent on a form provided by the Commissioner at least ten (10) working days before asbestos stripping or removal work or before demolition begins, per 326 IAC 14-10-3, and shall update such notice as necessary, including, but not limited to the following:

- (1) When the amount of affected asbestos containing material increases or decreases by at least twenty percent (20%); or
- (2) If there is a change in the following:
 - (A) Asbestos removal or demolition start date;
 - (B) Removal or demolition contractor; or
 - (C) Waste disposal site.
- (c) The Permittee shall ensure that the notice is postmarked or delivered according to the guidelines set forth in 326 IAC 14-10-3(2).
- (d) The notice to be submitted shall include the information enumerated in 326 IAC 14-10-3(3).

All required notifications shall be submitted to:

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

The notice shall include a signed certification from the owner or operator that the information provided in this notification is correct and that only Indiana licensed workers and project supervisors will be used to implement the asbestos removal project. The notifications do not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

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

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

- (a) For performance testing required by this permit, 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 a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "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 a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "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, for all monitoring requirements not already legally required, the Permittee shall be allowed up to ninety (90) days from the date of permit issuance or of initial start-up, whichever is later, to begin such monitoring. If due to circumstances beyond the Permittee's control, any monitoring equipment required by this permit cannot be installed and operated no later than ninety (90) days after permit issuance or the date of initial startup, whichever is later, 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 a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "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 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

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

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

C.11 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.12 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

Upon detecting an excursion where a response step is required by the D Section or an exceedance of a limitation in this permit:

- (a) The Permittee shall take reasonable response steps to 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 excess emissions.
- (b) The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction. The response may include, but is not limited to, the following:
 - (1) initial inspection and evaluation;
 - (2) recording that operations returned or are returning 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 normal or usual manner of operation.
- (c) A determination of whether the Permittee has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include, but is not limited to, the following:
 - (1) monitoring results;
 - (2) review of operation and maintenance procedures and records; and/or
 - (3) inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.
- (d) Failure to take reasonable response steps shall be considered a deviation from the permit.

- (e) The Permittee shall record the reasonable response steps taken.

C.13 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 submit a description of its response actions to IDEM, OAQ, no later than seventy-five (75) days after the date of the test.
- (b) A retest to demonstrate compliance shall be performed no later than one hundred eighty (180) days after the date of the test. Should the Permittee demonstrate to IDEM, OAQ that retesting in one hundred eighty (180) 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 a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "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.14 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]

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

- (1) Indicate estimated actual emissions of all pollutants listed in 326 IAC 2-6-4(a);
- (2) Indicate estimated actual emissions of regulated pollutants as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(32) ("Regulated pollutant, which is used only for purposes of Section 19 of this rule") from the source, for purpose of fee assessment.

The statement must be submitted to:

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

The emission statement does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

C.15 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, for all record keeping requirements not already legally required, the Permittee shall be allowed up to ninety (90) days from the date of permit issuance or the date of initial start-up, whichever is later, to begin such record keeping.

C.16 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 except that 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. This report shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the reporting period. The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report shall include a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). A deviation is an exceedance of a permit limitation or a failure to comply with a requirement of the permit.
- (b) The address for report submittal is:
- 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) 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.17 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 applicable standards for recycling and emissions reduction.

SECTION D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

- (a) One (1) municipal solid waste sanitary landfill generating landfill gas, constructed in 1971 and modified in 2001 and 2005, with a maximum design capacity of 12,850,395 megagrams (Mg), with the landfill gas being controlled by eight (8) passive flares (ID Flare Nos. 1 through 8), constructed in 2001, each flare having a maximum landfill gas flow rate of 50 actual cubic feet per minute (acfm), and each flare exhausting through one (1) stack (ID Flare Stack Nos. 1 through 8); [40 CFR 60 Subpart WWW] [40 CFR 63 Subpart AAAA]
- (b) One (1) non hazardous industrial and commercial liquid waste solidification process, constructed in 2000, located in a non-portable concrete basin for mixing liquid waste, solid waste, and mixing agents, with a maximum throughput of 8,000 gallons per hour of liquid waste, 122 tons per hour of solidified waste, and 50 tons per hour of mixing agent;
- (c) Mixing agent with a maximum process weight rate of 50 tons per hour and solid waste material handling operations with a maximum process weight rate of 250 tons per hour;

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

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

D.1.1 Municipal Solid Waste Landfills Not Located in Clark, Floyd, Lake and Porter Counties [326 IAC 8-8.1]

The municipal solid waste landfill is subject to 326 IAC 8-8.1 (Municipal Solid Waste Landfills Not Located in Clark, Floyd, Lake and Porter Counties) which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 60.751, 60.752, 60.753, 60.754, 60.755, 60.756, 60.757, 60.758 and 60.759 (40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW, Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills).

D.1.2 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) [326 IAC 2-4.1-1]

The throughput of liquid waste to the solidification process shall not exceed 6,240,000 gallons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month. The concentration of any single HAP, that is also a VOC, shall not exceed 200 milligrams (mg) per liter. This will limit potential single HAP and combined HAPs emissions to less than 10 tons per year and 25 tons per year, respectively.

D.1.3 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2]

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

- (a) The allowable particulate emission rate from the mixing agent loading and unloading operations shall not exceed 44.58 pounds per hour, when operating at a maximum process weight rate of 50 tons per hour.
- (b) The allowable particulate emission rate from each of the solidified waste and solid waste or refuse loading and unloading operations shall not exceed 60.96 pounds per hour, when each is operating at a maximum process weight rate of 250 tons per hour.
- (c) The pounds per hour limitations in (a) and (b) were calculated with the following equation:

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

$$E = 55.0 P^{0.11} - 40$$

where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour; and
P = process weight rate in tons per hour

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

D.1.4 Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements

- (a) To document compliance with Condition D.1.2, the Permittee shall maintain records of the throughput of liquid waste, in gallons, to the solidification process. The records shall be taken monthly and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the HAP emission limits established in Condition D.1.2. Records necessary to demonstrate compliance shall be available within 30 days of the end of each compliance period.
- (b) A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Condition D.1.2 shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official", as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1 (34).
- (c) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the record keeping required by this condition.

SECTION D.2

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

Insignificant Activities:

Other categories with emissions below insignificant thresholds:

- (1) Maintenance cold cleaner degreasers, with a maximum annual usage of 240 gallons of solvent, equipped with remote solvent reservoirs and having potential VOC emissions of less than 15 pounds per day. [326 IAC 8-3-2]

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

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

D.2.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold Cleaner Operations), for maintenance cold cleaner degreasers 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.

SECTION E.1 New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) [40 CFR Part 60] [326 IAC 12]

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

One (1) municipal solid waste sanitary landfill generating landfill gas, constructed in 1971 and modified in 2001 and 2005, with a maximum design capacity of 12,850,395 megagrams (Mg), with the landfill gas being controlled by eight (8) passive flares (ID Flare Nos. 1 through 8), constructed in 2001, each flare having a maximum landfill gas flow rate of 50 actual cubic feet per minute (acfm), and each flare exhausting through one (1) stack (ID Flare Stack Nos. 1 through 8); [40 CFR 60 Subpart WWW] [40 CFR 63 Subpart AAAA]

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 New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR 60, Subpart A] [326 IAC 12]

The provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 12-1, apply to the municipal solid waste sanitary landfill except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW.

E.1.2 Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (NSPS) [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60 Subpart WWW, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart WWW, included as Attachment A which are incorporated as 326 IAC 12-1 for the municipal solid waste sanitary landfill, as specified as follows:

- (1) 40 CFR 60.750;
- (2) 40 CFR 60.751;
- (3) 40 CFR 60.752;
- (4) 40 CFR 60.753;
- (5) 40 CFR 60.754;
- (6) 40 CFR 60.755;
- (7) 40 CFR 60.756;
- (8) 40 CFR 60.757;
- (9) 40 CFR 60.758; and
- (10) 40 CFR 60.759.

**SECTION E.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: (NESHAP)
[40 CFR Part 61] [326 IAC 14]**

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

One (1) municipal solid waste sanitary landfill generating landfill gas, constructed in 1971 and modified in 2001 and 2005, with a maximum design capacity of 12,850,395 megagrams (Mg), with the landfill gas being controlled by eight (8) passive flares (ID Flare Nos. 1 through 8), constructed in 2001, each flare having a maximum landfill gas flow rate of 50 actual cubic feet per minute (acfm), and each flare exhausting through one (1) stack (ID Flare Stack Nos. 1 through 8); [40 CFR 60 Subpart WWW] [40 CFR 63 Subpart AAAA]

(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.2.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 61 [326 IAC 14-1] [40 CFR Part 61, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 14-1-1, apply to asbestos except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M.

E.2.2 National Emission Standards for Asbestos [40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M] [326 IAC 14-2-1]

The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of the National Emission Standards for Asbestos, included as Attachment B of this permit, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 14-2-1 for asbestos-containing waste material:

- 40 CFR 61.140;
- 40 CFR 61.141;
- 40 CFR 61.153;
- 40 CFR 61.154;
- 40 CFR 61.156; and
- 40 CFR 61.157.

SECTION E.3 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) [326 IAC 20] [40 CFR Part 63]

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

One (1) municipal solid waste sanitary landfill generating landfill gas, constructed in 1971 and modified in 2001 and 2005, with a maximum design capacity of 12,850,395 megagrams (Mg), with the landfill gas being controlled by eight (8) passive flares (ID Flare Nos. 1 through 8), constructed in 2001, each flare having a maximum landfill gas flow rate of 50 actual cubic feet per minute (acfm), and each flare exhausting through one (1) stack (ID Flare Stack Nos. 1 through 8); [40 CFR 60 Subpart WWW] [40 CFR 63 Subpart AAAA]

(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.3.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR 63, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the municipal solid waste sanitary landfill except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA.

E.3.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Municipal Solid Waste Landfills [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA] [326 IAC 20-67]

The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Municipal Solid Waste Landfills, included as Attachment C of this permit, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-67 for the municipal solid waste sanitary landfill.

- 40 CFR 63.1935;
- 40 CFR 63.1940;
- 40 CFR 63.1945;
- 40 CFR 63.1950;
- 40 CFR 63.1955;
- 40 CFR 63.1960;
- 40 CFR 63.1965;
- 40 CFR 63.1975;
- 40 CFR 63.1980;
- 40 CFR 63.1985;
- 40 CFR 63.1990; and
- Table 1 to 40 CFR 63, subpart AAAA.

SECTION E.4 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) [326 IAC 20] [40 CFR Part 63]

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

- (e) One (1) portable Gorman Rupp diesel fired leachate / stormwater pump internal combustion engine (Model year: 2002), identified as pump 002, permitted in 2008, rated at 75 horsepower (HP), exhausting to Gorman Rupp leachate / stormwater pump stack; [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ];
- (g) One (1) portable Cummins diesel fired leachate/stormwater pump internal combustion engine, identified as pump 003, constructed in 1996, permitted in 2009, rated at 100 horsepower (HP), exhausting to Cummins leachate/stormwater pump stack, [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ];

(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.4.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR 63, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the two pumps, identified as Pump 002, and Pump 003 except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

E.4.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE) [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ] [326 IAC 20 82]

The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, included as Attachment D of this permit, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20 82 for the two pumps, identified as Pump 002, and Pump 003.

- 40 CFR 63.6580;
- 40 CFR 63.6585;
- 40 CFR 63.6590;
- 40 CFR 63.6595;
- 40 CFR 63.6602;
- 40 CFR 63.6605;
- 40 CFR 63.6612;
- 40 CFR 63.6615;
- 40 CFR 63.6620;
- 40 CFR 63.6625;
- 40 CFR 63.6630;
- 40 CFR 63.6635;
- 40 CFR 63.6640;
- 40 CFR 63.6645;
- 40 CFR 63.6650;
- 40 CFR 63.6655;
- 40 CFR 63.6660;
- 40 CFR 63.6665;
- 40 CFR 63.6670;
- 40 CFR 63.6675;

- Table 2c of Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63;
- Table 3 of Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63;
- Table 4 of Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63;
- Table 5 of Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63;
- Table 6 of Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63;
- Table 7 of Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63; and
- Table 8 of Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63.

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH
PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
CERTIFICATION**

Source Name: Rumpke of Indiana, LLC - Medora Sanitary Landfill
Source Address: 546 County Road 870 West, Medora, Indiana 47260
Mailing Address: 10795 Hughes Road, Cincinnati, OH 45251
Part 70 Permit No.: T071-28808-00038

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

Please check what document is being certified:

- Annual Compliance Certification Letter
- Test Result (specify)
- Report (specify)
- Notification (specify)
- Affidavit (specify)
- Other (specify)

I certify that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

Signature:

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Phone:

Date:

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

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT

Source Name: Rumpke of Indiana, LLC - Medora Sanitary Landfill
Source Address: 546 County Road 870 West, Medora, Indiana 47260
Mailing Address: 10795 Hughes Road, Cincinnati, OH 45251
Part 70 Permit No.: T071-28808-00038

This form consists of 2 pages

Page 1 of 2

- This is an emergency as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12)
- The Permittee must notify the Office of Air Quality (OAQ), within four (4) business hours (1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-0178, ask for Compliance Section); and
 - The Permittee must submit notice in writing or by facsimile within two (2) working days (Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865), and follow the other requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-16.

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

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

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

Page 2 of 2

Date/Time Emergency started:
Date/Time Emergency was corrected:
Was the facility being properly operated at the time of the emergency? Y N
Type of Pollutants Emitted: TSP, PM-10, SO ₂ , VOC, NO _x , CO, Pb, other:
Estimated amount of pollutant(s) emitted during emergency:
Describe the steps taken to mitigate the problem:
Describe the corrective actions/response steps taken:
Describe the measures taken to minimize emissions:
If applicable, describe the reasons why continued operation of the facilities are necessary to prevent imminent injury to persons, severe damage to equipment, substantial loss of capital investment, or loss of product or raw materials of substantial economic value:

Form Completed by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Rumpke of Indiana, LLC – Medora Sanitary Landfill
 Source Address: 546 County Road 870 West, Medora, Indiana 47260
 Mailing Address: 10795 Hughes Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45251-4598
 Part 70 No.: T071-28808-00038
 Facility: Solidification process
 Parameter: throughput of liquid waste
 Limit: The throughput of liquid waste to the solidification process shall not exceed 6,240,000 gallons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

YEAR: _____

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	Liquid Waste Throughput This Month (gallons)	Liquid Waste Throughput Previous 11 Months (gallons)	12 Month Total Liquid Waste Throughput (gallons)
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

- No deviation occurred in this quarter.
- Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
 Deviation has been reported on: _____

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

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

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

Source Name: Rumpke of Indiana, LLC - Medora Sanitary Landfill
 Source Address: 546 County Road 870 West, Medora, Indiana 47260
 Mailing Address: 10795 Hughes Road, Cincinnati, OH 45251
 Part 70 Permit No.: T071-28808-00038

Months: _____ to _____ Year: _____

<p>This report shall be submitted quarterly based on a calendar year. Any deviation from the requirements of this permit, 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: _____

Attachment A – Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart WWW] [326 IAC 12]

Source Description and Location
--

Source Name:	Rumpke of Indiana, LLC - Medora Sanitary Landfill
Source Location:	546 County Road 870 West, Medora, IN 47260
County:	Jackson
SIC Code:	4953
Permit Renewal No.:	T071-28808-00038
Permit Reviewer:	Kimberley Malley

NSPS [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart WWW]

Subpart WWW—Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

Source: 61 FR 9919, Mar. 12, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.750 Applicability, designation of affected facility, and delegation of authority.

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to each municipal solid waste landfill that commenced construction, reconstruction or modification on or after May 30, 1991. Physical or operational changes made to an existing MSW landfill solely to comply with subpart Cc of this part are not considered construction, reconstruction, or modification for the purposes of this section.

(b) The following authorities shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to the State: §60.754(a)(5).

(c) Activities required by or conducted pursuant to a CERCLA, RCRA, or State remedial action are not considered construction, reconstruction, or modification for purposes of this subpart.

[61 FR 9919, Mar. 12, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 32750, June 16, 1998]

§ 60.751 Definitions.

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

Active collection system means a gas collection system that uses gas mover equipment.

Active landfill means a landfill in which solid waste is being placed or a landfill that is planned to accept waste in the future.

Closed landfill means a landfill in which solid waste is no longer being placed, and in which no additional solid wastes will be placed without first filing a notification of modification as prescribed under §60.7(a)(4). Once a notification of modification has been filed, and additional solid waste is placed in the landfill, the landfill is no longer closed.

Closure means that point in time when a landfill becomes a closed landfill.

Commercial solid waste means all types of solid waste generated by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, and other nonmanufacturing activities, excluding residential and industrial wastes.

Controlled landfill means any landfill at which collection and control systems are required under this subpart as a result of the nonmethane organic compounds emission rate. The landfill is considered controlled at the time a collection and control system design plan is submitted in compliance with §60.752(b)(2)(i).

Design capacity means the maximum amount of solid waste a landfill can accept, as indicated in terms of volume or mass in the most recent permit issued by the State, local, or Tribal agency responsible for regulating the landfill, plus any in-place waste not accounted for in the most recent permit. If the owner or operator chooses to convert the design capacity from volume to mass or

from mass to volume to demonstrate its design capacity is less than 2.5 million megagrams or 2.5 million cubic meters, the calculation must include a site specific density, which must be recalculated annually.

Disposal facility means all contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land used for the disposal of solid waste.

Emission rate cutoff means the threshold annual emission rate to which a landfill compares its estimated emission rate to determine if control under the regulation is required.

Enclosed combustor means an enclosed firebox which maintains a relatively constant limited peak temperature generally using a limited supply of combustion air. An enclosed flare is considered an enclosed combustor.

Flare means an open combustor without enclosure or shroud.

Gas mover equipment means the equipment (i.e., fan, blower, compressor) used to transport landfill gas through the header system.

Household waste means any solid waste (including garbage, trash, and sanitary waste in septic tanks) derived from households (including, but not limited to, single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas).

Industrial solid waste means solid waste generated by manufacturing or industrial processes that is not a hazardous waste regulated under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, parts 264 and 265 of this title. Such waste may include, but is not limited to, waste resulting from the following manufacturing processes: electric power generation; fertilizer/agricultural chemicals; food and related products/by-products; inorganic chemicals; iron and steel manufacturing; leather and leather products; nonferrous metals manufacturing/foundries; organic chemicals; plastics and resins manufacturing; pulp and paper industry; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; stone, glass, clay, and concrete products; textile manufacturing; transportation equipment; and water treatment. This term does not include mining waste or oil and gas waste.

Interior well means any well or similar collection component located inside the perimeter of the landfill waste. A perimeter well located outside the landfilled waste is not an interior well.

Landfill means an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile as those terms are defined under §257.2 of this title.

Lateral expansion means a horizontal expansion of the waste boundaries of an existing MSW landfill. A lateral expansion is not a modification unless it results in an increase in the design capacity of the landfill.

Modification means an increase in the permitted volume design capacity of the landfill by either horizontal or vertical expansion based on its permitted design capacity as of May 30, 1991. Modification does not occur until the owner or operator commences construction on the horizontal or vertical expansion.

Municipal solid waste landfill or *MSW landfill* means an entire disposal facility in a contiguous geographical space where household waste is placed in or on land. An MSW landfill may also receive other types of RCRA Subtitle D wastes (§257.2 of this title) such as commercial solid waste, nonhazardous sludge, conditionally exempt small quantity generator waste, and industrial solid waste. Portions of an MSW landfill may be separated by access roads. An MSW landfill may be publicly or privately owned. An MSW landfill may be a new MSW landfill, an existing MSW landfill, or a lateral expansion.

Municipal solid waste landfill emissions or *MSW landfill emissions* means gas generated by the decomposition of organic waste deposited in an MSW landfill or derived from the evolution of organic compounds in the waste.

NMOC means nonmethane organic compounds, as measured according to the provisions of §60.754.

Nondegradable waste means any waste that does not decompose through chemical breakdown or microbiological activity. Examples are, but are not limited to, concrete, municipal waste combustor ash, and metals.

Passive collection system means a gas collection system that solely uses positive pressure within the landfill to move the gas rather than using gas mover equipment.

Sludge means any solid, semisolid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility, exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant.

Solid waste means any garbage, sludge from a wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations, and from community activities, but does not include solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges that are point sources subject to permits under 33 U.S.C. 1342, or source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C 2011 et seq.).

Sufficient density means any number, spacing, and combination of collection system components, including vertical wells, horizontal collectors, and surface collectors, necessary to maintain emission and migration control as determined by measures of performance set forth in this part.

Sufficient extraction rate means a rate sufficient to maintain a negative pressure at all wellheads in the collection system without causing air infiltration, including any wellheads connected to the system as a result of expansion or excess surface emissions, for the life of the blower.

[61 FR 9919, Mar. 12, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 32750, June 16, 1998; 64 FR 9262, Feb. 24, 1999]

§ 60.752 Standards for air emissions from municipal solid waste landfills.

(a) Each owner or operator of an MSW landfill having a design capacity less than 2.5 million megagrams by mass or 2.5 million cubic meters by volume shall submit an initial design capacity report to the Administrator as provided in §60.757(a). The landfill may calculate design capacity in either megagrams or cubic meters for comparison with the exemption values. Any density conversions shall be documented and submitted with the report. Submittal of the initial design capacity report shall fulfill the requirements of this subpart except as provided for in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator shall submit to the Administrator an amended design capacity report, as provided for in §60.757(a)(3).

(2) When an increase in the maximum design capacity of a landfill exempted from the provisions of §60.752(b) through §60.759 of this subpart on the basis of the design capacity exemption in paragraph (a) of this section results in a revised maximum design capacity equal to or greater than 2.5 million megagrams and 2.5 million cubic meters, the owner or operator shall comply with the provision of paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) Each owner or operator of an MSW landfill having a design capacity equal to or greater than 2.5 million megagrams and 2.5 million cubic meters, shall either comply with paragraph (b)(2) of this section or calculate an NMOC emission rate for the landfill using the procedures specified in §60.754. The NMOC emission rate shall be recalculated annually, except as provided in §60.757(b)(1)(ii) of this subpart. The owner or operator of an MSW landfill subject to this subpart with a design capacity greater than or equal to 2.5 million megagrams and 2.5 million cubic meters is subject to part 70 or 71 permitting requirements.

(1) If the calculated NMOC emission rate is less than 50 megagrams per year, the owner or operator shall:

(i) Submit an annual emission report to the Administrator, except as provided for in §60.757(b)(1)(ii); and

(ii) Recalculate the NMOC emission rate annually using the procedures specified in §60.754(a)(1) until such time as the calculated NMOC emission rate is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year, or the landfill is closed.

(A) If the NMOC emission rate, upon recalculation required in paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of this section, is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year, the owner or operator shall install a collection and control system in compliance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(B) If the landfill is permanently closed, a closure notification shall be submitted to the Administrator as provided for in §60.757(d).

(2) If the calculated NMOC emission rate is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year, the owner or operator shall:

(i) Submit a collection and control system design plan prepared by a professional engineer to the Administrator within 1 year:

(A) The collection and control system as described in the plan shall meet the design requirements of paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of this section.

(B) The collection and control system design plan shall include any alternatives to the operational standards, test methods, procedures, compliance measures, monitoring, recordkeeping or reporting provisions of §§60.753 through 60.758 proposed by the owner or operator.

(C) The collection and control system design plan shall either conform with specifications for active collection systems in §60.759 or include a demonstration to the Administrator's satisfaction of the sufficiency of the alternative provisions to §60.759.

(D) The Administrator shall review the information submitted under paragraphs (b)(2)(i) (A),(B) and (C) of this section and either approve it, disapprove it, or request that additional information be submitted. Because of the many site-specific factors involved with landfill gas system design, alternative systems may be necessary. A wide variety of system designs are possible, such as vertical wells, combination horizontal and vertical collection systems, or horizontal trenches only, leachate collection components, and passive systems.

(ii) Install a collection and control system that captures the gas generated within the landfill as required by paragraphs (b)(2)(ii)(A) or (B) and (b)(2)(iii) of this section within 30 months after the first annual report in which the emission rate equals or exceeds 50 megagrams per year, unless Tier 2 or Tier 3 sampling demonstrates that the emission rate is less than 50 megagrams per year, as specified in §60.757(c)(1) or (2).

(A) An active collection system shall:

(1) Be designed to handle the maximum expected gas flow rate from the entire area of the landfill that warrants control over the intended use period of the gas control or treatment system equipment;

(2) Collect gas from each area, cell, or group of cells in the landfill in which the initial solid waste has been placed for a period of:

(i) 5 years or more if active; or

(ii) 2 years or more if closed or at final grade.

(3) Collect gas at a sufficient extraction rate;

(4) Be designed to minimize off-site migration of subsurface gas.

(B) A passive collection system shall:

(1) Comply with the provisions specified in paragraphs (b)(2)(ii)(A)(1), (2), and (2)(ii)(A)(4) of this section.

(2) Be installed with liners on the bottom and all sides in all areas in which gas is to be collected. The liners shall be installed as required under §258.40.

(iii) Route all the collected gas to a control system that complies with the requirements in either paragraph (b)(2)(iii) (A), (B) or (C) of this section.

(A) An open flare designed and operated in accordance with §60.18 except as noted in §60.754(e);

(B) A control system designed and operated to reduce NMOC by 98 weight-percent, or, when an enclosed combustion device is used for control, to either reduce NMOC by 98 weight percent or reduce the outlet NMOC concentration to less than 20 parts per million by volume, dry basis as hexane at 3 percent oxygen. The reduction efficiency or parts per million by volume shall be established by an initial performance test to be completed no later than 180 days after the initial startup of the approved control system using the test methods specified in §60.754(d).

(1) If a boiler or process heater is used as the control device, the landfill gas stream shall be introduced into the flame zone.

(2) The control device shall be operated within the parameter ranges established during the initial or most recent performance test. The operating parameters to be monitored are specified in §60.756;

(C) Route the collected gas to a treatment system that processes the collected gas for subsequent sale or use. All emissions from any atmospheric vent from the gas treatment system shall be subject to the requirements of paragraph (b)(2)(iii) (A) or (B) of this section.

(iv) Operate the collection and control device installed to comply with this subpart in accordance with the provisions of §§60.753, 60.755 and 60.756.

(v) The collection and control system may be capped or removed provided that all the conditions of paragraphs (b)(2)(v) (A), (B), and (C) of this section are met:

(A) The landfill shall be a closed landfill as defined in §60.751 of this subpart. A closure report shall be submitted to the Administrator as provided in §60.757(d);

(B) The collection and control system shall have been in operation a minimum of 15 years; and

(C) Following the procedures specified in §60.754(b) of this subpart, the calculated NMOC gas produced by the landfill shall be less than 50 megagrams per year on three successive test dates. The test dates shall be no less than 90 days apart, and no more than 180 days apart.

(c) For purposes of obtaining an operating permit under title V of the Act, the owner or operator of a MSW landfill subject to this subpart with a design capacity less than 2.5 million megagrams or 2.5 million cubic meters is not subject to the requirement to obtain an operating permit for the landfill under part 70 or 71 of this chapter, unless the landfill is otherwise subject to either part 70 or 71. For purposes of submitting a timely application for an operating permit under part 70 or 71, the owner or operator of a MSW landfill subject to this subpart with a design capacity greater than or equal to 2.5 million megagrams and 2.5 million cubic meters, and not otherwise subject to either part 70 or 71, becomes subject to the requirements of §§70.5(a)(1)(i) or 71.5(a)(1)(i) of this chapter, regardless of when the design capacity report is actually submitted, no later than:

(1) June 10, 1996 for MSW landfills that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction on or after May 30, 1991 but before March 12, 1996;

(2) Ninety days after the date of commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction for MSW landfills that commence construction, modification, or reconstruction on or after March 12, 1996.

(d) When a MSW landfill subject to this subpart is closed, the owner or operator is no longer subject to the requirement to maintain an operating permit under part 70 or 71 of this chapter for the landfill if the landfill is not otherwise subject to the requirements of either part 70 or 71 and if either of the following conditions are met:

(1) The landfill was never subject to the requirement for a control system under paragraph (b)(2) of this section; or

(2) The owner or operator meets the conditions for control system removal specified in paragraph (b)(2)(v) of this section.

[61 FR 9919, Mar. 12, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 32751, June 16, 1998; 65 FR 18908, Apr. 10, 2000; 71 FR 55127, Sept. 21, 2006]

§ 60.753 Operational standards for collection and control systems.

Each owner or operator of an MSW landfill with a gas collection and control system used to comply with the provisions of §60.752(b)(2)(ii) of this subpart shall:

(a) Operate the collection system such that gas is collected from each area, cell, or group of cells in the MSW landfill in which solid waste has been in place for:

(1) 5 years or more if active; or

(2) 2 years or more if closed or at final grade;

(b) Operate the collection system with negative pressure at each wellhead except under the following conditions:

(1) A fire or increased well temperature. The owner or operator shall record instances when positive pressure occurs in efforts to avoid a fire. These records shall be submitted with the annual reports as provided in §60.757(f)(1);

(2) Use of a geomembrane or synthetic cover. The owner or operator shall develop acceptable pressure limits in the design plan;

(3) A decommissioned well. A well may experience a static positive pressure after shut down to accommodate for declining flows. All design changes shall be approved by the Administrator;

(c) Operate each interior wellhead in the collection system with a landfill gas temperature less than 55 °C and with either a nitrogen level less than 20 percent or an oxygen level less than 5 percent. The owner or operator may establish a higher operating temperature, nitrogen, or oxygen value at a particular well. A higher operating value demonstration shall show supporting data that the elevated parameter does not cause fires or significantly inhibit anaerobic decomposition by killing methanogens.

(1) The nitrogen level shall be determined using Method 3C, unless an alternative test method is established as allowed by §60.752(b)(2)(i) of this subpart.

(2) Unless an alternative test method is established as allowed by §60.752(b)(2)(i) of this subpart, the oxygen shall be determined by an oxygen meter using Method 3A or 3C except that:

(i) The span shall be set so that the regulatory limit is between 20 and 50 percent of the span;

(ii) A data recorder is not required;

(iii) Only two calibration gases are required, a zero and span, and ambient air may be used as the span;

(iv) A calibration error check is not required;

(v) The allowable sample bias, zero drift, and calibration drift are ±10 percent.

(d) Operate the collection system so that the methane concentration is less than 500 parts per million above background at the surface of the landfill. To determine if this level is exceeded, the owner or operator shall conduct surface testing around the perimeter of the collection area and along a pattern that traverses the landfill at 30 meter intervals and where visual observations indicate elevated concentrations of landfill gas, such as distressed vegetation and cracks or seeps in the cover. The owner or operator may establish an alternative traversing pattern that ensures equivalent coverage. A surface monitoring design plan shall be developed that includes a topographical map with the monitoring route and the rationale for any site-specific deviations from the 30 meter intervals. Areas with steep slopes or other dangerous areas may be excluded from the surface testing.

(e) Operate the system such that all collected gases are vented to a control system designed and operated in compliance with §60.752(b)(2)(iii). In the event the collection or control system is inoperable, the gas mover system shall be shut down and all valves in the collection and control system contributing to venting of the gas to the atmosphere shall be closed within 1 hour; and

(f) Operate the control or treatment system at all times when the collected gas is routed to the system.

(g) If monitoring demonstrates that the operational requirements in paragraphs (b), (c), or (d) of this section are not met, corrective action shall be taken as specified in §60.755(a)(3) through (5) or §60.755(c) of this subpart. If corrective actions are taken as specified in §60.755, the monitored exceedance is not a violation of the operational requirements in this section.

[61 FR 9919, Mar. 12, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 32751, June 16, 1998; 65 FR 61778, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.754 Test methods and procedures.

(a)(1) The landfill owner or operator shall calculate the NMOC emission rate using either the equation provided in paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section or the equation provided in paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section. Both equations may be used if the actual year-to-year solid waste acceptance rate is known, as specified in paragraph (a)(1)(i), for part of the life of the landfill and the actual year-to-year solid waste acceptance rate is unknown, as specified in paragraph (a)(1)(ii), for part of the life of the landfill. The values to be used in both equations are 0.05 per year for k , 170 cubic meters per megagram for L_o , and 4,000 parts per million by volume as hexane for the C_{NMOC} . For landfills located in geographical areas with a thirty year annual average precipitation of less than 25 inches, as measured at the nearest representative official meteorologic site, the k value to be used is 0.02 per year.

(i) The following equation shall be used if the actual year-to-year solid waste acceptance rate is known.

$$M_{NMOC} = \sum_{i=1}^n 2 k L_o M_i (e^{-k_i}) (C_{NMOC}) (3.6 \times 10^{-9})$$

where,

M_{NMOC} = Total NMOC emission rate from the landfill, megagrams per year

k = methane generation rate constant, year^{-1}

L_o = methane generation potential, cubic meters per megagram solid waste

M_i = mass of solid waste in the i^{th} section, megagrams

t_i = age of the i^{th} section, years

C_{NMOC} = concentration of NMOC, parts per million by volume as hexane

3.6×10^{-9} = conversion factor

The mass of nondegradable solid waste may be subtracted from the total mass of solid waste in a particular section of the landfill when calculating the value for M_i ; if documentation of the nature and amount of such wastes is maintained

(ii) The following equation shall be used if the actual year-to-year solid waste acceptance rate is unknown.

$$M_{\text{NMOC}} = 2L_o R (e^{-kc} - e^{-kt}) C_{\text{NMOC}} (3.6 \times 10^{-9})$$

Where:

M_{NMOC} = mass emission rate of NMOC, megagrams per year

L_o = methane generation potential, cubic meters per megagram solid waste

R = average annual acceptance rate, megagrams per year

k = methane generation rate constant, year^{-1}

t = age of landfill, years

C_{NMOC} = concentration of NMOC, parts per million by volume as hexane

c = time since closure, years; for active landfill $c=0$ and $e^{-kc}=1$

3.6×10^{-9} = conversion factor

The mass of nondegradable solid waste may be subtracted from the total mass of solid waste in a particular section of the landfill when calculating the value of R , if documentation of the nature and amount of such wastes is maintained.

(2) *Tier 1.* The owner or operator shall compare the calculated NMOC mass emission rate to the standard of 50 megagrams per year.

(i) If the NMOC emission rate calculated in paragraph (a)(1) of this section is less than 50 megagrams per year, then the landfill owner shall submit an emission rate report as provided in §60.757(b)(1), and shall recalculate the NMOC mass emission rate annually as required under §60.752(b)(1).

(ii) If the calculated NMOC emission rate is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year, then the landfill owner shall either comply with §60.752(b)(2), or determine a site-specific NMOC concentration and recalculate the NMOC emission rate using the procedures provided in paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

(3) *Tier 2.* The landfill owner or operator shall determine the NMOC concentration using the following sampling procedure. The landfill owner or operator shall install at least two sample probes per hectare of landfill surface that has retained waste for at least 2 years. If the landfill is larger than 25 hectares in area, only 50 samples are required. The sample probes should be located to avoid known areas of nondegradable solid waste. The owner or operator shall collect and analyze one sample of landfill gas from each probe to determine the NMOC concentration using Method 25 or 25C of appendix A of this part. Method 18 of appendix A of this part may be used to analyze the samples collected by the Method 25 or 25C sampling procedure. Taking composite samples from different probes into a single cylinder is allowed; however, equal sample volumes must be taken from each probe. For each composite, the sampling rate, collection times, beginning and ending cylinder vacuums, or alternative volume measurements must be recorded to verify that composite volumes are equal. Composite sample volumes should not be less than one liter unless evidence can be provided to substantiate the accuracy of smaller volumes. Terminate compositing before the cylinder approaches ambient pressure where measurement accuracy diminishes. If using Method 18, the owner or operator must identify all compounds in the sample and, as a minimum, test for those compounds published in the most recent Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors (AP-42), minus carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide, and mercury. As a minimum, the instrument must be calibrated for each of the compounds on the list. Convert the concentration of each Method 18 compound to $C_{\text{NMOC as hexane}}$ by multiplying by the ratio of its carbon atoms divided by six. If more than the required number of samples are taken, all samples must be used in the analysis. The landfill owner or operator must divide the NMOC concentration from Method 25 or 25C of appendix A of this part by six to convert from $C_{\text{NMOC as carbon}}$ to $C_{\text{NMOC as hexane}}$. If the landfill has an active or passive gas removal system in place, Method 25 or 25C samples may be collected from these systems instead of surface probes provided the removal system can be shown to provide sampling as representative as the two sampling probe per hectare requirement. For active collection systems, samples may be collected from the common header pipe before the gas moving or condensate removal equipment. For these systems, a minimum of three samples must be collected from the header pipe.

(i) The landfill owner or operator shall recalculate the NMOC mass emission rate using the equations provided in paragraph (a)(1)(i) or (a)(1)(ii) of this section and using the average NMOC concentration from the collected samples instead of the default value in the equation provided in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(ii) If the resulting mass emission rate calculated using the site-specific NMOC concentration is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year, then the landfill owner or operator shall either comply with §60.752(b)(2), or determine the site-specific methane generation rate constant and recalculate the NMOC emission rate using the site-specific methane generation rate using the procedure specified in paragraph (a)(4) of this section.

(iii) If the resulting NMOC mass emission rate is less than 50 megagrams per year, the owner or operator shall submit a periodic estimate of the emission rate report as provided in §60.757(b)(1) and retest the site-specific NMOC concentration every 5 years using the methods specified in this section.

(4) *Tier 3.* The site-specific methane generation rate constant shall be determined using the procedures provided in Method 2E of appendix A of this part. The landfill owner or operator shall estimate the NMOC mass emission rate using equations in paragraph (a)(1)(i) or (a)(1)(ii) of this section and using a site-specific methane generation rate constant k , and the site-specific NMOC concentration as determined in paragraph (a)(3) of this section instead of the default values provided in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. The landfill owner or operator shall compare the resulting NMOC mass emission rate to the standard of 50 megagrams per year.

(i) If the NMOC mass emission rate as calculated using the site-specific methane generation rate and concentration of NMOC is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year, the owner or operator shall comply with §60.752(b)(2).

(ii) If the NMOC mass emission rate is less than 50 megagrams per year, then the owner or operator shall submit a periodic emission rate report as provided in §60.757(b)(1) and shall recalculate the NMOC mass emission rate annually, as provided in §60.757(b)(1) using the equations in paragraph (a)(1) of this section and using the site-specific methane generation rate constant and NMOC concentration obtained in paragraph (a)(3) of this section. The calculation of the methane generation rate constant is performed only once, and the value obtained from this test shall be used in all subsequent annual NMOC emission rate calculations.

(5) The owner or operator may use other methods to determine the NMOC concentration or a site-specific k as an alternative to the methods required in paragraphs (a)(3) and (a)(4) of this section if the method has been approved by the Administrator.

(b) After the installation of a collection and control system in compliance with §60.755, the owner or operator shall calculate the NMOC emission rate for purposes of determining when the system can be removed as provided in §60.752(b)(2)(v), using the following equation:

$$M_{\text{NMOC}} = 1.89 \times 10^{-3} Q_{\text{LFG}} C_{\text{NMOC}}$$

where,

M_{NMOC} = mass emission rate of NMOC, megagrams per year

Q_{LFG} = flow rate of landfill gas, cubic meters per minute

C_{NMOC} = NMOC concentration, parts per million by volume as hexane

(1) The flow rate of landfill gas, Q_{LFG} , shall be determined by measuring the total landfill gas flow rate at the common header pipe that leads to the control device using a gas flow measuring device calibrated according to the provisions of section 4 of Method 2E of appendix A of this part.

(2) The average NMOC concentration, C_{NMOC} , shall be determined by collecting and analyzing landfill gas sampled from the common header pipe before the gas moving or condensate removal equipment using the procedures in Method 25C or Method 18 of appendix A of this part. If using Method 18 of appendix A of this part, the minimum list of compounds to be tested shall be those published in the most recent Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors (AP-42). The sample location on the common header pipe shall be before any condensate removal or other gas refining units. The landfill owner or operator shall divide the NMOC concentration from Method 25C of appendix A of this part by six to convert from C_{NMOC} as carbon to C_{NMOC} as hexane.

(3) The owner or operator may use another method to determine landfill gas flow rate and NMOC concentration if the method has been approved by the Administrator.

(c) When calculating emissions for PSD purposes, the owner or operator of each MSW landfill subject to the provisions of this subpart shall estimate the NMOC emission rate for comparison to the PSD major source and significance levels in §§51.166 or 52.21 of this chapter using AP-42 or other approved measurement procedures.

(d) For the performance test required in §60.752(b)(2)(iii)(B), Method 25, 25C, or Method 18 of appendix A of this part must be used to determine compliance with the 98 weight-percent efficiency or the 20 ppmv outlet concentration level, unless another method to demonstrate compliance has been approved by the Administrator as provided by §60.752(b)(2)(i)(B). Method 3 or 3A shall be used to determine oxygen for correcting the NMOC concentration as hexane to 3 percent. In cases where the outlet concentration is less than 50 ppm NMOC as carbon (8 ppm NMOC as hexane), Method 25A should be used in place of Method 25. If using Method 18 of appendix A of this part, the minimum list of compounds to be tested shall be those published in the most recent Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors (AP-42). The following equation shall be used to calculate efficiency:

$$\text{Control Efficiency} = (\text{NMOC}_{in} - \text{NMOC}_{out}) / (\text{NMOC}_{in})$$

where,

NMOC_{in} = mass of NMOC entering control device

NMOC_{out} = mass of NMOC exiting control device

(e) For the performance test required in §60.752(b)(2)(iii)(A), the net heating value of the combusted landfill gas as determined in §60.18(f)(3) is calculated from the concentration of methane in the landfill gas as measured by Method 3C. A minimum of three 30-minute Method 3C samples are determined. The measurement of other organic components, hydrogen, and carbon monoxide is not applicable. Method 3C may be used to determine the landfill gas molecular weight for calculating the flare gas exit velocity under §60.18(f)(4).

[61 FR 9919, Mar. 12, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 32751, June 16, 1998; 65 FR 18908, Apr. 10, 2000; 65 FR 61778, Oct. 17, 2000; 71 FR 55127, Sept. 21, 2006]

§ 60.755 Compliance provisions.

(a) Except as provided in §60.752(b)(2)(i)(B), the specified methods in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(6) of this section shall be used to determine whether the gas collection system is in compliance with §60.752(b)(2)(ii).

(1) For the purposes of calculating the maximum expected gas generation flow rate from the landfill to determine compliance with §60.752(b)(2)(ii)(A)(1), one of the following equations shall be used. The k and L_0 kinetic factors should be those published in the most recent Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors (AP-42) or other site specific values demonstrated to be appropriate and approved by the Administrator. If k has been determined as specified in §60.754(a)(4), the value of k determined from the test shall be used. A value of no more than 15 years shall be used for the intended use period of the gas mover equipment. The active life of the landfill is the age of the landfill plus the estimated number of years until closure.

(i) For sites with unknown year-to-year solid waste acceptance rate:

$$Q_m = 2L_oR (e^{-kc} - e^{-kt})$$

where,

Q_m = maximum expected gas generation flow rate, cubic meters per year

L_o = methane generation potential, cubic meters per megagram solid waste

R = average annual acceptance rate, megagrams per year

k = methane generation rate constant, year^{-1}

t = age of the landfill at equipment installation plus the time the owner or operator intends to use the gas mover equipment or active life of the landfill, whichever is less. If the equipment is installed after closure, t is the age of the landfill at installation, years

c = time since closure, years (for an active landfill $c = 0$ and $e^{-kc} = 1$)

(ii) For sites with known year-to-year solid waste acceptance rate:

$$Q_M = \sum_{i=1}^n 2kL_oM_i(e^{-kt_i})$$

where,

Q_M = maximum expected gas generation flow rate, cubic meters per year

k = methane generation rate constant, year^{-1}

L_o = methane generation potential, cubic meters per megagram solid waste

M_i = mass of solid waste in the i^{th} section, megagrams

t_i = age of the i^{th} section, years

(iii) If a collection and control system has been installed, actual flow data may be used to project the maximum expected gas generation flow rate instead of, or in conjunction with, the equations in paragraphs (a)(1) (i) and (ii) of this section. If the landfill is still accepting waste, the actual measured flow data will not equal the maximum expected gas generation rate, so calculations using the equations in paragraphs (a)(1) (i) or (ii) or other methods shall be used to predict the maximum expected gas generation rate over the intended period of use of the gas control system equipment.

(2) For the purposes of determining sufficient density of gas collectors for compliance with §60.752(b)(2)(ii)(A)(2), the owner or operator shall design a system of vertical wells, horizontal collectors, or other collection devices, satisfactory to the Administrator, capable of controlling and extracting gas from all portions of the landfill sufficient to meet all operational and performance standards.

(3) For the purpose of demonstrating whether the gas collection system flow rate is sufficient to determine compliance with §60.752(b)(2)(ii)(A)(3), the owner or operator shall measure gauge pressure in the gas collection header at each individual well, monthly. If a positive pressure exists, action shall be initiated to correct the exceedance within 5 calendar days, except for the three conditions allowed under §60.753(b). If negative pressure cannot be achieved without excess air infiltration within 15 calendar days of the first measurement, the gas collection system shall be expanded to correct the exceedance within 120 days of the initial measurement of positive pressure. Any attempted corrective measure shall not cause exceedances of other operational or performance standards. An alternative timeline for correcting the exceedance may be submitted to the Administrator for approval.

(4) Owners or operators are not required to expand the system as required in paragraph (a)(3) of this section during the first 180 days after gas collection system startup.

(5) For the purpose of identifying whether excess air infiltration into the landfill is occurring, the owner or operator shall monitor each well monthly for temperature and nitrogen or oxygen as provided in §60.753(c). If a well exceeds one of these operating parameters, action shall be initiated to correct the exceedance within 5 calendar days. If correction of the exceedance cannot be achieved within 15 calendar days of the first measurement, the gas collection system shall be expanded to correct the exceedance within 120 days of the initial exceedance. Any attempted corrective measure shall not cause exceedances of other operational or performance standards. An alternative timeline for correcting the exceedance may be submitted to the Administrator for approval.

(6) An owner or operator seeking to demonstrate compliance with §60.752(b)(2)(ii)(A)(4) through the use of a collection system not conforming to the specifications provided in §60.759 shall provide information satisfactory to the Administrator as specified in §60.752(b)(2)(i)(C) demonstrating that off-site migration is being controlled.

(b) For purposes of compliance with §60.753(a), each owner or operator of a controlled landfill shall place each well or design component as specified in the approved design plan as provided in §60.752(b)(2)(i). Each well shall be installed no later than 60 days after the date on which the initial solid waste has been in place for a period of:

(1) 5 years or more if active; or

(2) 2 years or more if closed or at final grade.

(c) The following procedures shall be used for compliance with the surface methane operational standard as provided in §60.753(d).

(1) After installation of the collection system, the owner or operator shall monitor surface concentrations of methane along the entire perimeter of the collection area and along a pattern that traverses the landfill at 30 meter intervals (or a site-specific established spacing) for each collection area on a quarterly basis using an organic vapor analyzer, flame ionization detector, or other portable monitor meeting the specifications provided in paragraph (d) of this section.

(2) The background concentration shall be determined by moving the probe inlet upwind and downwind outside the boundary of the landfill at a distance of at least 30 meters from the perimeter wells.

(3) Surface emission monitoring shall be performed in accordance with section 4.3.1 of Method 21 of appendix A of this part, except that the probe inlet shall be placed within 5 to 10 centimeters of the ground. Monitoring shall be performed during typical meteorological conditions.

(4) Any reading of 500 parts per million or more above background at any location shall be recorded as a monitored exceedance and the actions specified in paragraphs (c)(4) (i) through (v) of this section shall be taken. As long as the specified actions are taken, the exceedance is not a violation of the operational requirements of §60.753(d).

(i) The location of each monitored exceedance shall be marked and the location recorded.

(ii) Cover maintenance or adjustments to the vacuum of the adjacent wells to increase the gas collection in the vicinity of each exceedance shall be made and the location shall be re-monitored within 10 calendar days of detecting the exceedance.

(iii) If the re-monitoring of the location shows a second exceedance, additional corrective action shall be taken and the location shall be monitored again within 10 days of the second exceedance. If the re-monitoring shows a third exceedance for the same location, the action specified in paragraph (c)(4)(v) of this section shall be taken, and no further monitoring of that location is required until the action specified in paragraph (c)(4)(v) has been taken.

(iv) Any location that initially showed an exceedance but has a methane concentration less than 500 ppm methane above background at the 10-day re-monitoring specified in paragraph (c)(4) (ii) or (iii) of this section shall be re-monitored 1 month from the initial exceedance. If the 1-month re-monitoring shows a concentration less than 500 parts per million above background, no further monitoring of that location is required until the next quarterly monitoring period. If the 1-month re-monitoring shows an exceedance, the actions specified in paragraph (c)(4) (iii) or (v) shall be taken.

(v) For any location where monitored methane concentration equals or exceeds 500 parts per million above background three times within a quarterly period, a new well or other collection device shall be installed within 120 calendar days of the initial exceedance. An alternative remedy to the exceedance, such as upgrading the blower, header pipes or control device, and a corresponding timeline for installation may be submitted to the Administrator for approval.

(5) The owner or operator shall implement a program to monitor for cover integrity and implement cover repairs as necessary on a monthly basis.

(d) Each owner or operator seeking to comply with the provisions in paragraph (c) of this section shall comply with the following instrumentation specifications and procedures for surface emission monitoring devices:

(1) The portable analyzer shall meet the instrument specifications provided in section 3 of Method 21 of appendix A of this part, except that "methane" shall replace all references to VOC.

(2) The calibration gas shall be methane, diluted to a nominal concentration of 500 parts per million in air.

(3) To meet the performance evaluation requirements in section 3.1.3 of Method 21 of appendix A of this part, the instrument evaluation procedures of section 4.4 of Method 21 of appendix A of this part shall be used.

(4) The calibration procedures provided in section 4.2 of Method 21 of appendix A of this part shall be followed immediately before commencing a surface monitoring survey.

(e) The provisions of this subpart apply at all times, except during periods of start-up, shutdown, or malfunction, provided that the duration of start-up, shutdown, or malfunction shall not exceed 5 days for collection systems and shall not exceed 1 hour for treatment or control devices.

[61 FR 9919, Mar. 12, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 32752, June 16, 1998]

§ 60.756 Monitoring of operations.

Except as provided in §60.752(b)(2)(i)(B),

(a) Each owner or operator seeking to comply with §60.752(b)(2)(ii)(A) for an active gas collection system shall install a sampling port and a thermometer, other temperature measuring device, or an access port for temperature measurements at each wellhead and:

(1) Measure the gauge pressure in the gas collection header on a monthly basis as provided in §60.755(a)(3); and

(2) Monitor nitrogen or oxygen concentration in the landfill gas on a monthly basis as provided in §60.755(a)(5); and

(3) Monitor temperature of the landfill gas on a monthly basis as provided in §60.755(a)(5).

(b) Each owner or operator seeking to comply with §60.752(b)(2)(iii) using an enclosed combustor shall calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications, the following equipment:

(1) A temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder and having a minimum accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being measured expressed in degrees Celsius or ± 0.5 degrees Celsius, whichever is greater. A temperature monitoring device is not required for boilers or process heaters with design heat input capacity equal to or greater than 44 megawatts.

(2) A device that records flow to or bypass of the control device. The owner or operator shall either:

(i) Install, calibrate, and maintain a gas flow rate measuring device that shall record the flow to the control device at least every 15 minutes; or

(ii) Secure the bypass line valve in the closed position with a car-seal or a lock-and-key type configuration. A visual inspection of the seal or closure mechanism shall be performed at least once every month to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position and that the gas flow is not diverted through the bypass line.

(c) Each owner or operator seeking to comply with §60.752(b)(2)(iii) using an open flare shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications the following equipment:

(1) A heat sensing device, such as an ultraviolet beam sensor or thermocouple, at the pilot light or the flame itself to indicate the continuous presence of a flame.

(2) A device that records flow to or bypass of the flare. The owner or operator shall either:

- (i) Install, calibrate, and maintain a gas flow rate measuring device that shall record the flow to the control device at least every 15 minutes; or
- (ii) Secure the bypass line valve in the closed position with a car-seal or a lock-and-key type configuration. A visual inspection of the seal or closure mechanism shall be performed at least once every month to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position and that the gas flow is not diverted through the bypass line.
- (d) Each owner or operator seeking to demonstrate compliance with §60.752(b)(2)(iii) using a device other than an open flare or an enclosed combustor shall provide information satisfactory to the Administrator as provided in §60.752(b)(2)(i)(B) describing the operation of the control device, the operating parameters that would indicate proper performance, and appropriate monitoring procedures. The Administrator shall review the information and either approve it, or request that additional information be submitted. The Administrator may specify additional appropriate monitoring procedures.
- (e) Each owner or operator seeking to install a collection system that does not meet the specifications in §60.759 or seeking to monitor alternative parameters to those required by §60.753 through §60.756 shall provide information satisfactory to the Administrator as provided in §60.752(b)(2)(i) (B) and (C) describing the design and operation of the collection system, the operating parameters that would indicate proper performance, and appropriate monitoring procedures. The Administrator may specify additional appropriate monitoring procedures.
- (f) Each owner or operator seeking to demonstrate compliance with §60.755(c), shall monitor surface concentrations of methane according to the instrument specifications and procedures provided in §60.755(d). Any closed landfill that has no monitored exceedances of the operational standard in three consecutive quarterly monitoring periods may skip to annual monitoring. Any methane reading of 500 ppm or more above background detected during the annual monitoring returns the frequency for that landfill to quarterly monitoring.

[61 FR 9919, Mar. 12, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 32752, June 16, 1998; 65 FR 18909, Apr. 10, 2000]

§ 60.757 Reporting requirements.

Except as provided in §60.752(b)(2)(i)(B),

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the requirements of this subpart shall submit an initial design capacity report to the Administrator.

(1) The initial design capacity report shall fulfill the requirements of the notification of the date construction is commenced as required by §60.7(a)(1) and shall be submitted no later than:

(i) June 10, 1996, for landfills that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction on or after May 30, 1991 but before March 12, 1996 or

(ii) Ninety days after the date of commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction for landfills that commence construction, modification, or reconstruction on or after March 12, 1996.

(2) The initial design capacity report shall contain the following information:

(i) A map or plot of the landfill, providing the size and location of the landfill, and identifying all areas where solid waste may be landfilled according to the permit issued by the State, local, or tribal agency responsible for regulating the landfill.

(ii) The maximum design capacity of the landfill. Where the maximum design capacity is specified in the permit issued by the State, local, or tribal agency responsible for regulating the landfill, a copy of the permit specifying the maximum design capacity may be submitted as part of the report. If the maximum design capacity of the landfill is not specified in the permit, the maximum design capacity shall be calculated using good engineering practices. The calculations shall be provided, along with the relevant parameters as part of the report. The State, Tribal, local agency or Administrator may request other reasonable information as may be necessary to verify the maximum design capacity of the landfill.

(3) An amended design capacity report shall be submitted to the Administrator providing notification of an increase in the design capacity of the landfill, within 90 days of an increase in the maximum design capacity of the landfill to or above 2.5 million megagrams and 2.5 million cubic meters. This increase in design capacity may result from an increase in the permitted volume of the landfill or an increase in the density as documented in the annual recalculation required in §60.758(f).

(b) Each owner or operator subject to the requirements of this subpart shall submit an NMOC emission rate report to the Administrator initially and annually thereafter, except as provided for in paragraphs (b)(1)(ii) or (b)(3) of this section. The Administrator may request such additional information as may be necessary to verify the reported NMOC emission rate.

(1) The NMOC emission rate report shall contain an annual or 5-year estimate of the NMOC emission rate calculated using the formula and procedures provided in §60.754(a) or (b), as applicable.

(i) The initial NMOC emission rate report may be combined with the initial design capacity report required in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be submitted no later than indicated in paragraphs (b)(1)(i)(A) and (B) of this section. Subsequent NMOC emission rate reports shall be submitted annually thereafter, except as provided for in paragraphs (b)(1)(ii) and (b)(3) of this section.

(A) June 10, 1996, for landfills that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction on or after May 30, 1991, but before March 12, 1996, or

(B) Ninety days after the date of commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction for landfills that commence construction, modification, or reconstruction on or after March 12, 1996.

(ii) If the estimated NMOC emission rate as reported in the annual report to the Administrator is less than 50 megagrams per year in each of the next 5 consecutive years, the owner or operator may elect to submit an estimate of the NMOC emission rate for the next 5-year period in lieu of the annual report. This estimate shall include the current amount of solid waste-in-place and the estimated waste acceptance rate for each year of the 5 years for which an NMOC emission rate is estimated. All data and calculations upon which this estimate is based shall be provided to the Administrator. This estimate shall be revised at least once every 5 years. If the actual waste acceptance rate exceeds the estimated waste acceptance rate in any year reported in the 5-year estimate, a revised 5-year estimate shall be submitted to the Administrator. The revised estimate shall cover the 5-year period beginning with the year in which the actual waste acceptance rate exceeded the estimated waste acceptance rate.

(2) The NMOC emission rate report shall include all the data, calculations, sample reports and measurements used to estimate the annual or 5-year emissions.

(3) Each owner or operator subject to the requirements of this subpart is exempted from the requirements of paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section, after the installation of a collection and control system in compliance with §60.752(b)(2), during such time as the collection and control system is in operation and in compliance with §§60.753 and 60.755.

(c) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of §60.752(b)(2)(i) shall submit a collection and control system design plan to the Administrator within 1 year of the first report required under paragraph (b) of this section in which the emission rate equals or exceeds 50 megagrams per year, except as follows:

(1) If the owner or operator elects to recalculate the NMOC emission rate after Tier 2 NMOC sampling and analysis as provided in §60.754(a)(3) and the resulting rate is less than 50 megagrams per year, annual periodic reporting shall be resumed, using the Tier 2 determined site-specific NMOC concentration, until the calculated emission rate is equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year or the landfill is closed. The revised NMOC emission rate report, with the recalculated emission rate based on NMOC sampling and analysis, shall be submitted within 180 days of the first calculated exceedance of 50 megagrams per year.

(2) If the owner or operator elects to recalculate the NMOC emission rate after determining a site-specific methane generation rate constant (k), as provided in Tier 3 in §60.754(a)(4), and the resulting NMOC emission rate is less than 50 Mg/yr, annual periodic reporting shall be resumed. The resulting site-specific methane generation rate constant (k) shall be used in the emission rate calculation until such time as the emissions rate calculation results in an exceedance. The revised NMOC emission rate report based on the provisions of §60.754(a)(4) and the resulting site-specific methane generation rate constant (k) shall be submitted to the Administrator within 1 year of the first calculated emission rate exceeding 50 megagrams per year.

(d) Each owner or operator of a controlled landfill shall submit a closure report to the Administrator within 30 days of waste acceptance cessation. The Administrator may request additional information as may be necessary to verify that permanent closure has taken place in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 258.60. If a closure report has been submitted to the Administrator, no additional wastes may be placed into the landfill without filing a notification of modification as described under §60.7(a)(4).

(e) Each owner or operator of a controlled landfill shall submit an equipment removal report to the Administrator 30 days prior to removal or cessation of operation of the control equipment.

(1) The equipment removal report shall contain all of the following items:

(i) A copy of the closure report submitted in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section;

(ii) A copy of the initial performance test report demonstrating that the 15 year minimum control period has expired; and

(iii) Dated copies of three successive NMOC emission rate reports demonstrating that the landfill is no longer producing 50 megagrams or greater of NMOC per year.

(2) The Administrator may request such additional information as may be necessary to verify that all of the conditions for removal in §60.752(b)(2)(v) have been met.

(f) Each owner or operator of a landfill seeking to comply with §60.752(b)(2) using an active collection system designed in accordance with §60.752(b)(2)(ii) shall submit to the Administrator annual reports of the recorded information in (f)(1) through (f)(6) of this paragraph. The initial annual report shall be submitted within 180 days of installation and start-up of the collection and control system, and shall include the initial performance test report required under §60.8. For enclosed combustion devices and flares, reportable exceedances are defined under §60.758(c).

(1) Value and length of time for exceedance of applicable parameters monitored under §60.756(a), (b), (c), and (d).

(2) Description and duration of all periods when the gas stream is diverted from the control device through a bypass line or the indication of bypass flow as specified under §60.756.

(3) Description and duration of all periods when the control device was not operating for a period exceeding 1 hour and length of time the control device was not operating.

(4) All periods when the collection system was not operating in excess of 5 days.

(5) The location of each exceedance of the 500 parts per million methane concentration as provided in §60.753(d) and the concentration recorded at each location for which an exceedance was recorded in the previous month.

(6) The date of installation and the location of each well or collection system expansion added pursuant to paragraphs (a)(3), (b), and (c)(4) of §60.755.

(g) Each owner or operator seeking to comply with §60.752(b)(2)(iii) shall include the following information with the initial performance test report required under §60.8:

(1) A diagram of the collection system showing collection system positioning including all wells, horizontal collectors, surface collectors, or other gas extraction devices, including the locations of any areas excluded from collection and the proposed sites for the future collection system expansion;

(2) The data upon which the sufficient density of wells, horizontal collectors, surface collectors, or other gas extraction devices and the gas mover equipment sizing are based;

(3) The documentation of the presence of asbestos or nondegradable material for each area from which collection wells have been excluded based on the presence of asbestos or nondegradable material;

(4) The sum of the gas generation flow rates for all areas from which collection wells have been excluded based on nonproductivity and the calculations of gas generation flow rate for each excluded area; and

(5) The provisions for increasing gas mover equipment capacity with increased gas generation flow rate, if the present gas mover equipment is inadequate to move the maximum flow rate expected over the life of the landfill; and

(6) The provisions for the control of off-site migration.

[61 FR 9919, Mar. 12, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 32752, June 16, 1998; 65 FR 18909, Apr. 10, 2000]

§ 60.758 Recordkeeping requirements.

(a) Except as provided in §60.752(b)(2)(i)(B), each owner or operator of an MSW landfill subject to the provisions of §60.752(b) shall keep for at least 5 years up-to-date, readily accessible, on-site records of the design capacity report which triggered §60.752(b), the current amount of solid waste in-place, and the year-by-year waste acceptance rate. Off-site records may be maintained if they are retrievable within 4 hours. Either paper copy or electronic formats are acceptable.

(b) Except as provided in §60.752(b)(2)(i)(B), each owner or operator of a controlled landfill shall keep up-to-date, readily accessible records for the life of the control equipment of the data listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(4) of this section as measured during the initial performance test or compliance determination. Records of subsequent tests or monitoring shall be maintained for a minimum of 5 years. Records of the control device vendor specifications shall be maintained until removal.

(1) Where an owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart seeks to demonstrate compliance with §60.752(b)(2)(ii):

(i) The maximum expected gas generation flow rate as calculated in §60.755(a)(1). The owner or operator may use another method to determine the maximum gas generation flow rate, if the method has been approved by the Administrator.

(ii) The density of wells, horizontal collectors, surface collectors, or other gas extraction devices determined using the procedures specified in §60.759(a)(1).

(2) Where an owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart seeks to demonstrate compliance with §60.752(b)(2)(iii) through use of an enclosed combustion device other than a boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity equal to or greater than 44 megawatts:

(i) The average combustion temperature measured at least every 15 minutes and averaged over the same time period of the performance test.

(ii) The percent reduction of NMOC determined as specified in §60.752(b)(2)(iii)(B) achieved by the control device.

(3) Where an owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart seeks to demonstrate compliance with §60.752(b)(2)(iii)(B)(1) through use of a boiler or process heater of any size: a description of the location at which the collected gas vent stream is introduced into the boiler or process heater over the same time period of the performance testing.

(4) Where an owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart seeks to demonstrate compliance with §60.752(b)(2)(iii)(A) through use of an open flare, the flare type (i.e., steam-assisted, air-assisted, or nonassisted), all visible emission readings, heat content determination, flow rate or bypass flow rate measurements, and exit velocity determinations made during the performance test as specified in §60.18; continuous records of the flare pilot flame or flare flame monitoring and records of all periods of operations during which the pilot flame of the flare flame is absent.

(c) Except as provided in §60.752(b)(2)(i)(B), each owner or operator of a controlled landfill subject to the provisions of this subpart shall keep for 5 years up-to-date, readily accessible continuous records of the equipment operating parameters specified to be monitored in §60.756 as well as up-to-date, readily accessible records for periods of operation during which the parameter boundaries established during the most recent performance test are exceeded.

(1) The following constitute exceedances that shall be recorded and reported under §60.757(f):

(i) For enclosed combustors except for boilers and process heaters with design heat input capacity of 44 megawatts (150 million British thermal unit per hour) or greater, all 3-hour periods of operation during which the average combustion temperature was more than 28 oC below the average combustion temperature during the most recent performance test at which compliance with §60.752(b)(2)(iii) was determined.

(ii) For boilers or process heaters, whenever there is a change in the location at which the vent stream is introduced into the flame zone as required under paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

(2) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall keep up-to-date, readily accessible continuous records of the indication of flow to the control device or the indication of bypass flow or records of monthly inspections of car-seals or lock-and-key configurations used to seal bypass lines, specified under §60.756.

(3) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart who uses a boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity of 44 megawatts or greater to comply with §60.752(b)(2)(iii) shall keep an up-to-date, readily accessible record of all periods of operation of the boiler or process heater. (Examples of such records could include records of steam use, fuel use, or monitoring data collected pursuant to other State, local, Tribal, or Federal regulatory requirements.)

(4) Each owner or operator seeking to comply with the provisions of this subpart by use of an open flare shall keep up-to-date, readily accessible continuous records of the flame or flare pilot flame monitoring specified under §60.756(c), and up-to-date, readily accessible records of all periods of operation in which the flame or flare pilot flame is absent.

(d) Except as provided in §60.752(b)(2)(i)(B), each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall keep for the life of the collection system an up-to-date, readily accessible plot map showing each existing and planned collector in the system and providing a unique identification location label for each collector.

(1) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall keep up-to-date, readily accessible records of the installation date and location of all newly installed collectors as specified under §60.755(b).

(2) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall keep readily accessible documentation of the nature, date of deposition, amount, and location of asbestos-containing or nondegradable waste excluded from collection as provided in §60.759(a)(3)(i) as well as any nonproductive areas excluded from collection as provided in §60.759(a)(3)(ii).

(e) Except as provided in §60.752(b)(2)(i)(B), each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall keep for at least 5 years up-to-date, readily accessible records of all collection and control system exceedances of the operational standards in §60.753, the reading in the subsequent month whether or not the second reading is an exceedance, and the location of each exceedance.

(f) Landfill owners or operators who convert design capacity from volume to mass or mass to volume to demonstrate that landfill design capacity is less than 2.5 million megagrams or 2.5 million cubic meters, as provided in the definition of "design capacity", shall keep readily accessible, on-site records of the annual recalculation of site-specific density, design capacity, and the supporting documentation. Off-site records may be maintained if they are retrievable within 4 hours. Either paper copy or electronic formats are acceptable.

[61 FR 9919, Mar. 12, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 32752, June 16, 1998; 65 FR 18909, Apr. 10, 2000]

§ 60.759 Specifications for active collection systems.

(a) Each owner or operator seeking to comply with §60.752(b)(2)(i) shall site active collection wells, horizontal collectors, surface collectors, or other extraction devices at a sufficient density throughout all gas producing areas using the following procedures unless alternative procedures have been approved by the Administrator as provided in §60.752(b)(2)(i)(C) and (D):

(1) The collection devices within the interior and along the perimeter areas shall be certified to achieve comprehensive control of surface gas emissions by a professional engineer. The following issues shall be addressed in the design: depths of refuse, refuse gas generation rates and flow characteristics, cover properties, gas system expandibility, leachate and condensate management, accessibility, compatibility with filling operations, integration with closure end use, air intrusion control, corrosion resistance, fill settlement, and resistance to the refuse decomposition heat.

(2) The sufficient density of gas collection devices determined in paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall address landfill gas migration issues and augmentation of the collection system through the use of active or passive systems at the landfill perimeter or exterior.

(3) The placement of gas collection devices determined in paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall control all gas producing areas, except as provided by paragraphs (a)(3)(i) and (a)(3)(ii) of this section.

(i) Any segregated area of asbestos or nondegradable material may be excluded from collection if documented as provided under §60.758(d). The documentation shall provide the nature, date of deposition, location and amount of asbestos or nondegradable material deposited in the area, and shall be provided to the Administrator upon request.

(ii) Any nonproductive area of the landfill may be excluded from control, provided that the total of all excluded areas can be shown to contribute less than 1 percent of the total amount of NMOC emissions from the landfill. The amount, location, and age of the material shall be documented and provided to the Administrator upon request. A separate NMOC emissions estimate shall be made for each section proposed for exclusion, and the sum of all such sections shall be compared to the NMOC emissions estimate for the entire landfill. Emissions from each section shall be computed using the following equation:

$$Q_i = 2 k L_o M_i (e^{-kt_i}) (C_{NMOC}) (3.6 \times 10^{-9})$$

where,

Q_i = NMOC emission rate from the i^{th} section, megagrams per year

k = methane generation rate constant, year^{-1}

L_o = methane generation potential, cubic meters per megagram solid waste

M_i = mass of the degradable solid waste in the i^{th} section, megagram

t_i = age of the solid waste in the i^{th} section, years

C_{NMOC} = concentration of nonmethane organic compounds, parts per million by volume

3.6×10^{-9} = conversion factor

(iii) The values for k and C_{NMOC} determined in field testing shall be used if field testing has been performed in determining the NMOC emission rate or the radii of influence (this distance from the well center to a point in the landfill where the pressure gradient applied by the blower or compressor approaches zero). If field testing has not been performed, the default values for k , L_o and C_{NMOC} provided in §60.754(a)(1) or the alternative values from §60.754(a)(5) shall be used. The mass of nondegradable solid waste contained within the given section may be subtracted from the total mass of the section when estimating emissions provided the nature, location, age, and amount of the nondegradable material is documented as provided in paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section.

(b) Each owner or operator seeking to comply with §60.752(b)(2)(i)(A) shall construct the gas collection devices using the following equipment or procedures:

(1) The landfill gas extraction components shall be constructed of polyvinyl chloride (PVC), high density polyethylene (HDPE) pipe, fiberglass, stainless steel, or other nonporous corrosion resistant material of suitable dimensions to: convey projected amounts of gases; withstand installation, static, and settlement forces; and withstand planned overburden or traffic loads. The collection system shall extend as necessary to comply with emission and migration standards. Collection devices such as wells and horizontal collectors shall be perforated to allow gas entry without head loss sufficient to impair performance across the intended extent of control. Perforations shall be situated with regard to the need to prevent excessive air infiltration.

(2) Vertical wells shall be placed so as not to endanger underlying liners and shall address the occurrence of water within the landfill. Holes and trenches constructed for piped wells and horizontal collectors shall be of sufficient cross-section so as to allow for their proper construction and completion including, for example, centering of pipes and placement of gravel backfill. Collection devices shall be designed so as not to allow indirect short circuiting of air into the cover or refuse into the collection system or gas into the air. Any gravel used around pipe perforations should be of a dimension so as not to penetrate or block perforations.

(3) Collection devices may be connected to the collection header pipes below or above the landfill surface. The connector assembly shall include a positive closing throttle valve, any necessary seals and couplings, access couplings and at least one sampling port. The collection devices shall be constructed of PVC, HDPE, fiberglass, stainless steel, or other nonporous material of suitable thickness.

(c) Each owner or operator seeking to comply with §60.752(b)(2)(i)(A) shall convey the landfill gas to a control system in compliance with §60.752(b)(2)(iii) through the collection header pipe(s). The gas mover equipment shall be sized to handle the maximum gas generation flow rate expected over the intended use period of the gas moving equipment using the following procedures:

(1) For existing collection systems, the flow data shall be used to project the maximum flow rate. If no flow data exists, the procedures in paragraph (c)(2) of this section shall be used.

(2) For new collection systems, the maximum flow rate shall be in accordance with §60.755(a)(1).

[61 FR 9919, Mar. 12, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 32753, June 16, 1998; 64 FR 9262, Feb. 24, 1999; 65 FR 18909, Apr. 10, 2000]

Attachment B – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Asbestos [40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M] [326 IAC 14-1]

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	Rumpke of Indiana, LLC - Medora Sanitary Landfill
Source Location:	546 County Road 870 West, Medora, IN 47260
County:	Jackson
SIC Code:	4953
Permit Renewal No.:	T071-28808-00038
Permit Reviewer:	Kimberley Malley

NESHAP [40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M]

Subpart M—National Emission Standard for Asbestos

§ 61.140 Applicability.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to those sources specified in §§61.142 through 61.151, 61.154, and 61.155.

[55 FR 48414, Nov. 20, 1990]

§ 61.141 Definitions.

All terms that are used in this subpart and are not defined below are given the same meaning as in the Act and in subpart A of this part.

Active waste disposal site means any disposal site other than an inactive site.

Adequately wet means sufficiently mix or penetrate with liquid to prevent the release of particulates. If visible emissions are observed coming from asbestos-containing material, then that material has not been adequately wetted. However, the absence of visible emissions is not sufficient evidence of being adequately wet.

Asbestos means the asbestiform varieties of serpentinite (chrysotile), riebeckite (crocidolite), cummingtonite-grunerite, anthophyllite, and actinolite-tremolite.

Asbestos-containing waste materials means mill tailings or any waste that contains commercial asbestos and is generated by a source subject to the provisions of this subpart. This term includes filters from control devices, friable asbestos waste material, and bags or other similar packaging contaminated with commercial asbestos. As applied to demolition and renovation operations, this term also includes regulated asbestos-containing material waste and materials contaminated with asbestos including disposable equipment and clothing.

Asbestos mill means any facility engaged in converting, or in any intermediate step in converting, asbestos ore into commercial asbestos. Outside storage of asbestos material is not considered a part of the asbestos mill.

Asbestos tailings means any solid waste that contains asbestos and is a product of asbestos mining or milling operations.

Asbestos waste from control devices means any waste material that contains asbestos and is collected by a pollution control device.

Category I nonfriable asbestos-containing material (ACM) means asbestos-containing packings, gaskets, resilient floor covering, and asphalt roofing products containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the method specified in appendix E, subpart E, 40 CFR part 763, section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy.

Category II nonfriable ACM means any material, excluding Category I nonfriable ACM, containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the methods specified in appendix E, subpart E, 40 CFR part 763, section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

Commercial asbestos means any material containing asbestos that is extracted from ore and has value because of its asbestos content.

Cutting means to penetrate with a sharp-edged instrument and includes sawing, but does not include shearing, slicing, or punching.

Demolition means the wrecking or taking out of any load-supporting structural member of a facility together with any related handling operations or the intentional burning of any facility.

Emergency renovation operation means a renovation operation that was not planned but results from a sudden, unexpected event that, if not immediately attended to, presents a safety or public health hazard, is necessary to protect equipment from damage, or is necessary to avoid imposing an unreasonable financial burden. This term includes operations necessitated by nonroutine failures of equipment.

Fabricating means any processing (e.g., cutting, sawing, drilling) of a manufactured product that contains commercial asbestos, with the exception of processing at temporary sites (field fabricating) for the construction or restoration of facilities. In the case of friction products, fabricating includes bonding, debonding, grinding, sawing, drilling, or other similar operations performed as part of fabricating.

Facility means any institutional, commercial, public, industrial, or residential structure, installation, or building (including any structure, installation, or building containing condominiums or individual dwelling units operated as a residential cooperative, but excluding residential buildings having four or fewer dwelling units); any ship; and any active or inactive waste disposal site. For purposes of this definition, any building, structure, or installation that contains a loft used as a dwelling is not considered a residential structure, installation, or building. Any structure, installation or building that was previously subject to this subpart is not excluded, regardless of its current use or function.

Facility component means any part of a facility including equipment.

Friable asbestos material means any material containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the method specified in appendix E, subpart E, 40 CFR part 763, section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy, that, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. If the asbestos content is less than 10 percent as determined by a method other than point counting by polarized light microscopy (PLM), verify the asbestos content by point counting using PLM.

Fugitive source means any source of emissions not controlled by an air pollution control device.

Glove bag means a sealed compartment with attached inner gloves used for the handling of asbestos-containing materials. Properly installed and used, glove bags provide a small work area enclosure typically used for small-scale asbestos stripping operations. Information on glove-bag installation, equipment and supplies, and work practices is contained in the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA's) final rule on occupational exposure to asbestos (appendix G to 29 CFR 1926.58).

Grinding means to reduce to powder or small fragments and includes mechanical chipping or drilling.

In poor condition means the binding of the material is losing its integrity as indicated by peeling, cracking, or crumbling of the material.

Inactive waste disposal site means any disposal site or portion of it where additional asbestos-containing waste material has not been deposited within the past year.

Installation means any building or structure or any group of buildings or structures at a single demolition or renovation site that are under the control of the same owner or operator (or owner or operator under common control).

Leak-tight means that solids or liquids cannot escape or spill out. It also means dust-tight.

Malfunction means any sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or of a process to operate in a normal or usual manner so that emissions of asbestos are increased. Failures of equipment shall not be considered malfunctions if they are caused in any way by poor maintenance, careless operation, or any other preventable upset conditions, equipment breakdown, or process failure.

Manufacturing means the combining of commercial asbestos—or, in the case of woven friction products, the combining of textiles containing commercial asbestos—with any other material(s), including commercial asbestos, and the processing of this combination into a product. Chlorine production is considered a part of manufacturing.

Natural barrier means a natural object that effectively precludes or deters access. Natural barriers include physical obstacles such as cliffs, lakes or other large bodies of water, deep and wide ravines, and mountains. Remoteness by itself is not a natural barrier.

Nonfriable asbestos-containing material means any material containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the method specified in appendix E, subpart E, 40 CFR part 763, section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy, that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

Nonscheduled renovation operation means a renovation operation necessitated by the routine failure of equipment, which is expected to occur within a given period based on past operating experience, but for which an exact date cannot be predicted.

Outside air means the air outside buildings and structures, including, but not limited to, the air under a bridge or in an open air ferry dock.

Owner or operator of a demolition or renovation activity means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises the facility being demolished or renovated or any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises the demolition or renovation operation, or both.

Particulate asbestos material means finely divided particles of asbestos or material containing asbestos.

Planned renovation operations means a renovation operation, or a number of such operations, in which some RACM will be removed or stripped within a given period of time and that can be predicted. Individual nonscheduled operations are included if a number of such operations can be predicted to occur during a given period of time based on operating experience.

Regulated asbestos-containing material (RACM) means (a) Friable asbestos material, (b) Category I nonfriable ACM that has become friable, (c) Category I nonfriable ACM that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading, or (d) Category II nonfriable ACM that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of demolition or renovation operations regulated by this subpart.

Remove means to take out RACM or facility components that contain or are covered with RACM from any facility.

Renovation means altering a facility or one or more facility components in any way, including the stripping or removal of RACM from a facility component. Operations in which load-supporting structural members are wrecked or taken out are demolitions.

Resilient floor covering means asbestos-containing floor tile, including asphalt and vinyl floor tile, and sheet vinyl floor covering containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using polarized light microscopy according to the method specified in appendix E, subpart E, 40 CFR part 763, section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy.

Roadways means surfaces on which vehicles travel. This term includes public and private highways, roads, streets, parking areas, and driveways.

Strip means to take off RACM from any part of a facility or facility components.

Structural member means any load-supporting member of a facility, such as beams and load supporting walls; or any nonload-supporting member, such as ceilings and nonload-supporting walls.

Visible emissions means any emissions, which are visually detectable without the aid of instruments, coming from RACM or asbestos-containing waste material, or from any asbestos milling, manufacturing, or fabricating operation. This does not include condensed, uncombined water vapor.

Waste generator means any owner or operator of a source covered by this subpart whose act or process produces asbestos-containing waste material.

Waste shipment record means the shipping document, required to be originated and signed by the waste generator, used to track and substantiate the disposition of asbestos-containing waste material.

Working day means Monday through Friday and includes holidays that fall on any of the days Monday through Friday.

§ 61.142 Standard for asbestosmills.

(a) Each owner or operator of an asbestos mill shall either discharge no visible emissions to the outside air from that asbestos mill, including fugitive sources, or use the methods specified by §61.152 to clean emissions containing particulate asbestos material before they escape to, or are vented to, the outside air.

(b) Each owner or operator of an asbestos mill shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Monitor each potential source of asbestos emissions from any part of the mill facility, including air cleaning devices, process equipment, and buildings that house equipment for material processing and handling, at least once each day, during daylight hours, for visible emissions to the outside air during periods of operation. The monitoring shall be by visual observation of at least 15 seconds duration per source of emissions.

(2) Inspect each air cleaning device at least once each week for proper operation and for changes that signal the potential for malfunction, including, to the maximum extent possible without dismantling other than opening the device, the presence of tears, holes, and abrasions in filter bags and for dust deposits on the clean side of bags. For air cleaning devices that cannot be inspected on a weekly basis according to this paragraph, submit to the Administrator, and revise as necessary, a written maintenance plan to include, at a minimum, the following:

(i) Maintenance schedule.

(ii) Recordkeeping plan.

(3) Maintain records of the results of visible emissions monitoring and air cleaning device inspections using a format similar to that shown in Figures 1 and 2 and include the following:

(i) Date and time of each inspection.

(ii) Presence or absence of visible emissions.

(iii) Condition of fabric filters, including presence of any tears, holes, and abrasions.

(iv) Presence of dust deposits on clean side of fabric filters.

(v) Brief description of corrective actions taken, including date and time.

(vi) Daily hours of operation for each air cleaning device.

(4) Furnish upon request, and make available at the affected facility during normal business hours for inspection by the Administrator, all records required under this section.

(5) Retain a copy of all monitoring and inspection records for at least 2 years.

(6) Submit semiannually a copy of visible emission monitoring records to the Administrator if visible emissions occurred during the report period. Semiannual reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the six-month period.

61.143 Standard for roadways.

No person may construct or maintain a roadway with asbestos tailings or asbestos-containing waste material on that roadway, unless, for asbestos tailings.

(a) It is a temporary roadway on an area of asbestos ore deposits (asbestos mine): or

(b) It is a temporary roadway at an active asbestos mill site and is encapsulated with a resinous or bituminous binder. The encapsulated road surface must be maintained at a minimum frequency of once per year to prevent dust emissions; or

(c) It is encapsulated in asphalt concrete meeting the specifications contained in section 401 of Standard Specifications for Construction of Roads and Bridges on Federal Highway Projects, FP-85, 1985, or their equivalent.

[55 FR 48419, Nov. 20, 1990; 56 FR 1669, Jan. 16, 1991]

§ 61.144 Standard for manufacturing.

(a) *Applicability.* This section applies to the following manufacturing operations using commercial asbestos.

(1) The manufacture of cloth, cord, wicks, tubing, tape, twine, rope, thread, yarn, roving, lap, or other textile materials.

(2) The manufacture of cement products.

(3) The manufacture of fireproofing and insulating materials.

(4) The manufacture of friction products.

(5) The manufacture of paper, millboard, and felt.

(6) The manufacture of floor tile.

(7) The manufacture of paints, coatings, caulks, adhesives, and sealants.

(8) The manufacture of plastics and rubber materials.

(9) The manufacture of chlorine utilizing asbestos diaphragm technology.

(10) The manufacture of shotgun shell wads.

(11) The manufacture of asphalt concrete.

(b) *Standard.* Each owner or operator of any of the manufacturing operations to which this section applies shall either:

(1) Discharge no visible emissions to the outside air from these operations or from any building or structure in which they are conducted or from any other fugitive sources; or

(2) Use the methods specified by §61.152 to clean emissions from these operations containing particulate asbestos material before they escape to, or are vented to, the outside air.

(3) Monitor each potential source of asbestos emissions from any part of the manufacturing facility, including air cleaning devices, process equipment, and buildings housing material processing and handling equipment, at least once each day during daylight hours for visible emissions to the outside air during periods of operation. The monitoring shall be by visual observation of at least 15 seconds duration per source of emissions.

(4) Inspect each air cleaning device at least once each week for proper operation and for changes that signal the potential for malfunctions, including, to the maximum extent possible without dismantling other than opening the device, the presence of tears, holes, and abrasions in filter bags and for dust deposits on the clean side of bags. For air cleaning devices that cannot be inspected on a weekly basis according to this paragraph, submit to the Administrator, and revise as necessary, a written maintenance plan to include, at a minimum, the following:

(i) Maintenance schedule.

(ii) Recordkeeping plan.

(5) Maintain records of the results of visible emission monitoring and air cleaning device inspections using a format similar to that shown in Figures 1 and 2 and include the following.

(i) Date and time of each inspection.

(ii) Presence or absence of visible emissions.

(iii) Condition of fabric filters, including presence of any tears, holes and abrasions.

(iv) Presence of dust deposits on clean side of fabric filters.

(v) Brief description of corrective actions taken, including date and time.

(vi) Daily hours of operation for each air cleaning device.

(6) Furnish upon request, and make available at the affected facility during normal business hours for inspection by the Administrator, all records required under this section.

(7) Retain a copy of all monitoring and inspection records for at least 2 years.

(8) Submit semiannually a copy of the visible emission monitoring records to the Administrator if visible emission occurred during the report period. Semiannual reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the six-month period.

[49 FR 13661, Apr. 5, 1984, as amended at 55 FR 48419, Nov. 20, 1990; 56 FR 1669, Jan. 16, 1991; 64 FR 7467, Feb. 12, 1999]

§ 61.145 Standard for demolition and renovation.

(a) *Applicability.* To determine which requirements of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section apply to the owner or operator of a demolition or renovation activity and prior to the commencement of the demolition or renovation, thoroughly inspect the affected facility or part of the facility where the demolition or renovation operation will occur for the presence of asbestos, including Category I and Category II nonfriable ACM. The requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section apply to each owner or operator of a demolition or renovation activity, including the removal of RACM as follows:

(1) In a facility being demolished, all the requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section apply, except as provided in paragraph (a)(3) of this section, if the combined amount of RACM is

(i) At least 80 linear meters (260 linear feet) on pipes or at least 15 square meters (160 square feet) on other facility components, or

(ii) At least 1 cubic meter (35 cubic feet) off facility components where the length or area could not be measured previously.

(2) In a facility being demolished, only the notification requirements of paragraphs (b)(1), (2), (3)(i) and (iv), and (4)(i) through (vii) and (4)(ix) and (xvi) of this section apply, if the combined amount of RACM is

(i) Less than 80 linear meters (260 linear feet) on pipes and less than 15 square meters (160 square feet) on other facility components, and

(ii) Less than one cubic meter (35 cubic feet) off facility components where the length or area could not be measured previously or there is no asbestos.

(3) If the facility is being demolished under an order of a State or local government agency, issued because the facility is structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse, only the requirements of paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3)(iii), (b)(4) (except (b)(4)(viii)), (b)(5), and (c)(4) through (c)(9) of this section apply.

(4) In a facility being renovated, including any individual nonscheduled renovation operation, all the requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section apply if the combined amount of RACM to be stripped, removed, dislodged, cut, drilled, or similarly disturbed is

(i) At least 80 linear meters (260 linear feet) on pipes or at least 15 square meters (160 square feet) on other facility components, or

(ii) At least 1 cubic meter (35 cubic feet) off facility components where the length or area could not be measured previously.

(iii) To determine whether paragraph (a)(4) of this section applies to planned renovation operations involving individual nonscheduled operations, predict the combined additive amount of RACM to be removed or stripped during a calendar year of January 1 through December 31.

(iv) To determine whether paragraph (a)(4) of this section applies to emergency renovation operations, estimate the combined amount of RACM to be removed or stripped as a result of the sudden, unexpected event that necessitated the renovation.

(5) Owners or operators of demolition and renovation operations are exempt from the requirements of §§61.05(a), 61.07, and 61.09.

(b) *Notification requirements.* Each owner or operator of a demolition or renovation activity to which this section applies shall:

(1) Provide the Administrator with written notice of intention to demolish or renovate. Delivery of the notice by U.S. Postal Service, commercial delivery service, or hand delivery is acceptable.

(2) Update notice, as necessary, including when the amount of asbestos affected changes by at least 20 percent.

(3) Postmark or deliver the notice as follows:

(i) At least 10 working days before asbestos stripping or removal work or any other activity begins (such as site preparation that would break up, dislodge or similarly disturb asbestos material), if the operation is described in paragraphs (a) (1) and (4) (except (a)(4)(iii) and (a)(4)(iv)) of this section. If the operation is as described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, notification is required 10 working days before demolition begins.

(ii) At least 10 working days before the end of the calendar year preceding the year for which notice is being given for renovations described in paragraph (a)(4)(iii) of this section.

(iii) As early as possible before, but not later than, the following working day if the operation is a demolition ordered according to paragraph (a)(3) of this section or, if the operation is a renovation described in paragraph (a)(4)(iv) of this section.

(iv) For asbestos stripping or removal work in a demolition or renovation operation, described in paragraphs (a) (1) and (4) (except (a)(4)(iii) and (a)(4)(iv)) of this section, and for a demolition described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, that will begin on a date other than the one contained in the original notice, notice of the new start date must be provided to the Administrator as follows:

(A) When the asbestos stripping or removal operation or demolition operation covered by this paragraph will begin after the date contained in the notice,

(1) Notify the Administrator of the new start date by telephone as soon as possible before the original start date, and

(2) Provide the Administrator with a written notice of the new start date as soon as possible before, and no later than, the original start date. Delivery of the updated notice by the U.S. Postal Service, commercial delivery service, or hand delivery is acceptable.

(B) When the asbestos stripping or removal operation or demolition operation covered by this paragraph will begin on a date earlier than the original start date,

(1) Provide the Administrator with a written notice of the new start date at least 10 working days before asbestos stripping or removal work begins.

(2) For demolitions covered by paragraph (a)(2) of this section, provide the Administrator written notice of a new start date at least 10 working days before commencement of demolition. Delivery of updated notice by U.S. Postal Service, commercial delivery service, or hand delivery is acceptable.

(C) In no event shall an operation covered by this paragraph begin on a date other than the date contained in the written notice of the new start date.

(4) Include the following in the notice:

(i) An indication of whether the notice is the original or a revised notification.

(ii) Name, address, and telephone number of both the facility owner and operator and the asbestos removal contractor owner or operator.

(iii) Type of operation: demolition or renovation.

(iv) Description of the facility or affected part of the facility including the size (square meters [square feet] and number of floors), age, and present and prior use of the facility.

(v) Procedure, including analytical methods, employed to detect the presence of RACM and Category I and Category II nonfriable ACM.

(vi) Estimate of the approximate amount of RACM to be removed from the facility in terms of length of pipe in linear meters (linear feet), surface area in square meters (square feet) on other facility components, or volume in cubic meters (cubic feet) if off the facility components. Also, estimate the approximate amount of Category I and Category II nonfriable ACM in the affected part of the facility that will not be removed before demolition.

(vii) Location and street address (including building number or name and floor or room number, if appropriate), city, county, and state, of the facility being demolished or renovated.

(viii) Scheduled starting and completion dates of asbestos removal work (or any other activity, such as site preparation that would break up, dislodge, or similarly disturb asbestos material) in a demolition or renovation; planned renovation operations involving individual nonscheduled operations shall only include the beginning and ending dates of the report period as described in paragraph (a)(4)(iii) of this section.

(ix) Scheduled starting and completion dates of demolition or renovation.

(x) Description of planned demolition or renovation work to be performed and method(s) to be employed, including demolition or renovation techniques to be used and description of affected facility components.

(xi) Description of work practices and engineering controls to be used to comply with the requirements of this subpart, including asbestos removal and waste-handling emission control procedures.

(xii) Name and location of the waste disposal site where the asbestos-containing waste material will be deposited.

(xiii) A certification that at least one person trained as required by paragraph (c)(8) of this section will supervise the stripping and removal described by this notification. This requirement shall become effective 1 year after promulgation of this regulation.

(xiv) For facilities described in paragraph (a)(3) of this section, the name, title, and authority of the State or local government representative who has ordered the demolition, the date that the order was issued, and the date on which the demolition was ordered to begin. A copy of the order shall be attached to the notification.

(xv) For emergency renovations described in paragraph (a)(4)(iv) of this section, the date and hour that the emergency occurred, a description of the sudden, unexpected event, and an explanation of how the event caused an unsafe condition, or would cause equipment damage or an unreasonable financial burden.

(xvi) Description of procedures to be followed in the event that unexpected RACM is found or Category II nonfriable ACM becomes crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder.

(xvii) Name, address, and telephone number of the waste transporter.

(5) The information required in paragraph (b)(4) of this section must be reported using a form similar to that shown in Figure 3.

(c) *Procedures for asbestos emission control.* Each owner or operator of a demolition or renovation activity to whom this paragraph applies, according to paragraph (a) of this section, shall comply with the following procedures:

(1) Remove all RACM from a facility being demolished or renovated before any activity begins that would break up, dislodge, or similarly disturb the material or preclude access to the material for subsequent removal. RACM need not be removed before demolition if:

(i) It is Category I nonfriable ACM that is not in poor condition and is not friable.

(ii) It is on a facility component that is encased in concrete or other similarly hard material and is adequately wet whenever exposed during demolition; or

(iii) It was not accessible for testing and was, therefore, not discovered until after demolition began and, as a result of the demolition, the material cannot be safely removed. If not removed for safety reasons, the exposed RACM and any asbestos-contaminated debris must be treated as asbestos-containing waste material and adequately wet at all times until disposed of.

(iv) They are Category II nonfriable ACM and the probability is low that the materials will become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder during demolition.

(2) When a facility component that contains, is covered with, or is coated with RACM is being taken out of the facility as a unit or in sections:

(i) Adequately wet all RACM exposed during cutting or disjoining operations; and

(ii) Carefully lower each unit or section to the floor and to ground level, not dropping, throwing, sliding, or otherwise damaging or disturbing the RACM.

(3) When RACM is stripped from a facility component while it remains in place in the facility, adequately wet the RACM during the stripping operation.

(i) In renovation operations, wetting is not required if:

(A) The owner or operator has obtained prior written approval from the Administrator based on a written application that wetting to comply with this paragraph would unavoidably damage equipment or present a safety hazard; and

(B) The owner or operator uses of the following emission control methods:

(1) A local exhaust ventilation and collection system designed and operated to capture the particulate asbestos material produced by the stripping and removal of the asbestos materials. The system must exhibit no visible emissions to the outside air or be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements in §61.152.

(2) A glove-bag system designed and operated to contain the particulate asbestos material produced by the stripping of the asbestos materials.

(3) Leak-tight wrapping to contain all RACM prior to dismantlement.

(ii) In renovation operations where wetting would result in equipment damage or a safety hazard, and the methods allowed in paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section cannot be used, another method may be used after obtaining written approval from the Administrator based upon a determination that it is equivalent to wetting in controlling emissions or to the methods allowed in paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section.

(iii) A copy of the Administrator's written approval shall be kept at the worksite and made available for inspection.

(4) After a facility component covered with, coated with, or containing RACM has been taken out of the facility as a unit or in sections pursuant to paragraph (c)(2) of this section, it shall be stripped or contained in leak-tight wrapping, except as described in paragraph (c)(5) of this section. If stripped, either:

(i) Adequately wet the RACM during stripping; or

(ii) Use a local exhaust ventilation and collection system designed and operated to capture the particulate asbestos material produced by the stripping. The system must exhibit no visible emissions to the outside air or be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements in §61.152.

(5) For large facility components such as reactor vessels, large tanks, and steam generators, but not beams (which must be handled in accordance with paragraphs (c)(2), (3), and (4) of this section), the RACM is not required to be stripped if the following requirements are met:

(i) The component is removed, transported, stored, disposed of, or reused without disturbing or damaging the RACM.

(ii) The component is encased in a leak-tight wrapping.

(iii) The leak-tight wrapping is labeled according to §61.149(d)(1)(i), (ii), and (iii) during all loading and unloading operations and during storage.

(6) For all RACM, including material that has been removed or stripped:

(i) Adequately wet the material and ensure that it remains wet until collected and contained or treated in preparation for disposal in accordance with §61.150; and

(ii) Carefully lower the material to the ground and floor, not dropping, throwing, sliding, or otherwise damaging or disturbing the material.

(iii) Transport the material to the ground via leak-tight chutes or containers if it has been removed or stripped more than 50 feet above ground level and was not removed as units or in sections.

(iv) RACM contained in leak-tight wrapping that has been removed in accordance with paragraphs (c)(4) and (c)(3)(i)(B)(3) of this section need not be wetted.

(7) When the temperature at the point of wetting is below 0 °C (32 °F):

(i) The owner or operator need not comply with paragraph (c)(2)(i) and the wetting provisions of paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

(ii) The owner or operator shall remove facility components containing, coated with, or covered with RACM as units or in sections to the maximum extent possible.

(iii) During periods when wetting operations are suspended due to freezing temperatures, the owner or operator must record the temperature in the area containing the facility components at the beginning, middle, and end of each workday and keep daily temperature records available for inspection by the Administrator during normal business hours at the demolition or renovation site. The owner or operator shall retain the temperature records for at least 2 years.

(8) Effective 1 year after promulgation of this regulation, no RACM shall be stripped, removed, or otherwise handled or disturbed at a facility regulated by this section unless at least one on-site representative, such as a foreman or management-level person or other authorized representative, trained in the provisions of this regulation and the means of complying with them, is present. Every 2 years, the trained on-site individual shall receive refresher training in the provisions of this regulation. The required training shall include as a minimum: applicability; notifications; material identification; control procedures for removals including, at least, wetting, local exhaust ventilation, negative pressure enclosures, glove-bag procedures, and High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filters; waste disposal work practices; reporting and recordkeeping; and asbestos hazards and worker protection. Evidence that the required training has been completed shall be posted and made available for inspection by the Administrator at the demolition or renovation site.

(9) For facilities described in paragraph (a)(3) of this section, adequately wet the portion of the facility that contains RACM during the wrecking operation.

(10) If a facility is demolished by intentional burning, all RACM including Category I and Category II nonfriable ACM must be removed in accordance with the NESHAP before burning.

§ 61.146 Standard for spraying.

The owner or operator of an operation in which asbestos-containing materials are spray applied shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) For spray-on application on buildings, structures, pipes, and conduits, do not use material containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the method specified in appendix E, subpart E, 40 CFR part 763, section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) For spray-on application of materials that contain more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the method specified in appendix E, subpart E, 40 CFR part 763, section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy, on equipment and machinery, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section:

(1) Notify the Administrator at least 20 days before beginning the spraying operation. Include the following information in the notice:

(i) Name and address of owner or operator.

(ii) Location of spraying operation.

(iii) Procedures to be followed to meet the requirements of this paragraph.

(2) Discharge no visible emissions to the outside air from spray-on application of the asbestos-containing material or use the methods specified by §61.152 to clean emissions containing particulate asbestos material before they escape to, or are vented to, the outside air.

(c) The requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section do not apply to the spray-on application of materials where the asbestos fibers in the materials are encapsulated with a bituminous or resinous binder during spraying and the materials are not friable after drying.

(d) Owners or operators of sources subject to this paragraph are exempt from the requirements of §§61.05(a), 61.07 and 61.09.

[49 FR 13661, Apr. 5, 1984. Redesignated and amended at 55 FR 48424, Nov. 20, 1990; 60 FR 31920, June 19, 1995]

§ 61.147 Standard for fabricating.

(a) *Applicability.* This section applies to the following fabricating operations using commercial asbestos:

- (1) The fabrication of cement building products.
- (2) The fabrication of friction products, except those operations that primarily install asbestos friction materials on motor vehicles.
- (3) The fabrication of cement or silicate board for ventilation hoods; ovens; electrical panels; laboratory furniture, bulkheads, partitions, and ceilings for marine construction; and flow control devices for the molten metal industry.

(b) *Standard.* Each owner or operator of any of the fabricating operations to which this section applies shall either:

- (1) Discharge no visible emissions to the outside air from any of the operations or from any building or structure in which they are conducted or from any other fugitive sources; or
- (2) Use the methods specified by §61.152 to clean emissions containing particulate asbestos material before they escape to, or are vented to, the outside air.
- (3) Monitor each potential source of asbestos emissions from any part of the fabricating facility, including air cleaning devices, process equipment, and buildings that house equipment for material processing and handling, at least once each day, during daylight hours, for visible emissions to the outside air during periods of operation. The monitoring shall be by visual observation of at least 15 seconds duration per source of emissions.
- (4) Inspect each air cleaning device at least once each week for proper operation and for changes that signal the potential for malfunctions, including, to the maximum extent possible without dismantling other than opening the device, the presence of tears, holes, and abrasions in filter bags and for dust deposits on the clean side of bags. For air cleaning devices that cannot be inspected on a weekly basis according to this paragraph, submit to the Administrator, and revise as necessary, a written maintenance plan to include, at a minimum, the following:
 - (i) Maintenance schedule.
 - (ii) Recordkeeping plan.
- (5) Maintain records of the results of visible emission monitoring and air cleaning device inspections using a format similar to that shown in Figures 1 and 2 and include the following:
 - (i) Date and time of each inspection.
 - (ii) Presence or absence of visible emissions.
 - (iii) Condition of fabric filters, including presence of any tears, holes, and abrasions.
 - (iv) Presence of dust deposits on clean side of fabric filters.
 - (v) Brief description of corrective actions taken, including date and time.
 - (vi) Daily hours of operation for each air cleaning device.
- (6) Furnish upon request and make available at the affected facility during normal business hours for inspection by the Administrator, all records required under this section.
- (7) Retain a copy of all monitoring and inspection records for at least 2 years.
- (8) Submit semiannually a copy of the visible emission monitoring records to the Administrator if visible emission occurred during the report period. Semiannual reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the six-month period.

[49 FR 13661, Apr. 5, 1984. Redesignated and amended at 55 FR 48424, Nov. 20, 1991; 64 FR 7467, Feb. 12, 1999]

§ 61.148 Standard for insulating materials.

No owner or operator of a facility may install or reinstall on a facility component any insulating materials that contain commercial asbestos if the materials are either molded and friable or wet-applied and friable after drying. The provisions of this section do not apply to spray-applied insulating materials regulated under §61.146.

[55 FR 48424, Nov. 20, 1990]

§ 61.149 Standard for waste disposal for asbestos mills.

Each owner or operator of any source covered under the provisions of §61.142 shall:

- (a) Deposit all asbestos-containing waste material at a waste disposal site operated in accordance with the provisions of §61.154; and
- (b) Discharge no visible emissions to the outside air from the transfer of control device asbestos waste to the tailings conveyor, or use the methods specified by §61.152 to clean emissions containing particulate asbestos material before they escape to, or are vented to, the outside air. Dispose of the asbestos waste from control devices in accordance with §61.150(a) or paragraph (c) of this section; and
- (c) Discharge no visible emissions to the outside air during the collection, processing, packaging, or on-site transporting of any asbestos-containing waste material, or use one of the disposal methods specified in paragraphs (c) (1) or (2) of this section, as follows:
 - (1) Use a wetting agent as follows:
 - (i) Adequately mix all asbestos-containing waste material with a wetting agent recommended by the manufacturer of the agent to effectively wet dust and tailings, before depositing the material at a waste disposal site. Use the agent as recommended for the particular dust by the manufacturer of the agent.
 - (ii) Discharge no visible emissions to the outside air from the wetting operation or use the methods specified by §61.152 to clean emissions containing particulate asbestos material before they escape to, or are vented to, the outside air.
 - (iii) Wetting may be suspended when the ambient temperature at the waste disposal site is less than -9.5°C (15°F), as determined by an appropriate measurement method with an accuracy of $\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($\pm 2^{\circ}\text{F}$). During periods when wetting operations are suspended, the temperature must be recorded at least at hourly intervals, and records must be retained for at least 2 years in a form suitable for inspection.
 - (2) Use an alternative emission control and waste treatment method that has received prior written approval by the Administrator. To obtain approval for an alternative method, a written application must be submitted to the Administrator demonstrating that the following criteria are met:
 - (i) The alternative method will control asbestos emissions equivalent to currently required methods.
 - (ii) The suitability of the alternative method for the intended application.
 - (iii) The alternative method will not violate other regulations.
 - (iv) The alternative method will not result in increased water pollution, land pollution, or occupational hazards.
- (d) When waste is transported by vehicle to a disposal site:
 - (1) Mark vehicles used to transport asbestos-containing waste material during the loading and unloading of the waste so that the signs are visible. The markings must:
 - (i) Be displayed in such a manner and location that a person can easily read the legend.
 - (ii) Conform to the requirements for 51 cm x 36 cm (20 in x 14 in) upright format signs specified in 29 CFR 1910.145(d)(4) and this paragraph; and
 - (iii) Display the following legend in the lower panel with letter sizes and styles of a visibility at least equal to those specified in this paragraph.

Legend

DANGER

ASBESTOS DUST HAZARD

CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD

Authorized Personnel Only

Notation

2.5 cm (1 inch) Sans Serif, Gothic or Block

2.5 cm (1 inch) Sans Serif, Gothic or Block

1.9 cm (3/4inch) Sans Serif, Gothic or Block

14 Point Gothic

Spacing between any two lines must be a least equal to the height of the upper of the two lines.

(2) For off-site disposal, provide a copy of the waste shipment record, described in paragraph (e)(1) of this section, to the disposal site owner or operator at the same time as the asbestos-containing waste material is delivered to the disposal site.

(e) For all asbestos-containing waste material transported off the facility site:

(1) Maintain asbestos waste shipment records, using a form similar to that shown in Figure 4, and include the following information:

(i) The name, address, and telephone number of the waste generator.

(ii) The name and address of the local, State, or EPA Regional agency responsible for administering the asbestos NESHAP program.

(iii) The quantity of the asbestos-containing waste material in cubic meters (cubic yards).

(iv) The name and telephone number of the disposal site operator.

(v) The name and physical site location of the disposal site.

(vi) The date transported.

(vii) The name, address, and telephone number of the transporter(s).

(viii) A certification that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described by proper shipping name and are classified, packed, marked, and labeled, and are in all respects in proper condition for transport by highway according to applicable international and government regulations.

(2) For waste shipments where a copy of the waste shipment record, signed by the owner or operator of the designated disposal site, is not received by the waste generator within 35 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter, contact the transporter and/or the owner or operator of the designated disposal site to determine the status of the waste shipment.

(3) Report in writing to the local, State, or EPA Regional office responsible for administering the asbestos NESHAP program for the waste generator if a copy of the waste shipment record, signed by the owner or operator of the designated waste disposal site, is not received by the waste generator within 45 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter. Include in the report the following information:

(i) A copy of the waste shipment record for which a confirmation of delivery was not received, and

(ii) A cover letter signed by the waste generator explaining the efforts taken to locate the asbestos waste shipment and the results of those efforts.

(4) Retain a copy of all waste shipment records, including a copy of the waste shipment record signed by the owner or operator of the designated waste disposal site, for at least 2 years.

(f) Furnish upon request, and make available for inspection by the Administrator, all records required under this section.

§ 61.150 Standard for waste disposal for manufacturing, fabricating, demolition, renovation, and spraying operations.

Each owner or operator of any source covered under the provisions of §§61.144, 61.145, 61.146, and 61.147 shall comply with the following provisions:

(a) Discharge no visible emissions to the outside air during the collection, processing (including incineration), packaging, or transporting of any asbestos-containing waste material generated by the source, or use one of the emission control and waste treatment methods specified in paragraphs (a) (1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Adequately wet asbestos-containing waste material as follows:

(i) Mix control device asbestos waste to form a slurry; adequately wet other asbestos-containing waste material; and

(ii) Discharge no visible emissions to the outside air from collection, mixing, wetting, and handling operations, or use the methods specified by §61.152 to clean emissions containing particulate asbestos material before they escape to, or are vented to, the outside air; and

(iii) After wetting, seal all asbestos-containing waste material in leak-tight containers while wet; or, for materials that will not fit into containers without additional breaking, put materials into leak-tight wrapping; and

(iv) Label the containers or wrapped materials specified in paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of this section using warning labels specified by Occupational Safety and Health Standards of the Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) under 29 CFR 1910.1001(j)(4) or 1926.1101(k)(8). The labels shall be printed in letters of sufficient size and contrast so as to be readily visible and legible.

(v) For asbestos-containing waste material to be transported off the facility site, label containers or wrapped materials with the name of the waste generator and the location at which the waste was generated.

(2) Process asbestos-containing waste material into nonfriable forms as follows:

(i) Form all asbestos-containing waste material into nonfriable pellets or other shapes;

(ii) Discharge no visible emissions to the outside air from collection and processing operations, including incineration, or use the method specified by §61.152 to clean emissions containing particulate asbestos material before they escape to, or are vented to, the outside air.

(3) For facilities demolished where the RACM is not removed prior to demolition according to §§61.145(c)(1) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) or for facilities demolished according to §61.145(c)(9), adequately wet asbestos-containing waste material at all times after demolition and keep wet during handling and loading for transport to a disposal site. Asbestos-containing waste materials covered by this paragraph do not have to be sealed in leak-tight containers or wrapping but may be transported and disposed of in bulk.

(4) Use an alternative emission control and waste treatment method that has received prior approval by the Administrator according to the procedure described in §61.149(c)(2).

(5) As applied to demolition and renovation, the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section do not apply to Category I nonfriable ACM waste and Category II nonfriable ACM waste that did not become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder.

(b) All asbestos-containing waste material shall be deposited as soon as is practical by the waste generator at:

(1) A waste disposal site operated in accordance with the provisions of §61.154, or

(2) An EPA-approved site that converts RACM and asbestos-containing waste material into nonasbestos (asbestos-free) material according to the provisions of §61.155.

(3) The requirements of paragraph (b) of this section do not apply to Category I nonfriable ACM that is not RACM.

(c) Mark vehicles used to transport asbestos-containing waste material during the loading and unloading of waste so that the signs are visible. The markings must conform to the requirements of §§61.149(d)(1) (i), (ii), and (iii).

(d) For all asbestos-containing waste material transported off the facility site:

(1) Maintain waste shipment records, using a form similar to that shown in Figure 4, and include the following information:

(i) The name, address, and telephone number of the waste generator.

(ii) The name and address of the local, State, or EPA Regional office responsible for administering the asbestos NESHAP program.

(iii) The approximate quantity in cubic meters (cubic yards).

(iv) The name and telephone number of the disposal site operator.

(v) The name and physical site location of the disposal site.

(vi) The date transported.

(vii) The name, address, and telephone number of the transporter(s).

(viii) A certification that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described by proper shipping name and are classified, packed, marked, and labeled, and are in all respects in proper condition for transport by highway according to applicable international and government regulations.

(2) Provide a copy of the waste shipment record, described in paragraph (d)(1) of this section, to the disposal site owners or operators at the same time as the asbestos-containing waste material is delivered to the disposal site.

(3) For waste shipments where a copy of the waste shipment record, signed by the owner or operator of the designated disposal site, is not received by the waste generator within 35 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter, contact the transporter and/or the owner or operator of the designated disposal site to determine the status of the waste shipment.

(4) Report in writing to the local, State, or EPA Regional office responsible for administering the asbestos NESHAP program for the waste generator if a copy of the waste shipment record, signed by the owner or operator of the designated waste disposal site, is not received by the waste generator within 45 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter. Include in the report the following information:

(i) A copy of the waste shipment record for which a confirmation of delivery was not received, and

(ii) A cover letter signed by the waste generator explaining the efforts taken to locate the asbestos waste shipment and the results of those efforts.

(5) Retain a copy of all waste shipment records, including a copy of the waste shipment record signed by the owner or operator of the designated waste disposal site, for at least 2 years.

(e) Furnish upon request, and make available for inspection by the Administrator, all records required under this section.

[55 FR 48429, Nov. 20, 1990; 56 FR 1669, Jan. 16, 1991, as amended at 68 FR 54793, Sept. 18, 2003]

§ 61.151 Standard for inactive waste disposal sites for asbestos mills and manufacturing and fabricating operations.

Each owner or operator of any inactive waste disposal site that was operated by sources covered under §61.142, 61.144, or 61.147 and received deposits of asbestos-containing waste material generated by the sources, shall:

(a) Comply with one of the following:

(1) Either discharge no visible emissions to the outside air from an inactive waste disposal site subject to this paragraph; or

(2) Cover the asbestos-containing waste material with at least 15 centimeters (6 inches) of compacted nonasbestos-containing material, and grow and maintain a cover of vegetation on the area adequate to prevent exposure of the

asbestos-containing waste material. In desert areas where vegetation would be difficult to maintain, at least 8 additional centimeters (3 inches) of well-graded, nonasbestos crushed rock may be placed on top of the final cover instead of vegetation and maintained to prevent emissions; or

(3) Cover the asbestos-containing waste material with at least 60 centimeters (2 feet) of compacted nonasbestos-containing material, and maintain it to prevent exposure of the asbestos-containing waste; or

(4) For inactive waste disposal sites for asbestos tailings, a resinous or petroleum-based dust suppression agent that effectively binds dust to control surface air emissions may be used instead of the methods in paragraphs (a) (1), (2), and (3) of this section. Use the agent in the manner and frequency recommended for the particular asbestos tailings by the manufacturer of the dust suppression agent to achieve and maintain dust control. Obtain prior written approval of the Administrator to use other equally effective dust suppression agents. For purposes of this paragraph, any used, spent, or other waste oil is not considered a dust suppression agent.

(b) Unless a natural barrier adequately deters access by the general public, install and maintain warning signs and fencing as follows, or comply with paragraph (a)(2) or (a)(3) of this section.

(1) Display warning signs at all entrances and at intervals of 100 m (328 ft) or less along the property line of the site or along the perimeter of the sections of the site where asbestos-containing waste material was deposited. The warning signs must:

(i) Be posted in such a manner and location that a person can easily read the legend; and

(ii) Conform to the requirements for 51 cm×36 cm (20&inch;x14&inch;) upright format signs specified in 29 CFR 1910.145(d)(4) and this paragraph; and

(iii) Display the following legend in the lower panel with letter sizes and styles of a visibility at least equal to those specified in this paragraph.

Legend	Notation
Asbestos Waste Disposal Site	2.5 cm (1 inch) Sans Serif, Gothic or Block
Do Not Create Dust	1.9 cm (3/4 inch) Sans Serif, Gothic or Block
Breathing Asbestos is Hazardous to Your Health	14 Point Gothic.

Spacing between any two lines must be at least equal to the height of the upper of the two lines.

(2) Fence the perimeter of the site in a manner adequate to deter access by the general public.

(3) When requesting a determination on whether a natural barrier adequately deters public access, supply information enabling the Administrator to determine whether a fence or a natural barrier adequately deters access by the general public.

(c) The owner or operator may use an alternative control method that has received prior approval of the Administrator rather than comply with the requirements of paragraph (a) or (b) of this section.

(d) Notify the Administrator in writing at least 45 days prior to excavating or otherwise disturbing any asbestos-containing waste material that has been deposited at a waste disposal site under this section, and follow the procedures specified in the notification. If the excavation will begin on a date other than the one contained in the original notice, notice of the new start date must be provided to the Administrator at least 10 working days before excavation begins and in no event shall excavation begin earlier than the date specified in the original notification. Include the following information in the notice:

(1) Scheduled starting and completion dates.

(2) Reason for disturbing the waste.

(3) Procedures to be used to control emissions during the excavation, storage, transport, and ultimate disposal of the excavated asbestos-containing waste material. If deemed necessary, the Administrator may require changes in the emission control procedures to be used.

(4) Location of any temporary storage site and the final disposal site.

(e) Within 60 days of a site becoming inactive and after the effective date of this subpart, record, in accordance with State law, a notation on the deed to the facility property and on any other instrument that would normally be examined during a title search; this notation will in perpetuity notify any potential purchaser of the property that:

(1) The land has been used for the disposal of asbestos-containing waste material;

(2) The survey plot and record of the location and quantity of asbestos-containing waste disposed of within the disposal site required in §61.154(f) have been filed with the Administrator; and

(3) The site is subject to 40 CFR part 61, subpart M.

[49 FR 13661, Apr. 5, 1984, as amended at 53 FR 36972, Sept. 23, 1988. Redesignated and amended at 55 FR 48429, Nov. 20, 1990]

§ 61.152 Air-cleaning.

(a) The owner or operator who uses air cleaning, as specified in §§61.142(a), 61.144(b)(2), 61.145(c)(3)(i)(B)(1), 61.145(c)(4)(ii), 61.145(c)(11)(i), 61.146(b)(2), 61.147(b)(2), 61.149(b), 61.149(c)(1)(ii), 61.150(a)(1)(ii), 61.150(a)(2)(ii), and 61.155(e) shall:

(1) Use fabric filter collection devices, except as noted in paragraph (b) of this section, doing all of the following:

(i) Ensuring that the airflow permeability, as determined by ASTM Method D737–75, does not exceed $9 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}/\text{m}^2$ ($30 \text{ ft}^3/\text{min}/\text{ft}^2$) for woven fabrics or $11^3/\text{min}/\text{m}^2$ ($35 \text{ ft}^3/\text{min}/\text{ft}^2$) for felted fabrics, except that $12 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}/\text{m}^2$ ($40 \text{ ft}^3/\text{min}/\text{ft}^2$) for woven and $14 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}/\text{m}^2$ ($45 \text{ ft}^3/\text{min}/\text{ft}^2$) for felted fabrics is allowed for filtering air from asbestos ore dryers; and

(ii) Ensuring that felted fabric weighs at least 475 grams per square meter (14 ounces per square yard) and is at least 1.6 millimeters (one-sixteenth inch) thick throughout; and

(iii) Avoiding the use of synthetic fabrics that contain fill yarn other than that which is spun.

(2) Properly install, use, operate, and maintain all air-cleaning equipment authorized by this section. Bypass devices may be used only during upset or emergency conditions and then only for so long as it takes to shut down the operation generating the particulate asbestos material.

(3) For fabric filter collection devices installed after January 10, 1989, provide for easy inspection for faulty bags.

(b) There are the following exceptions to paragraph (a)(1):

(1) After January 10, 1989, if the use of fabric creates a fire or explosion hazard, or the Administrator determines that a fabric filter is not feasible, the Administrator may authorize as a substitute the use of wet collectors designed to operate with a unit contacting energy of at least 9.95 kilopascals (40 inches water gage pressure).

(2) Use a HEPA filter that is certified to be at least 99.97 percent efficient for 0.3 micron particles.

(3) The Administrator may authorize the use of filtering equipment other than described in paragraphs (a)(1) and (b)(1) and (2) of this section if the owner or operator demonstrates to the Administrator's satisfaction that it is equivalent to the described equipment in filtering particulate asbestos material.

[49 FR 13661, Apr. 5, 1984; 49 FR 25453, June 21, 1984, as amended at 51 FR 8199, Mar. 10, 1986. Redesignated and amended at 55 FR 48430, Nov. 20, 1990]

§ 61.153 Reporting.

(a) Any new source to which this subpart applies (with the exception of sources subject to §§61.143, 61.145, 61.146, and 61.148), which has an initial startup date preceding the effective date of this revision, shall provide the following information to the Administrator postmarked or delivered within 90 days of the effective date. In the case of a new source that does not have an initial startup date preceding the effective date, the information shall be provided, postmarked or delivered, within 90 days of the initial startup date. Any owner or operator of an existing source shall provide the following information to the Administrator within 90 days of the effective date of this subpart unless the owner or operator of the existing source has previously provided this information to the Administrator. Any changes in the information provided by any existing source shall be provided to the Administrator, postmarked or delivered, within 30 days after the change.

(1) A description of the emission control equipment used for each process; and

(i) If the fabric device uses a woven fabric, the airflow permeability in $\text{m}^3/\text{min}/\text{m}^2$ and; if the fabric is synthetic, whether the fill yarn is spun or not spun; and

(ii) If the fabric filter device uses a felted fabric, the density in g/m^2 , the minimum thickness in inches, and the airflow permeability in $\text{m}^3/\text{min}/\text{m}^2$.

(2) If a fabric filter device is used to control emissions,

(i) The airflow permeability in $\text{m}^3/\text{min}/\text{m}^2$ ($\text{ft}^3/\text{min}/\text{ft}^2$) if the fabric filter device uses a woven fabric, and, if the fabric is synthetic, whether the fill yarn is spun or not spun; and

(ii) If the fabric filter device uses a felted fabric, the density in g/m^2 (oz/yd^2), the minimum thickness in millimeters (inches), and the airflow permeability in $\text{m}^3/\text{min}/\text{m}^2$ ($\text{ft}^3/\text{min}/\text{ft}^2$).

(3) If a HEPA filter is used to control emissions, the certified efficiency.

(4) For sources subject to §§61.149 and 61.150:

(i) A brief description of each process that generates asbestos-containing waste material; and

(ii) The average volume of asbestos-containing waste material disposed of, measured in m^3/day (yd^3/day); and

(iii) The emission control methods used in all stages of waste disposal; and

(iv) The type of disposal site or incineration site used for ultimate disposal, the name of the site operator, and the name and location of the disposal site.

(5) For sources subject to §§61.151 and 61.154:

(i) A brief description of the site; and

(ii) The method or methods used to comply with the standard, or alternative procedures to be used.

(b) The information required by paragraph (a) of this section must accompany the information required by §61.10. Active waste disposal sites subject to §61.154 shall also comply with this provision. Roadways, demolition and renovation, spraying, and insulating materials are exempted from the requirements of §61.10(a). The information described in this section must be reported using the format of appendix A of this part as a guide.

(Sec. 114. Clean Air Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 7414))

[49 FR 13661, Apr. 5, 1984. Redesignated and amended at 55 FR 48430, Nov. 20, 1990; 56 FR 1669, Jan. 16, 1991]

§ 61.154 Standard for active waste disposal sites.

Each owner or operator of an active waste disposal site that receives asbestos-containing waste material from a source covered under §61.149, 61.150, or 61.155 shall meet the requirements of this section:

(a) Either there must be no visible emissions to the outside air from any active waste disposal site where asbestos-containing waste material has been deposited, or the requirements of paragraph (c) or (d) of this section must be met.

(b) Unless a natural barrier adequately deters access by the general public, either warning signs and fencing must be installed and maintained as follows, or the requirements of paragraph (c)(1) of this section must be met.

(1) Warning signs must be displayed at all entrances and at intervals of 100 m (330 ft) or less along the property line of the site or along the perimeter of the sections of the site where asbestos-containing waste material is deposited. The warning signs must:

(i) Be posted in such a manner and location that a person can easily read the legend; and

(ii) Conform to the requirements of 51 cm x 36 cm (20&inch;x14&inch;) upright format signs specified in 29 CFR 1910.145(d)(4) and this paragraph; and

(iii) Display the following legend in the lower panel with letter sizes and styles of a visibility at least equal to those specified in this paragraph.

Legend	Notation
Asbestos Waste Disposal Site	2.5 cm (1 inch) Sans Serif, Gothic or Block.
Do Not Create Dust	1.9 cm (3/4 inch) Sans Serif, Gothic or Block.
Breathing Asbestos is Hazardous to Your Health	14 Point Gothic.

Spacing between any two lines must be at least equal to the height of the upper of the two lines.

- (2) The perimeter of the disposal site must be fenced in a manner adequate to deter access by the general public.
- (3) Upon request and supply of appropriate information, the Administrator will determine whether a fence or a natural barrier adequately deters access by the general public.

(c) Rather than meet the no visible emission requirement of paragraph (a) of this section, at the end of each operating day, or at least once every 24-hour period while the site is in continuous operation, the asbestos-containing waste material that has been deposited at the site during the operating day or previous 24-hour period shall:

- (1) Be covered with at least 15 centimeters (6 inches) of compacted nonasbestos-containing material, or
- (2) Be covered with a resinous or petroleum-based dust suppression agent that effectively binds dust and controls wind erosion. Such an agent shall be used in the manner and frequency recommended for the particular dust by the dust suppression agent manufacturer to achieve and maintain dust control. Other equally effective dust suppression agents may be used upon prior approval by the Administrator. For purposes of this paragraph, any used, spent, or other waste oil is not considered a dust suppression agent.
- (d) Rather than meet the no visible emission requirement of paragraph (a) of this section, use an alternative emissions control method that has received prior written approval by the Administrator according to the procedures described in §61.149(c)(2).

(e) For all asbestos-containing waste material received, the owner or operator of the active waste disposal site shall:

- (1) Maintain waste shipment records, using a form similar to that shown in Figure 4, and include the following information:
 - (i) The name, address, and telephone number of the waste generator.
 - (ii) The name, address, and telephone number of the transporter(s).
 - (iii) The quantity of the asbestos-containing waste material in cubic meters (cubic yards).
 - (iv) The presence of improperly enclosed or uncovered waste, or any asbestos-containing waste material not sealed in leak-tight containers. Report in writing to the local, State, or EPA Regional office responsible for administering the asbestos NESHAP program for the waste generator (identified in the waste shipment record), and, if different, the local, State, or EPA Regional office responsible for administering the asbestos NESHAP program for the disposal site, by the following working day, the presence of a significant amount of improperly enclosed or uncovered waste. Submit a copy of the waste shipment record along with the report.
 - (v) The date of the receipt.
- (2) As soon as possible and no longer than 30 days after receipt of the waste, send a copy of the signed waste shipment record to the waste generator.
- (3) Upon discovering a discrepancy between the quantity of waste designated on the waste shipment records and the quantity actually received, attempt to reconcile the discrepancy with the waste generator. If the discrepancy is not resolved within 15 days after receiving the waste, immediately report in writing to the local, State, or EPA Regional office responsible for administering the asbestos NESHAP program for the waste generator (identified in the waste shipment record), and, if different, the local, State, or EPA Regional office responsible for administering the asbestos NESHAP program for the disposal site. Describe the discrepancy and attempts to reconcile it, and submit a copy of the waste shipment record along with the report.
- (4) Retain a copy of all records and reports required by this paragraph for at least 2 years.

(f) Maintain, until closure, records of the location, depth and area, and quantity in cubic meters (cubic yards) of asbestos-containing waste material within the disposal site on a map or diagram of the disposal area.

(g) Upon closure, comply with all the provisions of §61.151.

(h) Submit to the Administrator, upon closure of the facility, a copy of records of asbestos waste disposal locations and quantities.

(i) Furnish upon request, and make available during normal business hours for inspection by the Administrator, all records required under this section.

(j) Notify the Administrator in writing at least 45 days prior to excavating or otherwise disturbing any asbestos-containing waste material that has been deposited at a waste disposal site and is covered. If the excavation will begin on a date other than the one contained in the original notice, notice of the new start date must be provided to the Administrator at least 10 working days before excavation begins and in no event shall excavation begin earlier than the date specified in the original notification. Include the following information in the notice:

(1) Scheduled starting and completion dates.

(2) Reason for disturbing the waste.

(3) Procedures to be used to control emissions during the excavation, storage, transport, and ultimate disposal of the excavated asbestos-containing waste material. If deemed necessary, the Administrator may require changes in the emission control procedures to be used.

(4) Location of any temporary storage site and the final disposal site.

(Secs. 112 and 301(a) of the Clean Air Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 7412, 7601(a))

[49 FR 13661, Apr. 5, 1990. Redesignated and amended at 55 FR 48431, Nov. 20, 1990; 56 FR 1669, Jan. 16, 1991]

§ 61.155 Standard for operations that convert asbestos-containing waste material into nonasbestos (asbestos-free) material.

Each owner or operator of an operation that converts RACM and asbestos-containing waste material into nonasbestos (asbestos-free) material shall:

(a) Obtain the prior written approval of the Administrator to construct the facility. To obtain approval, the owner or operator shall provide the Administrator with the following information:

(1) Application to construct pursuant to §61.07.

(2) In addition to the information requirements of §61.07(b)(3), a

(i) Description of waste feed handling and temporary storage.

(ii) Description of process operating conditions.

(iii) Description of the handling and temporary storage of the end product.

(iv) Description of the protocol to be followed when analyzing output materials by transmission electron microscopy.

(3) Performance test protocol, including provisions for obtaining information required under paragraph (b) of this section.

(4) The Administrator may require that a demonstration of the process be performed prior to approval of the application to construct.

(b) Conduct a start-up performance test. Test results shall include:

(1) A detailed description of the types and quantities of nonasbestos material, RACM, and asbestos-containing waste material processed, e.g., asbestos cement products, friable asbestos insulation, plaster, wood, plastic, wire, etc. Test feed is to include the full range of materials that will be encountered in actual operation of the process.

(2) Results of analyses, using polarized light microscopy, that document the asbestos content of the wastes processed.

(3) Results of analyses, using transmission electron microscopy, that document that the output materials are free of asbestos. Samples for analysis are to be collected as 8-hour composite samples (one 200-gram (7-ounce) sample per hour), beginning with the initial introduction of RACM or asbestos-containing waste material and continuing until the end of the performance test.

(4) A description of operating parameters, such as temperature and residence time, defining the full range over which the process is expected to operate to produce nonasbestos (asbestos-free) materials. Specify the limits for each operating parameter within which the process will produce nonasbestos (asbestos-free) materials.

(5) The length of the test.

(c) During the initial 90 days of operation,

(1) Continuously monitor and log the operating parameters identified during start-up performance tests that are intended to ensure the production of nonasbestos (asbestos-free) output material.

(2) Monitor input materials to ensure that they are consistent with the test feed materials described during start-up performance tests in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(3) Collect and analyze samples, taken as 10-day composite samples (one 200-gram (7-ounce) sample collected every 8 hours of operation) of all output material for the presence of asbestos. Composite samples may be for fewer than 10 days. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) shall be used to analyze the output material for the presence of asbestos. During the initial 90-day period, all output materials must be stored on-site until analysis shows the material to be asbestos-free or disposed of as asbestos-containing waste material according to §61.150.

(d) After the initial 90 days of operation,

(1) Continuously monitor and record the operating parameters identified during start-up performance testing and any subsequent performance testing. Any output produced during a period of deviation from the range of operating conditions established to ensure the production of nonasbestos (asbestos-free) output materials shall be:

(i) Disposed of as asbestos-containing waste material according to §61.150, or

(ii) Recycled as waste feed during process operation within the established range of operating conditions, or

(iii) Stored temporarily on-site in a leak-tight container until analyzed for asbestos content. Any product material that is not asbestos-free shall be either disposed of as asbestos-containing waste material or recycled as waste feed to the process.

(2) Collect and analyze monthly composite samples (one 200-gram (7-ounce) sample collected every 8 hours of operation) of the output material. Transmission electron microscopy shall be used to analyze the output material for the presence of asbestos.

(e) Discharge no visible emissions to the outside air from any part of the operation, or use the methods specified by §61.152 to clean emissions containing particulate asbestos material before they escape to, or are vented to, the outside air.

(f) Maintain records on-site and include the following information:

(1) Results of start-up performance testing and all subsequent performance testing, including operating parameters, feed characteristic, and analyses of output materials.

(2) Results of the composite analyses required during the initial 90 days of operation under §61.155(c).

(3) Results of the monthly composite analyses required under §61.155(d).

(4) Results of continuous monitoring and logs of process operating parameters required under §61.155 (c) and (d).

(5) The information on waste shipments received as required in §61.154(e).

(6) For output materials where no analyses were performed to determine the presence of asbestos, record the name and location of the purchaser or disposal site to which the output materials were sold or deposited, and the date of sale or disposal.

(7) Retain records required by paragraph (f) of this section for at least 2 years.

(g) Submit the following reports to the Administrator:

(1) A report for each analysis of product composite samples performed during the initial 90 days of operation.

(2) A quarterly report, including the following information concerning activities during each consecutive 3-month period:

(i) Results of analyses of monthly product composite samples.

(ii) A description of any deviation from the operating parameters established during performance testing, the duration of the deviation, and steps taken to correct the deviation.

(iii) Disposition of any product produced during a period of deviation, including whether it was recycled, disposed of as asbestos-containing waste material, or stored temporarily on-site until analyzed for asbestos content.

(iv) The information on waste disposal activities as required in §61.154(f).

(h) Nonasbestos (asbestos-free) output material is not subject to any of the provisions of this subpart. Output materials in which asbestos is detected, or output materials produced when the operating parameters deviated from those established during the start-up performance testing, unless shown by TEM analysis to be asbestos-free, shall be considered to be asbestos-containing waste and shall be handled and disposed of according to §§61.150 and 61.154 or reprocessed while all of the established operating parameters are being met.

[55 FR 48431, Nov. 20, 1990]

§ 61.156 Cross-reference to other asbestos regulations.

In addition to this subpart, the regulations referenced in Table 1 also apply to asbestos and may be applicable to those sources specified in §§61.142 through 61.151, 61.154, and 61.155 of this subpart. These cross-references are presented for the reader's information and to promote compliance with the cited regulations.

Table 1—Cross-Reference to Other Asbestos Regulations

Agency	CFR citation	Comment
EPA	40 CFR part 763, subpart E	Requires schools to inspect for asbestos and implement response actions and submit asbestos management plans to States. Specifies use of accredited inspectors, air sampling methods, and waste disposal procedures.
	40 CFR part 427	Effluent standards for asbestos manufacturing source categories.
	40 CFR part 763, subpart G	Protects public employees performing asbestos abatement work in States not covered by OSHA asbestos standard.
OSHA	29 CFR 1910.1001	Worker protection measures-engineering controls, worker training, labeling, respiratory protection, bagging of waste, permissible exposure level.
	29 CFR 1926.1101	Worker protection measures for all construction work involving asbestos, including demolition and renovation-work practices, worker training, bagging of waste, permissible exposure level.
MSHA	30 CFR part 56, subpart D	Specifies exposure limits, engineering controls, and respiratory protection measures for workers in surface mines.
	30 CFR part 57, subpart D	Specifies exposure limits, engineering controls, and respiratory protection measures for workers in underground mines.
DOT	49 CFR parts	Regulates the transportation of asbestos-containing waste material. Requires

Agency	CFR citation	Comment
	171 and 172	waste containment and shipping papers.

[55 FR 48432, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 60 FR 31920, June 19, 1995; 68 FR 54793, Sept. 18, 2003; 69 FR 43324, July 20, 2004]

§ 61.157 Delegation of authority.

(a) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 112(d) of the Act, the authorities contained in paragraph (b) of this section shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

(b) Authorities that will not be delegated to States:

- (1) Section 61.149(c)(2)
- (2) Section 61.150(a)(4)
- (3) Section 61.151(c)
- (4) Section 61.152(b)(3)
- (5) Section 61.154(d)
- (6) Section 61.155(a).

[55 FR 48433, Nov. 20, 1990]

Appendix A to Subpart M of Part 61—Interpretive Rule Governing Roof Removal Operations

I. Applicability of the Asbestos NESHAP

1.1. Asbestos-containing material (ACM) is material containing more than one percent asbestos as determined using the methods specified in appendix E, subpart E, 40 CFR part 763, section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy. The NESHAP classifies ACM as either “friable” or “nonfriable”. Friable ACM is ACM that, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure. Nonfriable ACM is ACM that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

1.2. Nonfriable ACM is further classified as either Category I ACM or Category II ACM. Category I ACM and Category II ACM are distinguished from each other by their potential to release fibers when damaged. Category I ACM includes asbestos-containing gaskets, packings, resilient floor coverings, resilient floor covering mastic, and asphalt roofing products containing more than one percent asbestos. Asphalt roofing products which may contain asbestos include built-up roofing; asphalt-containing single ply membrane systems; asphalt shingles; asphalt-containing underlayment felts; asphalt-containing roof coatings and mastics; and asphalt-containing base flashings. ACM roofing products that use other bituminous or resinous binders (such as coal tars or pitches) are also considered to be Category I ACM. Category II ACM includes all other nonfriable ACM, for example, asbestos-cement (A/C) shingles, A/C tiles, and transite boards or panels containing more than one percent asbestos. Generally speaking, Category II ACM is more likely to become friable when damaged than is Category I ACM. The applicability of the NESHAP to Category I and II ACM depends on: (1) the condition of the material at the time of demolition or renovation, (2) the nature of the operation to which the material will be subjected, (3) the amount of ACM involved.

1.3. Asbestos-containing material regulated under the NESHAP is referred to as “regulated asbestos-containing material” (RACM). RACM is defined in §61.141 of the NESHAP and includes: (1) friable asbestos-containing material; (2) Category I nonfriable ACM that has become friable; (3) Category I nonfriable ACM that has been or will be sanded, ground, cut, or abraded; or (4) Category II nonfriable ACM that has already been or is likely to become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder. If the coverage threshold for RACM is met or exceeded in a renovation or demolition operation, then all friable ACM in the operation, and in certain situations, nonfriable ACM in the operation, are subject to the NESHAP.

A. Threshold Amounts of Asbestos-Containing Roofing Material

1.A.1. The NESHAP does not cover roofing projects on single family homes or on residential buildings containing four or fewer dwelling units. 40 CFR 61.141. For other roofing renovation projects, if the total asbestos-containing roof area undergoing renovation is less than 160 ft², the NESHAP does not apply, regardless of the removal method to be used, the type of material (Category I or II), or its condition (friable versus nonfriable). 40 CFR 61.145(a)(4). However, EPA would recommend the use of methods that damage asbestos-containing roofing material as little as

possible. EPA has determined that where a rotating blade (RB) roof cutter or equipment that similarly damages the roofing material is used to remove Category I nonfriable asbestos-containing roofing material, the removal of 5580 ft² of that material will create 160 ft² of RACM. For the purposes of this interpretive rule, "RB roof cutter" means an engine-powered roof cutting machine with one or more rotating cutting blades the edges of which are blunt. (Equipment with blades having sharp or tapered edges, and/or which does not use a rotating blade, is used for "slicing" rather than "cutting" the roofing material; such equipment is not included in the term "RB roof cutter".) Therefore, it is EPA's interpretation that when an RB roof cutter or equipment that similarly damages the roofing material is used to remove Category I nonfriable asbestos-containing roofing material, any project that is 5580 ft² or greater is subject to the NESHAP; conversely, it is EPA's interpretation that when an RB roof cutter or equipment that similarly damages the roofing material is used to remove Category I nonfriable asbestos-containing roofing material in a roof removal project that is less than 5580 ft², the project is not subject to the NESHAP, except that notification is always required for demolitions. EPA further construes the NESHAP to mean that if slicing or other methods that do not sand, grind, cut or abrade will be used on Category I nonfriable ACM, the NESHAP does not apply, regardless of the area of roof to be removed.

1.A.2. For asbestos cement (A/C) shingles (or other Category II roofing material), if the area of the roofing material to be removed is at least 160 ft² and the removal methods will crumble, pulverize, reduce to powder, or contaminate with RACM (from other ACM that has been crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder) 160 ft² or more of such roofing material, the removal is subject to the NESHAP. Conversely, if the area of the A/C shingles (or other Category II roofing materials) to be removed is less than 160 ft², the removal is not subject to the NESHAP regardless of the removal method used, except that notification is always required for demolitions. 40 CFR 61.145(a). However, EPA would recommend the use of methods that damage asbestos-containing roofing material as little as possible. If A/C shingles (or other Category II roofing materials) are removed without 160 ft² or more of such roofing material being crumbled, pulverized, reduced to powder, or contaminated with RACM (from other ACM that has been crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder), the operation is not subject to the NESHAP, even where the total area of the roofing material to be removed exceeds 160 ft²; provided, however, that if the renovation includes other operations involving RACM, the roof removal operation is covered if the total area of RACM from all renovation activities exceeds 160 ft². See the definition of regulated asbestos-containing material (RACM), 40 CFR 61.141.

1.A.3. Only roofing material that meets the definition of ACM can qualify as RACM subject to the NESHAP. Therefore, to determine if a removal operation that meets or exceeds the coverage threshold is subject to the NESHAP, any suspect roofing material (i.e. roofing material that may be ACM) should be tested for asbestos. If any such roofing material contains more than one percent asbestos and if the removal operation is covered by the NESHAP, then EPA must be notified and the work practices in §61.145(c) must be followed. In EPA's view, if a removal operation involves at least the threshold level of suspect material, a roofing contractor may choose not to test for asbestos if the contractor follows the notification and work practice requirements of the NESHAP.

B. A/C Shingle Removal (Category II ACM Removal)

1.B.1. A/C shingles, which are Category II nonfriable ACM, become regulated ACM if the material has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of demolition or renovation operations. 40 CFR 61.141. However, merely breaking an A/C shingle (or any other category II ACM) that is not friable may not necessarily cause the material to become RACM. A/C shingles are typically nailed to buildings on which they are attached. EPA believes that the extent of breakage that will normally result from carefully removing A/C shingles and lowering the shingles to the ground will not result in crumbling, pulverizing or reducing the shingles to powder. Conversely, the extent of breakage that will normally occur if the A/C shingles are dropped from a building or scraped off of a building with heavy machinery would cause the shingles to become RACM. EPA therefore construes the NESHAP to mean that the removal of A/C shingles that are not friable, using methods that do not crumble, pulverize, or reduce the A/C shingles to powder (such as pry bars, spud bars and shovels to carefully pry the material), is not subject to the NESHAP provided that the A/C shingles are properly handled during and after removal, as discussed in this paragraph and the asbestos NESHAP. This interpretation also applies to other Category II nonfriable asbestos-containing roofing materials.

C. Cutting vs. Slicing and Manual Methods for Removal of Category I ACM

1.C.1. Because of damage to the roofing material, and the potential for fiber release, roof removal operations using rotating blade (RB) roof cutters or other equipment that sand, grind, cut or abrade the roof material are subject to the NESHAP. As EPA interprets the NESHAP, the use of certain manual methods (using equipment such as axes, hatchets, or knives, spud bars, pry bars, and shovels, but not saws) or methods that slice, shear, or punch (using equipment such as a power slicer or power plow) does not constitute "cutting, sanding, grinding or abrading." This is because these methods do not destroy the structural matrix or integrity of the material such that the material is crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder. Hence, it is EPA's interpretation that when such methods are used, assuming the roof material is not friable, the removal operation is not subject to the regulation.

1.C.2. Power removers or power tear-off machines are typically used to pry the roofing material up from the deck after the roof membrane has been cut. It is EPA's interpretation that when these machines are used to pry roofing material up, their use is not regulated by the NESHAP.

1.C.3. As noted previously, the NESHAP only applies to the removal of asbestos-containing roofing materials. Thus, the NESHAP does not apply to the use of RB cutters to remove non-asbestos built up roofing (BUR). On roofs containing some asbestos-containing and some non-asbestos-containing materials, coverage under the NESHAP depends on the methods used to remove each type of material in addition to other coverage thresholds specified above. For example, it is not uncommon for existing roofs to be made of non-asbestos BUR and base flashings that do contain asbestos. In that situation, EPA construes the NESHAP to be inapplicable to the removal of the non-asbestos BUR using an RB cutter so long as the RB cutter is not used to cut 5580 ft² or more of the asbestos-containing base flashing or other asbestos-containing material into sections. In addition, the use of methods that slice, shear, punch or pry could then be used to remove the asbestos flashings and not trigger coverage under the NESHAP.

II. Notification

2.1. Notification for a demolition is always required under the NESHAP. However, EPA believes that few roof removal jobs constitute "demolitions" as defined in the NESHAP (§61.141). In particular, it is EPA's view that the removal of roofing systems (i.e., the roof membrane, insulation, surfacing, coatings, flashings, mastic, shingles, and felt underlayment), when such removal is not a part of a demolition project, constitutes a "renovation" under the NESHAP. If the operation is a renovation, and Category I roofing material is being removed using either manual methods or slicing, notification is not required by the NESHAP. If Category II material is not friable and will be removed without crumbling, pulverizing, or reducing it to powder, no notification is required. Also, if the renovation involves less than the threshold area for applicability as discussed above, then no notification is required. However, if a roof removal meets the applicability and threshold requirements under the NESHAP, then EPA (or the delegated agency) must be notified in advance of the removal in accordance with the requirements of §61.145(b), as follows:

- Notification must be given in writing at least 10 working days in advance and must include the information in §61.145(b)(4), except for emergency renovations as discussed below.
- The notice must be updated as necessary, including, for example, when the amount of asbestos-containing roofing material reported changes by 20 percent or more.
- EPA must be notified if the start date of the roof removal changes. If the start date of a roof removal project is changed to an earlier date, EPA must be provided with a written notice of the new start date at least 10 working days in advance. If the start date changes to a later date, EPA must be notified by telephone as soon as possible before the original start date and a written notice must be sent as soon as possible.
- For emergency renovations (as defined in §61.141), where work must begin immediately to avoid safety or public health hazards, equipment damage, or unreasonable financial burden, the notification must be postmarked or delivered to EPA as soon as possible, but no later than the following work day.

III. Emission Control Practices

A. Requirements To Adequately Wet and Discharge No Visible Emission

3.A.1. The principal controls contained in the NESHAP for removal operations include requirements that the affected material be adequately wetted, and that asbestos waste be handled, collected, and disposed of properly. The requirements for disposal of waste materials are discussed separately in section IV below. The emission control requirements discussed in this section III apply only to roof removal operations that are covered by the NESHAP as set forth in Section I above.

3.A.2. For any operation subject to the NESHAP, the regulation (§§61.145(c)(2)(i), (3), (6)(i)) requires that RACM be adequately wet (as defined in §61.141) during the operation that damages or disturbs the asbestos material until collected for disposal.

3.A.3. When using an RB roof cutter (or any other method that sands, grinds, cuts or abrades the roofing material) to remove Category I asbestos-containing roofing material, the emission control requirements of §61.145(c) apply as discussed in Section I above. EPA will consider a roof removal project to be in compliance with the "adequately wet" and "discharge no visible emission" requirements of the NESHAP if the RB roof cutter is equipped and operated with the following: (1) a blade guard that completely encloses the blade and extends down close to the roof surface; and (2) a device for spraying a fine mist of water inside the blade guard, and which device is in operation during the cutting of the roof.

B. Exemptions From Wetting Requirements

3.B.1. The NESHAP provides that, in certain instances, wetting may not be required during the cutting of Category I asbestos roofing material with an RB roof cutter. If EPA determines in accordance with §61.145(c)(3)(i), that wetting will unavoidably damage the building, equipment inside the building, or will present a safety hazard while stripping the ACM from a facility component that remains in place, the roof removal operation will be exempted from the requirement to wet during cutting. EPA must have sufficient written information on which to base such a decision. Before proceeding with a dry removal, the contractor must have received EPA's written approval. Such exemptions will be made on a case-by-case basis.

3.B.2. It is EPA's view that, in most instances, exemptions from the wetting requirements are not necessary. Where EPA grants an exemption from wetting because of the potential for damage to the building, damage to equipment within the building or a safety hazard, the NESHAP specifies alternative control methods (§61.145(c)(3)(i)(B)). Alternative control methods include (a) the use of local exhaust ventilation systems that capture the dust, and do not produce visible emissions, or (b) methods that are designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of §61.152, or (c) other methods that have received the written approval of EPA. EPA will consider an alternative emission control method in compliance with the NESHAP if the method has received written approval from EPA and the method is being implemented consistent with the approved procedures (§61.145(c)(3)(ii) or §61.152(b)(3)).

3.B.3. An exemption from wetting is also allowed when the air or roof surface temperature at the point of wetting is below freezing, as specified in §61.145(c)(7). If freezing temperatures are indicated as the reason for not wetting, records must be kept of the temperature at the beginning, middle and end of the day on which wetting is not performed and the records of temperature must be retained for at least 2 years. 42 CFR §61.145(c)(7)(iii). It is EPA's interpretation that in such cases, no written application to, or written approval by the Administrator is needed for using emission control methods listed in §61.145(c)(3)(i)(B), or alternative emission control methods that have been previously approved by the Administrator. However, such written application or approval is required for alternative emission control methods that have not been previously approved. Any dust and debris collected from cutting must still be kept wet and placed in containers. All of the other requirements for notification and waste disposal would continue to apply as described elsewhere in this notice and the Asbestos NESHAP.

C. Waste Collection and Handling

3.C.1. It is EPA's interpretation that waste resulting from slicing and other methods that do not cut, grind, sand or abrade Category I nonfriable asbestos-containing roofing material is not subject to the NESHAP and can be disposed of as nonasbestos waste. EPA further construes the NESHAP to provide that if Category II roofing material (such as A/C shingles) is removed and disposed of without crumbling, pulverizing, or reducing it to powder, the waste from the removal is not subject to the NESHAP waste disposal requirements. EPA also interprets the NESHAP to be inapplicable to waste resulting from roof removal operations that do not meet or exceed the coverage thresholds described in section I above. Of course, other State, local, or Federal regulations may apply.

3.C.2. It is EPA's interpretation that when an RB roof cutter, or other method that similarly damages the roofing material, is used to cut Category I asbestos containing roofing material, the damaged material from the cut (the sawdust or debris) is considered asbestos containing waste subject to §61.150 of the NESHAP, provided the coverage thresholds discussed above in section 1 are met or exceeded. This sawdust or debris must be disposed of at a disposal site operated in accordance with the NESHAP. It is also EPA's interpretation of the NESHAP that if the remainder of the roof is free of the sawdust and debris generated by the cutting, or if such sawdust or debris is collected as discussed below in paragraphs 3.C.3, 3.C.4, 3.C.5 and 3.C.6, the remainder of the roof can be disposed of as nonasbestos waste because it is considered to be Category I nonfriable material (as long as the remainder of the roof is in fact nonasbestos material or if it is Category I asbestos material and the removal methods do not further sand, grind, cut or abrade the roof material). EPA further believes that if the roof is not cleaned of such sawdust or debris, *i.e.*, it is contaminated, then it must be treated as asbestos-containing waste material and be handled in accordance with §61.150.

3.C.3. In order to be in compliance with the NESHAP while using an RB roof cutter (or device that similarly damages the roofing material) to cut Category I asbestos containing roofing material, the dust and debris resulting from the cutting of the roof should be collected as soon as possible after the cutting operation, and kept wet until collected and placed in leak-tight containers. EPA believes that where the blade guard completely encloses the blade and extends down close to the roof surface and is equipped with a device for spraying a fine mist of water inside the blade guard, and the spraying device is in operation during the cutting, most of the dust and debris from cutting will be confined along the cut. The most efficient methods to collect the dust and debris from cutting are to immediately collect or vacuum up the damaged material where it lies along the cut using a filtered vacuum cleaner or debris collector that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 61.152 to clean up as much of the debris as possible, or to gently sweep up the bulk of the debris, and then use a filtered vacuum cleaner that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 61.152 to clean up as much of the remainder of the debris as possible. On smooth surfaced roofs (nonaggregate roofs), sweeping up the debris and then wet wiping the surface may be done in place of using a filtered vacuum

cleaner. It is EPA's view that if these decontamination procedures are followed, the remaining roofing material does not have to be collected and disposed of as asbestos waste. Additionally, it is EPA's view that where such decontamination procedures are followed, if the remaining portions of the roof are non-asbestos or Category I nonfriable asbestos material, and if the remaining portions are removed using removal methods that slice, shear, punch or pry, as discussed in section 1.C above, then the remaining portions do not have to be collected and disposed of as asbestos waste and the NESHAP's no visible emissions and adequately wet requirements are not applicable to the removal of the remaining portions. In EPA's interpretation, the failure of a filtered vacuum cleaner or debris collector to collect larger chunks or pieces of damaged roofing material created by the RB roof cutter does not require the remaining roofing material to be handled and disposed of as asbestos waste, provided that such visible chunks or pieces of roofing material are collected (e.g. by gentle sweeping) and disposed of as asbestos waste. Other methods of decontamination may not be adequate, and should be approved by the local delegated agency.

3.C.4. In EPA's interpretation, if the debris from the cutting is not collected immediately, it will be necessary to lightly mist the dust or debris, until it is collected, as discussed above, and placed in containers. The dust or debris should be lightly misted frequently enough to prevent the material from drying, and to prevent airborne emissions, prior to collection as described above. It is EPA's interpretation of the NESHAP that if these procedures are followed, the remaining roofing material does not have to be collected and disposed of as asbestos waste, as long as the remaining roof material is in fact nonasbestos material or if it is Category I asbestos material and the removal methods do not further sand, grind, cut or abrade the roof material.

3.C.5. It is EPA's interpretation that, provided the roofing material is not friable prior to the cutting operation, and provided the roofing material has not been made friable by the cutting operation, the appearance of rough, jagged or damaged edges on the remaining roofing material, due to the use of an RB roof cutter, does not require that such remaining roofing material be handled and disposed of as asbestos waste. In addition, it is also EPA's interpretation that if the sawdust or debris generated by the use of an RB roof cutter has been collected as discussed in paragraphs 3.C.3, 3.C.4 and 3.C.6, the presence of dust along the edge of the remaining roof material does not render such material "friable" for purposes of this interpretive rule or the NESHAP, provided the roofing material is not friable prior to the cutting operation, and provided that the remaining roofing material near the cutline has not been made friable by the cutting operation. Where roofing material near the cutline has been made friable by the use of the RB cutter (*i.e.* where such remaining roofing material near the cutline can be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder using hand pressure), it is EPA's interpretation that the use of an encapsulant will ensure that such friable material need not be treated or disposed of as asbestos containing waste material. The encapsulant may be applied to the friable material after the roofing material has been collected into stacks for subsequent disposal as nonasbestos waste. It is EPA's view that if the encapsulation procedure set forth in this paragraph is followed in operations where roofing material near the cutline has been rendered friable by the use of an RB roof cutter, and if the decontamination procedures set forth in paragraph 3.C.3 have been followed, the NESHAP's no visible emissions and adequately wet requirements would be met for the removal, handling and disposal of the remaining roofing material.

3.C.6. As one way to comply with the NESHAP, the dust and debris from cutting can be placed in leak-tight containers, such as plastic bags, and the containers labeled using warning labels required by OSHA (29 CFR 1926.58). In addition, the containers must have labels that identify the waste generator (such as the name of the roofing contractor, abatement contractor, and/or building owner or operator) and the location of the site at which the waste was generated.

IV. Waste Disposal

A. Disposal Requirements

4.A.1. Section 61.150(b) requires that, as soon as is practical, all collected dust and debris from cutting as well as any contaminated roofing squares, must be taken to a landfill that is operated in accordance with §61.154 or to an EPA-approved site that converts asbestos waste to nonasbestos material in accordance with §61.155. During the loading and unloading of affected waste, asbestos warning signs must be affixed to the vehicles.

B. Waste Shipment Record

4.B.1. For each load of asbestos waste that is regulated under the NESHAP, a waste shipment record (WSR) must be maintained in accordance with §61.150(d). Information that must be maintained for each waste load includes the following:

- Name, address, and telephone number of the waste generator
- Name and address of the local, State, or EPA regional office responsible for administering the asbestos NESHAP program

- Quantity of waste in cubic meters (or cubic yards)
- Name and telephone number of the disposal site operator
- Name and physical site location of the disposal site
- Date transported
- Name, address, and telephone number of the transporter(s)
- Certification that the contents meet all government regulations for transport by highways.

4.B.2. The waste generator is responsible for ensuring that a copy of the WSR is delivered to the disposal site along with the waste shipment. If a copy of the WSR signed by the disposal site operator is not returned to the waste generator within 35 days, the waste generator must contact the transporter and/or the disposal site to determine the status of the waste shipment. 40 CFR 61.150(d)(3). If the signed WSR is not received within 45 days, the waste generator must report, in writing, to the responsible NESHAP program agency and send along a copy of the WSR. 40 CFR 61.150(d)(4). Copies of WSRs, including those signed by the disposal site operator, must be retained for at least 2 years. 40 CFR 61.150(d)(5).

V. Training

5.1. For those roof removals that are subject to the NESHAP, at least one on-site supervisor trained in the provisions of the NESHAP must be present during the removal of the asbestos roofing material. 40 CFR 61.145(c)(8). In EPA's view, this person can be a job foreman, a hired consultant, or someone who can represent the building owner or contractor responsible for the removal. In addition to the initial training requirement, a refresher training course is required every 2 years. The NESHAP training requirements became effective on November 20, 1991.

5.2. Asbestos training courses developed specifically to address compliance with the NESHAP in roofing work, as well as courses developed for other purposes can satisfy this requirement of the NESHAP, as long as the course covers the areas specified in the regulation. EPA believes that Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) training courses will, for example, satisfy the NESHAP training requirements. However, nothing in this interpretive rule or in the NESHAP shall be deemed to require that roofing contractors or roofing workers performing operations covered by the NESHAP must be trained or accredited under AHERA, as amended by the Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Reauthorization Act (ASHARA). Likewise, state or local authorities may independently impose additional training, licensing, or accreditation requirements on roofing contractors performing operations covered by the NESHAP, but such additional training, licensing or accreditation is not called for by this interpretive rule or the federal NESHAP.

5.3. For removal of Category I asbestos containing roofing material where RB roof cutters or equipment that similarly damages the asbestos-containing roofing material are used, the NESHAP training requirements (§61.145(c)(8)) apply as discussed in Section I above. It is EPA's intention that removal of Category I asbestos-containing roofing material using hatchets, axes, knives, and/or the use of spud bars, pry bars and shovels to lift the roofing material, or similar removal methods that slice, punch, or shear the roof membrane are not subject to the training requirements, since these methods do not cause the roof removal to be subject to the NESHAP. Likewise, it is EPA's intention that roof removal operations involving Category II nonfriable ACM are not subject to the training requirements where such operations are not subject to the NESHAP as discussed in section I above.

Attachment C – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Municipal Solid Waste Landfills [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA] [326 IAC 20-67]

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	Rumpke of Indiana, LLC - Medora Sanitary Landfill
Source Location:	546 County Road 870 West, Medora, IN 47260
County:	Jackson
SIC Code:	4953
Operation Permit Renewal No.:	T071-28808-00038
Permit Reviewer:	Kimberley Malley

NESHAP [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA]

Subpart AAAA—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

Source: 68 FR 2238, Jan. 16, 2003, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.1930 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants for existing and new municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills. This subpart requires all landfills described in §63.1935 to meet the requirements of 40 CFR part 60, subpart Cc or WWW and requires timely control of bioreactors. This subpart also requires such landfills to meet the startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM) requirements of the general provisions of this part and provides that compliance with the operating conditions shall be demonstrated by parameter monitoring results that are within the specified ranges. It also includes additional reporting requirements.

§ 63.1935 Am I subject to this subpart?

You are subject to this subpart if you meet the criteria in paragraph (a) or (b) of this section.

(a) You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a MSW landfill that has accepted waste since November 8, 1987 or has additional capacity for waste deposition and meets any one of the three criteria in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section:

(1) Your MSW landfill is a major source as defined in 40 CFR 63.2 of subpart A.

(2) Your MSW landfill is collocated with a major source as defined in 40 CFR 63.2 of subpart A.

(3) Your MSW landfill is an area source landfill that has a design capacity equal to or greater than 2.5 million megagrams (Mg) and 2.5 million cubic meters (m³) and has estimated uncontrolled emissions equal to or greater than 50 megagrams per year (Mg/yr) NMOC as calculated according to §60.754(a) of the MSW landfills new source performance standards in 40 CFR part 60, subpart WWW, the Federal plan, or an EPA approved and effective State or tribal plan that applies to your landfill.

(b) You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a MSW landfill that has accepted waste since November 8, 1987 or has additional capacity for waste deposition, that includes a bioreactor, as defined in §63.1990, and that meets any one of the criteria in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section:

(1) Your MSW landfill is a major source as defined in 40 CFR 63.2 of subpart A.

(2) Your MSW landfill is collocated with a major source as defined in 40 CFR 63.2 of subpart A.

(3) Your MSW landfill is an area source landfill that has a design capacity equal to or greater than 2.5 million Mg and 2.5 million m³ and that is not permanently closed as of January 16, 2003.

§ 63.1940 What is the affected source of this subpart?

(a) An affected source of this subpart is a MSW landfill, as defined in §63.1990, that meets the criteria in §63.1935(a) or (b). The affected source includes the entire disposal facility in a contiguous geographic space where household waste is placed in or on land, including any portion of the MSW landfill operated as a bioreactor.

(b) A new affected source of this subpart is an affected source that commenced construction or reconstruction after November 7, 2000. An affected source is reconstructed if it meets the definition of reconstruction in 40 CFR 63.2 of subpart A.

(c) An affected source of this subpart is existing if it is not new.

§ 63.1945 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(a) If your landfill is a new affected source, you must comply with this subpart by January 16, 2003 or at the time you begin operating, whichever is last.

(b) If your landfill is an existing affected source, you must comply with this subpart by January 16, 2004.

(c) If your landfill is a new affected source and is a major source or is collocated with a major source, you must comply with the requirements in §§63.1955(b) and 63.1960 through 63.1980 by the date your landfill is required to install a collection and control system by 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2) of subpart WWW.

(d) If your landfill is an existing affected source and is a major source or is collocated with a major source, you must comply with the requirements in §§63.1955(b) and 63.1960 through 63.1980 by the date your landfill is required to install a collection and control system by 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2) of subpart WWW, the Federal plan, or EPA approved and effective State or tribal plan that applies to your landfill or by January 13, 2004, whichever occurs later.

(e) If your landfill is a new affected source and is an area source meeting the criteria in §63.1935(a)(3), you must comply with the requirements of §§63.1955(b) and 63.1960 through 63.1980 by the date your landfill is required to install a collection and control system by 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2) of subpart WWW.

(f) If your landfill is an existing affected source and is an area source meeting the criteria in §63.1935(a)(3), you must comply with the requirements in §§63.1955(b) and 63.1960 through 63.1980 by the date your landfill is required to install a collection and control system by 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2) of subpart WWW, the Federal plan, or EPA approved and effective State or tribal plan that applies to your landfill or by January 16, 2004, whichever occurs later.

§ 63.1947 When do I have to comply with this subpart if I own or operate a bioreactor?

You must comply with this subpart by the dates specified in §63.1945(a) or (b) of this subpart. If you own or operate a bioreactor located at a landfill that is not permanently closed as of January 16, 2003 and has a design capacity equal to or greater than 2.5 million Mg and 2.5 million m³, then you must install and operate a collection and control system that meets the criteria in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(v) of part 60, subpart WWW, the Federal plan, or EPA approved and effective State plan according to the schedule specified in paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section.

(a) If your bioreactor is at a new affected source, then you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) Install the gas collection and control system for the bioreactor before initiating liquids addition.

(2) Begin operating the gas collection and control system within 180 days after initiating liquids addition or within 180 days after achieving a moisture content of 40 percent by weight, whichever is later. If you choose to begin gas collection and control system operation 180 days after achieving a 40 percent moisture content instead of 180 days after liquids addition, use the procedures in §63.1980(g) and (h) to determine when the bioreactor moisture content reaches 40 percent.

(b) If your bioreactor is at an existing affected source, then you must install and begin operating the gas collection and control system for the bioreactor by January 17, 2006 or by the date your bioreactor is required to install a gas collection and control system under 40 CFR part 60, subpart WWW, the Federal plan, or EPA approved and effective State plan or tribal plan that applies to your landfill, whichever is earlier.

(c) If your bioreactor is at an existing affected source and you do not initiate liquids addition to your bioreactor until later than January 17, 2006, then you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) Install the gas collection and control system for the bioreactor before initiating liquids addition.

(2) Begin operating the gas collection and control system within 180 days after initiating liquids addition or within 180 days after achieving a moisture content of 40 percent by weight, whichever is later. If you choose to begin gas collection and control system operation 180 days after achieving a 40 percent moisture content instead of 180 days after liquids addition, use the procedures in §63.1980(g) and (h) to determine when the bioreactor moisture content reaches 40 percent.

§ 63.1950 When am I no longer required to comply with this subpart?

You are no longer required to comply with the requirements of this subpart when you are no longer required to apply controls as specified in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(v) of subpart WWW, or the Federal plan or EPA approved and effective State plan or tribal plan that implements 40 CFR part 60, subpart Cc, whichever applies to your landfill.

§ 63.1952 When am I no longer required to comply with the requirements of this subpart if I own or operate a bioreactor?

If you own or operate a landfill that includes a bioreactor, you are no longer required to comply with the requirements of this subpart for the bioreactor provided you meet the conditions of either paragraphs (a) or (b).

(a) Your affected source meets the control system removal criteria in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(v) of part 60, subpart WWW or the bioreactor meets the criteria for a nonproductive area of the landfill in 40 CFR 60.759(a)(3)(ii) of part 60, subpart WWW.

(b) The bioreactor portion of the landfill is a closed landfill as defined in 40 CFR 60.751, subpart WWW, you have permanently ceased adding liquids to the bioreactor, and you have not added liquids to the bioreactor for at least 1 year. A closure report for the bioreactor must be submitted to the Administrator as provided in 40 CFR 60.757(d) of subpart WWW.

(c) Compliance with the bioreactor control removal provisions in this section constitutes compliance with 40 CFR part 60, subpart WWW or the Federal plan, whichever applies to your bioreactor.

Standards

§ 63.1955 What requirements must I meet?

(a) You must fulfill one of the requirements in paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section, whichever is applicable:

(1) Comply with the requirements of 40 CFR part 60, subpart WWW.

(2) Comply with the requirements of the Federal plan or EPA approved and effective State plan or tribal plan that implements 40 CFR part 60, subpart Cc.

(b) If you are required by 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2) of subpart WWW, the Federal plan, or an EPA approved and effective State or tribal plan to install a collection and control system, you must comply with the requirements in §§63.1960 through 63.1985 and with the general provisions of this part specified in table 1 of this subpart.

(c) For approval of collection and control systems that include any alternatives to the operational standards, test methods, procedures, compliance measures, monitoring, recordkeeping or reporting provisions, you must follow the procedures in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2). If alternatives have already been approved under 40 CFR part 60 subpart WWW or the Federal plan, or EPA approved and effective State or tribal plan, these alternatives can be used to comply with this subpart, except that all affected sources must comply with the SSM requirements in Subpart A of this part as specified in Table 1 of this subpart and all affected sources must submit compliance reports every 6 months as specified in §63.1980(a) and (b), including information on all deviations that occurred during the 6-month reporting period. Deviations for continuous emission monitors or numerical continuous parameter monitors must be determined using a 3 hour monitoring block average.

(d) If you own or operate a bioreactor that is located at a MSW landfill that is not permanently closed and has a design capacity equal to or greater than 2.5 million Mg and 2.5 million m³, then you must meet the requirements of paragraph (a) and the additional requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) You must comply with the general provisions specified in Table 1 of this subpart and §§63.1960 through 63.1985 starting on the date you are required to install the gas collection and control system.

(2) You must extend the collection and control system into each new cell or area of the bioreactor prior to initiating liquids addition in that area, instead of the schedule in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(ii)(A)(2).

General and Continuing Compliance Requirements

§ 63.1960 How is compliance determined?

Compliance is determined in the same way it is determined for 40 CFR part 60, subpart WWW, including performance testing, monitoring of the collection system, continuous parameter monitoring, and other credible evidence. In addition, continuous parameter monitoring data, collected under 40 CFR 60.756(b)(1), (c)(1), and (d) of subpart WWW, are used to demonstrate compliance with the operating conditions for control systems. If a deviation occurs, you have failed to meet the control device operating conditions described in this subpart and have deviated

from the requirements of this subpart. Finally, you must develop a written SSM plan according to the provisions in 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3). A copy of the SSM plan must be maintained on site. Failure to write or maintain a copy of the SSM plan is a deviation from the requirements of this subpart.

[68 FR 2238, Jan. 16, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 20462, Apr. 20, 2006]

§ 63.1965 What is a deviation?

A deviation is defined in §63.1990. For the purposes of the landfill monitoring and SSM plan requirements, deviations include the items in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section.

(a) A deviation occurs when the control device operating parameter boundaries described in 40 CFR 60.758(c)(1) of subpart WWW are exceeded.

(b) A deviation occurs when 1 hour or more of the hours during the 3-hour block averaging period does not constitute a valid hour of data. A valid hour of data must have measured values for at least three 15-minute monitoring periods within the hour.

(c) A deviation occurs when a SSM plan is not developed or maintained on site.

[68 FR 2238, Jan. 16, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 20462, Apr. 20, 2006]

§ 63.1975 How do I calculate the 3-hour block average used to demonstrate compliance?

Averages are calculated in the same way as they are calculated in 40 CFR part 60, subpart WWW, except that the data collected during the events listed in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) of this section are not to be included in any average computed under this subpart:

(a) Monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero (low-level) and high-level adjustments.

(b) Startups.

(c) Shutdowns.

(d) Malfunctions.

Notifications, Records, and Reports

§ 63.1980 What records and reports must I keep and submit?

(a) Keep records and reports as specified in 40 CFR part 60, subpart WWW, or in the Federal plan, EPA approved State plan or tribal plan that implements 40 CFR part 60, subpart Cc, whichever applies to your landfill, with one exception: You must submit the annual report described in 40 CFR 60.757(f) every 6 months.

(b) You must also keep records and reports as specified in the general provisions of 40 CFR part 60 and this part as shown in Table 1 of this subpart. Applicable records in the general provisions include items such as SSM plans and the SSM plan reports.

(c) For bioreactors at new affected sources you must submit the initial semiannual compliance report and performance test results described in 40 CFR 60.757(f) within 180 days after the date you are required to begin operating the gas collection and control system by §63.1947(a)(2) of this subpart.

(d) For bioreactors at existing affected sources, you must submit the initial semiannual compliance report and performance test results described in 40 CFR 60.757(f) within 180 days after the compliance date specified in §63.1947(b) of this subpart, unless you have previously submitted a compliance report for the bioreactor required by 40 CFR part 60, subpart WWW, the Federal plan, or an EPA approved and effective State plan or tribal plan.

(e) For bioreactors that are located at existing affected sources, but do not initiate liquids addition until later than the compliance date in §63.1947(b) of this subpart, you must submit the initial semiannual compliance report and performance tests results described in 40 CFR 60.757(f) within 180 days after the date you are required to begin operating the gas collection and control system by §63.1947(c) of this subpart.

(f) If you must submit a semiannual compliance report for a bioreactor as well as a semiannual compliance report for a conventional portion of the same landfill, you may delay submittal of a subsequent semiannual compliance report for the bioreactor according to paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section so that the reports may be submitted on the same schedule.

(1) After submittal of your initial semiannual compliance report and performance test results for the bioreactor, you may delay submittal of the subsequent semiannual compliance report for the bioreactor until the date the initial or subsequent semiannual compliance report is due for the conventional portion of your landfill.

(2) You may delay submittal of your subsequent semiannual compliance report by no more than 12 months after the due date for submitting the initial semiannual compliance report and performance test results described in 40 CFR 60.757(f) for the bioreactor. The report shall cover the time period since the previous semiannual report for the bioreactor, which would be a period of at least 6 months and no more than 12 months.

(3) After the delayed semiannual report, all subsequent semiannual reports for the bioreactor must be submitted every 6 months on the same date the semiannual report for the conventional portion of the landfill is due.

(g) If you add any liquids other than leachate in a controlled fashion to the waste mass and do not comply with the bioreactor requirements in §§63.1947, 63.1955(c) and 63.1980(c) through (f) of this subpart, you must keep a record of calculations showing that the percent moisture by weight expected in the waste mass to which liquid is added is less than 40 percent. The calculation must consider the waste mass, moisture content of the incoming waste, mass of water added to the waste including leachate recirculation and other liquids addition and precipitation, and the mass of water removed through leachate or other water losses. Moisture level sampling or mass balances calculations can be used. You must document the calculations and the basis of any assumptions. Keep the record of the calculations until you cease liquids addition.

(h) If you calculate moisture content to establish the date your bioreactor is required to begin operating the collection and control system under §63.1947(a)(2) or (c)(2), keep a record of the calculations including the information specified in paragraph (g) of this section for 5 years. Within 90 days after the bioreactor achieves 40 percent moisture content, report the results of the calculation, the date the bioreactor achieved 40 percent moisture content by weight, and the date you plan to begin collection and control system operation.

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.1985 Who enforces this subpart?

(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 EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency as well as the U.S. EPA has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable 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 EPA Administrator and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that will not be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are as follows. Approval of alternatives to the standards in §63.1955. Where these standards reference another subpart, the cited provisions will be delegated according to the delegation provisions of the referenced subpart.

§ 63.1990 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act, 40 CFR part 60, subparts A, Cc, and WWW; 40 CFR part 62, subpart GGG, and subpart A of this part, and this section that follows:

Bioreactor means a MSW landfill or portion of a MSW landfill where any liquid other than leachate (leachate includes landfill gas condensate) is added in a controlled fashion into the waste mass (often in combination with recirculating leachate) to reach a minimum average moisture content of at least 40 percent by weight to accelerate or enhance the anaerobic (without oxygen) biodegradation of the waste.

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 emissions limitation (including any 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 limitation, (including any operating limit), or work practice standard in this subpart during SSM, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

Emissions limitation means any emission limit, opacity limit, operating limit, or visible emissions limit.

EPA approved State plan means a State plan that EPA has approved based on the requirements in 40 CFR part 60, subpart B to implement and enforce 40 CFR part 60, subpart Cc. An approved State plan becomes effective on the date specified in the notice published in the Federal Register announcing EPA's approval.

Federal plan means the EPA plan to implement 40 CFR part 60, subpart Cc for existing MSW landfills located in States and Indian country where State plans or tribal plans are not currently in effect. On the effective date of an EPA approved State or tribal plan, the Federal plan no longer applies. The Federal plan is found at 40 CFR part 62, subpart GGG.

Municipal solid waste landfill or MSW landfill means an entire disposal facility in a contiguous geographical space where household waste is placed in or on land. A municipal solid waste landfill may also receive other types of RCRA Subtitle D wastes (see §257.2 of this chapter) such as commercial solid waste, nonhazardous sludge, conditionally exempt small quantity generator waste, and industrial solid waste. Portions of a municipal solid waste landfill may be separated by access roads. A municipal solid waste landfill may be publicly or privately owned. A municipal solid waste landfill may be a new municipal solid waste landfill, an existing municipal solid waste landfill, or a lateral expansion.

Tribal plan means a plan submitted by a tribal authority pursuant to 40 CFR parts 9, 35, 49, 50, and 81 to implement and enforce 40 CFR part 60, subpart Cc.

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.

As stated in §§63.1955 and 63.1980, you must meet each requirement in the following table that applies to you.

Table 1 to Subpart AAAA of Part 63—Applicability of NESHAP General Provisions to Subpart AAAA

Part 63 Citation	Description	Explanation
63.1(a)	Applicability: general applicability of NESHAP in this part	Affected sources are already subject to the provisions of paragraphs (a)(10)–(12) through the same provisions under 40 CFR, part 60 subpart A.
63.1(b)	Applicability determination for stationary sources	
63.1(e)	Title V permitting	
63.2	Definitions	
63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention	Affected sources are already subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) through the same provisions under 40 CFR, part 60 subpart A.
63.5(b)	Requirements for existing, newly constructed, and reconstructed sources	
63.6(e)	Operation and maintenance requirements, startup, shutdown and malfunction plan provisions	
63.6(f)	Compliance with nonopacity emission standards	Affected sources are already subject to the provisions of paragraphs (f)(1) and (2)(i) through the same provisions under 40 CFR, part 60

Part 63 Citation	Description	Explanation
		subpart A.
63.10(b)(2)(i)– (b)(2)(v)	General recordkeeping requirements	
63.10(d)(5)	If actions taken during a startup, shutdown and malfunction plan are consistent with the procedures in the startup, shutdown and malfunction plan, this information shall be included in a semi-annual startup, shutdown and malfunction plan report. Any time an action taken during a startup, shutdown and malfunction plan is not consistent with the startup, shutdown and malfunction plan, the source shall report actions taken within 2 working days after commencing such actions, followed by a letter 7 days after the event	
63.12(a)	These provisions do not preclude the State from adopting and enforcing any standard, limitation, etc., requiring permits, or requiring emissions reductions in excess of those specified	
63.15	Availability of information and confidentiality	

Attachment D – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ] [326 IAC 20-82]

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	Rumpke of Indiana, LLC - Medora Sanitary Landfill
Source Location:	546 County Road 870 West, Medora, IN 47260
County:	Jackson
SIC Code:	4953
Operation Permit Renewal No.:	T071-28808-00038
Permit Reviewer:	Kimberley Malley

NESHAP [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.6580 What is the purpose of subpart ZZZZ?

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

[73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6585 Am I subject to this subpart?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This subpart applies to each affected source.

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

(1) *Existing stationary RICE.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) A stationary RICE which is an existing spark ignition 4 stroke rich burn (4SRB) stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions; an existing spark ignition 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions; an existing spark ignition 2 stroke lean burn (2SLB) stationary RICE; an existing spark ignition 4 stroke lean burn (4SLB) stationary RICE; an existing compression ignition emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions; an existing spark ignition emergency or limited use stationary RICE; an existing limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions; an existing stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; or an existing stationary residential, commercial, or institutional emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, does not have to meet the requirements of this subpart and of subpart A of this part. No initial notification is necessary.

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

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

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

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

source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than May 3, 2013.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Emission and Operating Limitations

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

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart.

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

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

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

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

[73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008]

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

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions manufactured on or after January 1, 2008, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

[73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6602 What emission limitations must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary CI RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate an existing stationary CI RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2c to this subpart which apply to you. Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart.

§ 63.6603 What emission limitations and operating limitations must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions?

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart.

(a) If you own or operate an existing stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the requirements in Table 2d to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

(b) If you own or operate an existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE greater than 300 HP located at area sources in areas of Alaska not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System (FAHS) you do not have to meet the numerical CO emission limitations specified in Table 2d to this subpart. Existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE greater than 300 HP located at area sources in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS must meet the management practices that are shown for stationary non-emergency CI RICE less than or equal to 300 HP in Table 2d to this subpart.

§ 63.6604 What fuel requirements must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary CI RICE?

If you own or operate an existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 300 brake HP with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that uses diesel fuel, you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel. Existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE located in Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or at area sources in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS are exempt from the requirements of this section.

General Compliance Requirements

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

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart that apply to you at all times.

(b) At all times you 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. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require you to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this 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, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6612 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions?

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

(a) You must conduct any initial performance test or other initial compliance demonstration according to Tables 4 and 5 to this subpart that apply to you within 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in §63.6595 and according to the provisions in §63.7(a)(2).

(b) An owner or operator is not required to conduct an initial performance test on a unit for which a performance test has been previously conducted, but the test must meet all of the conditions described in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

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

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

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

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

§ 63.6615 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?

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

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

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

(b) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements that this subpart specifies in Table 4 to this subpart. If you own or operate a non-operational stationary RICE that is subject to performance testing, you do not need to start up the engine solely to conduct the performance test. Owners and operators of a non-operational engine can conduct the performance test when the engine is started up again.

(c) [Reserved]

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

R = percent reduction of CO or formaldehyde emissions.

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where:

X_{CO_2} = CO₂ correction factor, percent.

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) The engine percent load during a performance test must be determined by documenting the calculations, assumptions, and measurement devices used to measure or estimate the percent load in a specific application. A written report of the average percent load determination must be included in the notification of compliance status. The following information must be included in the written report: the engine model number, the engine manufacturer, the year of purchase, the manufacturer's site-rated brake horsepower,

the ambient temperature, pressure, and humidity during the performance test, and all assumptions that were made to estimate or calculate percent load during the performance test must be clearly explained. If measurement devices such as flow meters, kilowatt meters, beta analyzers, stain gauges, etc. are used, the model number of the measurement device, and an estimate of its accurate in percentage of true value must be provided.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 100 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, an existing stationary emergency RICE, or an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions not subject to any numerical emission standards shown in Table 2d to this subpart, you must operate and maintain the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

(f) If you own or operate an existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed.

(g) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency CI engine greater than or equal to 300 HP that is not equipped with a closed crankcase ventilation system, you must comply with either paragraph (g)(1) or paragraph (g)(2) of this section. Owners and operators must follow the manufacturer's specified maintenance requirements for operating and maintaining the open or closed crankcase ventilation systems and replacing the crankcase filters, or can request the Administrator to approve different maintenance requirements that are as protective as manufacturer requirements. Existing CI engines located at area sources in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS do not have to meet the requirements of paragraph (g) in this section.

(1) Install a closed crankcase ventilation system that prevents crankcase emissions from being emitted to the atmosphere, or

(2) Install an open crankcase filtration emission control system that reduces emissions from the crankcase by filtering the exhaust stream to remove oil mist, particulates, and metals.

(h) If you operate a new or existing stationary engine, you must minimize the engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the emission standards applicable to all times other than startup in Tables 1a, 2a, 2c, and 2d to this subpart apply.

(i) If you own or operate a stationary engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 1, 2, or 4 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 1 or 4 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters

are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil before continuing to use the engine. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

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

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

- (a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission and operating limitation that applies to you according to Table 5 of this subpart.
- (b) During the initial performance test, you must establish each operating limitation in Tables 1b and 2b of this subpart that applies to you.
- (c) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in §63.6645.

Continuous Compliance Requirements

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

- (a) If you must comply with emission and operating limitations, you must monitor and collect data according to this section.
- (b) Except for monitor malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), you must monitor continuously at all times that the stationary RICE is operating.
- (c) You may not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emission or operating levels. You must, however, use all the valid data collected during all other periods.

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

- (a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation and operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you according to methods specified in Table 6 to this subpart.
- (b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limitation or operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission and operating limitations in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.6650. If you change your catalyst, you must reestablish the values of the operating parameters measured during the initial performance test. When you reestablish the values of your operating parameters, you must also conduct a performance test to demonstrate that you are meeting the required emission limitation applicable to your stationary RICE.
- (c) [Reserved]
- (d) For new, reconstructed, and rebuilt stationary RICE, deviations from the emission or operating limitations that occur during the first 200 hours of operation from engine startup (engine burn-in period) are not violations. Rebuilt stationary RICE means a stationary RICE that has been rebuilt as that term is defined in 40 CFR 94.11(a).

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

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

(f) If you own or operate an existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, a new emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that was installed on or after June 12, 2006, or an existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must operate the engine according to the conditions described in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) For owners and operators of emergency engines, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as permitted in this section, is prohibited.

(2) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

(3) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per year.

(4) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity; except that owners and operators may operate the emergency engine for a maximum of 15 hours per year as part of a demand response program if the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator has determined there are emergency conditions that could lead to a potential electrical blackout, such as unusually low frequency, equipment overload, capacity or energy deficiency, or unacceptable voltage level. The engine may not be operated for more than 30 minutes prior to the time when the emergency condition is expected to occur, and the engine operation must be terminated immediately after the facility is notified that the emergency condition is no longer imminent. The 15 hours per year of demand response operation are counted as part of the 50 hours of operation per year provided for non-emergency situations. The supply of emergency power to another entity or entities pursuant to financial arrangement is not limited by this paragraph (f)(4), as long as the power provided by the financial arrangement is limited to emergency power.

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

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.6645 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit all of the notifications in §§63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (f)(6), 63.9(b) through (e), and (g) and (h) that apply to you by the dates specified if you own or operate any of the following:

(1) An existing stationary CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) An existing stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(3) A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(4) A new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(5) This requirement does not apply if you own or operate an existing stationary CI RICE less than 100 HP, an existing stationary emergency CI RICE, or an existing stationary CI RICE that is not subject to any numerical emission standards.

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

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

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

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

(f) If you are required to submit an Initial Notification but are otherwise not affected by the requirements of this subpart, in accordance with §63.6590(b), your notification should include the information in §63.9(b)(2)(i) through (v), and a statement that your stationary

RICE has no additional requirements and explain the basis of the exclusion (for example, that it operates exclusively as an emergency stationary RICE if it has a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions).

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

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

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

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

[73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6650 What reports must I submit and when?

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

(b) Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must submit each report by the date in Table 7 of this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(9) of this section.

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

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

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

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

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

(6) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595 and ending on December 31.

(7) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31 following the end of the first calendar year after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595.

(8) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must cover the annual reporting period from January 1 through December 31.

(9) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31.

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

(1) Company name and address.

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

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

(4) If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the compliance report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by an owner or operator

during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.6605(b), including actions taken to correct a malfunction.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(9) A brief description of the stationary RICE.

(10) A brief description of the CMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 63.6655 What records must I keep?

(a) If you must comply with the emission and operating limitations, you must keep the records described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(5), (b)(1) through (b)(3) and (c) of this section.

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

(2) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (i.e., process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

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

(4) Records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(5) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.6605(b), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) You must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that you operated and maintained the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to your own maintenance plan if you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE;

(1) An existing stationary CI RICE with a site rating of less than 100 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) An existing stationary emergency CI RICE.

(3) An existing stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions subject to management practices as shown in Table 2d to this subpart.

(f) If you own or operate any of the stationary RICE in paragraphs (f)(1) or (2) of this section, you must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engines are used for demand response operation, the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the time the engine was operated as part of demand response.

(1) An existing emergency stationary CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.

(2) An existing emergency stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.

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

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

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

(c) You must keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1).

Other Requirements and Information

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

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

[73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6670 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

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

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

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

- (1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emission limitations and operating limitations in §63.6600 under §63.6(g).
- (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in §63.90.
- (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under §63.8(f) and as defined in §63.90.
- (4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f) and as defined in §63.90.
- (5) Approval of a performance test which was conducted prior to the effective date of the rule, as specified in §63.6610(b).

§ 63.6675 What definitions apply to this subpart?

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

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

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

Black start engine means an engine whose only purpose is to start up a combustion turbine.

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

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

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

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

- (1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart, including but not limited to any emission limitation or operating limitation;

(2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or

(3) Fails to meet any emission limitation or operating limitation in this subpart during malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

(4) Fails to satisfy the general duty to minimize emissions established by §63.6(e)(1)(i).

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

Diesel fuel means any liquid obtained from the distillation of petroleum with a boiling point of approximately 150 to 360 degrees Celsius. One commonly used form is fuel oil number 2. Diesel fuel also includes any non-distillate fuel with comparable physical and chemical properties (e.g. biodiesel) that is suitable for use in compression ignition engines.

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

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

Emergency stationary RICE means any stationary internal combustion engine whose operation is limited to emergency situations and required testing and maintenance. Examples include stationary ICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary ICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc. Stationary CI ICE used for peak shaving are not considered emergency stationary ICE. Stationary CI ICE used to supply power to an electric grid or that supply non-emergency power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity are not considered to be emergency engines, except as permitted under §63.6640(f). Emergency stationary RICE with a site-rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that were installed prior to June 12, 2006, may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Required testing of such units should be minimized, but there is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations and for routine testing and maintenance. Emergency stationary RICE with a site-rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that were installed prior to June 12, 2006, may also operate an additional 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations. All other emergency stationary RICE must comply with the requirements specified in §63.6640(f).

Engine startup means the time from initial start until applied load and engine and associated equipment reaches steady state or normal operation. For stationary engine with catalytic controls, engine startup means the time from initial start until applied load and engine and associated equipment, including the catalyst, reaches steady state or normal operation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Residential/commercial/institutional emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in residential establishments such as homes or residences, commercial establishments such as office buildings, hotels, or stores, or institutional establishments such as medical centers, research centers, and institutions of higher education.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Subpart means 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ.

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

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

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

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

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

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more. If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may reduce formaldehyde emissions by 75 percent or more until June 15, 2007 or	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. ¹
	b. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	

¹Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[73 FR 3607, Jan. 18, 2008]

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

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

For each...	You must meet the following operating limitation...
1. 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and using NSCR; or	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst measured during the initial performance test; and
4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ and using NSCR.	b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F.
2. 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and not	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

For each...	You must meet the following operating limitation...
using NSCR; or	
4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ and not using NSCR.	

[73 FR 3607, Jan. 18, 2008]

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

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

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 58 percent or more; or b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 12 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ . If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may limit concentration of formaldehyde to 17 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ until June 15, 2007	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. ¹
2. 4SLB stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 93 percent or more; or	
	b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 14 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	
3. CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more; or	
	b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 580 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	

¹Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[73 FR 3608, Jan. 18, 2008]

Table 2b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63. Operating Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions, Existing Non-Emergency Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP, and New and Reconstructed 4SLB Burn Stationary RICE \geq 250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

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

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

¹Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(g) for a different temperature range.

[73 FR 3608, Jan. 18, 2008]

Table 2c to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63. Requirements for Existing Compression Ignition Stationary Rice Located at Major Sources of HAP Emissions

[As stated in §§63.6600 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for existing compression ignition stationary RICE]

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Emergency CI and black start CI.1	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ² b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. ³	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. ³
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI < 100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ²	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. ³	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI RICE 100≤HP≤300 HP	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 230 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ .	
4. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI 300<HP≤500	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ ; or	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
5. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI > 500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	

¹If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the work practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2c of this subpart, or if performing the work practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law, the work practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. The work practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the work practice on the schedule required and the Federal, State or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

²Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2c of this subpart.

³Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63. Requirements for Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE Located at Area Sources of HAP Emissions

[As stated in §§63.6600 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following emission and operating limitations for existing compression ignition stationary RICE]

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI ≤ 300 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary	
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI 300<HP≤500	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd at 15 percent O ₂ ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI > 500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd at 15 percent O ₂ ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more	
4. Emergency CI and black start CI. ²	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary	

¹Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2d of this subpart.

²If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the management practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2d of this subpart, or if performing the management practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law, the management practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. The management practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the management practice on the schedule required and the Federal, State or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

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

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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .
1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources and new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources	Reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹
2. 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower ≥5,000 located at major sources	Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹
3. Stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources	Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹
4. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 that are not limited use stationary RICE	Limit or reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hrs or 3 years, whichever comes first.
5. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 that are limited use stationary RICE		Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hrs or 5 years, whichever comes first.

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

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

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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
1. 2SLB, 4SLB, and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions	i. Measure the O ₂ at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Portable CO and O ₂ analyzer.	(a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005)a (incorporated by reference, see §63.14). Measurements to determine O ₂ must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO

For each ...	Complying with the requirement to ...	You must ...	Using ...	According to the following requirements ...
				concentration.
		ii. Measure the CO at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Portable CO and O2 analyzer.	(a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005)a,b(incorporated by reference, see §63.14) or Method 10 of 40 CFR appendix A. The CO concentration must be at 15 percent O2, dry basis.
2. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; and	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A §63.7(d)(1)(i)	(a) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device.
		ii. Measure O2 at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522–00 (2005)	(a) Measurements to determine O2 concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the inlet and the outlet of the control device.	(1) Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348–03c, provided in ASTM D6348–03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

For each ...	Complying with the requirement to ...	You must ...	Using ...	According to the following requirements ...
			or equal to 130.	
3. Stationary RICE	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; and	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A §63.7(d)(1)(i)	(a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
		ii. Determine the O ₂ concentration of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522-00 (2005)	(a) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the exhaust of the stationary RICE; or	(1) Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348-03c, provided in ASTM D6348-03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
		v. Measure CO at the exhaust of the stationary RICE.	(1) Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, ASTM Method D6522-00	(a) CO concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
			(2005)a, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348-03	three 1-hour longer runs.

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

^bYou may also use Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348-03.

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

[73 FR 3609, Jan. 18, 2008]

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

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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source and new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	a. Reduce CO emissions and using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
2. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source and new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using oxidation catalyst	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
3. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source and new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	a. Reduce CO emissions, and using a CEMS	i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O ₂ or CO ₂ at both the inlet and outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625(a); and
		ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and
		iii. The average reduction of CO calculated using §63.6620 equals or exceeds the required percent reduction. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average percent reduction achieved during the 4-hour period.
4. 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
5. 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
6. Stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
7. Stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
		requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
8. Existing stationary non-emergency RICE ≥ 100 HP located at a major source, existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE > 500 HP, and existing stationary non-emergency RICE ≥ 100 HP located at an area source	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO or formaldehyde, as applicable determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required CO or formaldehyde, as applicable, percent reduction.
9. Existing stationary non-emergency RICE ≥ 100 HP located at a major source, existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE > 500 HP, and existing stationary non-emergency RICE ≥ 100 HP located at an area source	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. The average formaldehyde or CO concentration, as applicable, corrected to 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde or CO emission limitation, as applicable.

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

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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE > 500 HP located at a major source and CI stationary RICE > 500 HP located at a major source	a. Reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
		within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
2. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
3. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	a. Reduce CO emissions and using a CEMS	i. Collecting the monitoring data according to §63.6625(a), reducing the measurements to 1-hour averages, calculating the percent reduction of CO emissions according to §63.6620; and
		ii. Demonstrating that the catalyst achieves the required percent reduction of CO emissions over the 4-hour averaging period; and
		iii. Conducting an annual RATA of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.
4. 4SRB stationary	a. Reduce formaldehyde	i. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
RICE >500 HP located at a major source	emissions and using NSCR	according to §63.6625(b); and
		ii. reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		iv. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
5. 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	i. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
6. 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake HP \geq 5,000 located at a major source	Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that the required formaldehyde percent reduction is achieved.a
7. Stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limits; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
8. Stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
9. Existing stationary CI RICE not subject to any numerical emission limitations	a. Work or Management practices	i. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or
		ii. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.
10. Existing stationary RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE, except 4SRB >500 HP located at major sources	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions; or b. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit.
11. Existing limited use stationary RICE >500	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions;	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
HP that are limited use CI stationary RICE	or b. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit.

⁹After you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.

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

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

You must submit a(n) . . .	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
1. Compliance report	a. If there are no deviations from any emission limitations or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations or operating limitations during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were not periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period; or	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(1)–(5) for engines that are not limited use stationary CI RICE subject to numerical emission limitations; and ii. Annually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(6)–(9) for engines that are limited use stationary CI RICE subject to numerical emission limitations.
	b. If you had a deviation from any emission limitation or operating limitation during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(d). If there were periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), the information in §63.6650(e); or	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).
	c. If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(c)(4).	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).
2. Report	a. The fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations, and you must demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by	i. Annually, according to the requirements in §63.6650.

You must submit a(n) . . .	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
	landfill gas or digester gas, is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; and	
	b. The operating limits provided in your Federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits; and	i. <i>See</i> item 2.a.i.
	c. Any problems or errors suspected with the meters	i. <i>See</i> item 2.a.i.

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

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

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes.	
§63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in §63.6675.
§63.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes.	
§63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention	Yes.	
§63.5	Construction and reconstruction	Yes.	
§63.6(a)	Applicability	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(1)–(4)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(b)(7)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed area sources that become major sources	Yes.	
§63.6(c)(1)–(2)	Compliance dates for existing sources	Yes.	
§63.6(c)(3)–(4)	[Reserved]		

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.6(c)(5)	Compliance dates for existing area sources that become major sources	Yes.	
§63.6(d)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(e)	Operation and maintenance	No.	
§63.6(f)(1)	Applicability of standards	No.	
§63.6(f)(2)	Methods for determining compliance	Yes.	
§63.6(f)(3)	Finding of compliance	Yes.	
§63.6(g)(1)–(3)	Use of alternate standard	Yes.	
§63.6(h)	Opacity and visible emission standards	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or visible emission standards.
§63.6(i)	Compliance extension procedures and criteria	Yes.	
§63.6(j)	Presidential compliance exemption	Yes.	
§63.7(a)(1)–(2)	Performance test dates	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains performance test dates at §§63.6610, 63.6611, and 63.6612.
§63.7(a)(3)	CAA section 114 authority	Yes.	
§63.7(b)(1)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that §63.7(b)(1) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(b)(2)	Notification of rescheduling	Yes	Except that §63.7(b)(2) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(c)	Quality assurance/test plan	Yes	Except that §63.7(c) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(d)	Testing facilities	Yes.	
§63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for conducting	No.	Subpart ZZZZ specifies

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

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
	(CMS) requirements		does not require Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS).
§63.8(c)(5)	COMS minimum procedures	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(c)(6)–(8)	CMS requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(d)	CMS quality control	Yes.	
§63.8(e)	CMS performance evaluation	Yes	Except for §63.8(e)(5)(ii), which applies to COMS.
		Except that §63.8(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.8(f)(1)–(5)	Alternative monitoring method	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(4) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(6) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.8(g)	Data reduction	Yes	Except that provisions for COMS are not applicable. Averaging periods for demonstrating compliance are specified at §§63.6635 and 63.6640.
§63.9(a)	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements	Yes.	
§63.9(b)(1)–(5)	Initial notifications	Yes	Except that §63.9(b)(3) is reserved.
		Except that §63.9(b) only applies as specified in	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
		§63.6645.	
§63.9(c)	Request for compliance extension	Yes	Except that §63.9(c) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(d)	Notification of special compliance requirements for new sources	Yes	Except that §63.9(d) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(e)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that §63.9(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(f)	Notification of visible emission (VE)/opacity test	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(1)	Notification of performance evaluation	Yes	Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(g)(2)	Notification of use of COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(3)	Notification that criterion for alternative to RATA is exceeded	Yes	If alternative is in use.
		Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.9(h)(1)–(6)	Notification of compliance status	Yes	Except that notifications for sources using a CEMS are due 30 days after completion of performance evaluations. §63.9(h)(4) is reserved.
			Except that §63.9(h) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of submittal	Yes.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
	deadlines		
§63.9(j)	Change in previous information	Yes.	
§63.10(a)	Administrative provisions for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(1)	Record retention	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(2)(i)–(v)	Records related to SSM	No.	
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)–(xi)	Records	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Record when under waiver	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records when using alternative to RATA	Yes	For CO standard if using RATA alternative.
§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records of supporting documentation	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(3)	Records of applicability determination	Yes.	
§63.10(c)	Additional records for sources using CEMS	Yes	Except that §63.10(c)(2)–(4) and (9) are reserved.
§63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(2)	Report of performance test results	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(3)	Reporting opacity or VE observations	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(5)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports	No.	
§63.10(e)(1) and (2)(i)	Additional CMS Reports	Yes.	
§63.10(e)(2)(ii)	COMS-related report	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.10(e)(3)	Excess emission and parameter exceedances reports	Yes.	Except that §63.10(e)(3)(i)(C) is reserved.
§63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§63.11	Flares	No.	
§63.12	State authority and delegations	Yes.	
§63.13	Addresses	Yes.	
§63.14	Incorporation by reference	Yes.	
§63.15	Availability of information	Yes.	

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Addendum to the Technical Support Document (TSD)
for a Part 70 Significant Permit Modification

Source Description and Location
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Source Name:	Rumpke of Indiana, LLC - Medora Sanitary Landfill
Source Location:	546 County Road 870 West, Medora, IN 47260
County:	Jackson
SIC Code:	4953
Permit Renewal No.:	T071-28808-00038
Permit Reviewer:	Kimberley Malley

Public Notice Information

On May 24, 2010, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) had a notice published in The Tribune in Seymour, Indiana, stating that the Rumpke of Indiana, LLC - Medora Sanitary Landfill had applied for a renewal to their Part 70 Operating Permit issued on November 30, 2005. 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.

Rumpke Comments and IDEM's Responses

On June 23, 2010, OAQ received comments from John L. Hattersley, Senior Engineer, on behalf of Rumpke of Indiana, LLC - Medora Sanitary Landfill. The 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 comments, responses to comments and changes made from the time the permit was drafted until a final decision is made.

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:

Company Comment 1: Liquid Waste Solidification Basin

The mixing basin used in the non-hazardous industrial and commercial liquid waste solidification process is a non-portable concrete basin, not a portable steel basin as listed in the draft Part 70 permit renewal and TSD.

Liquid Waste Solidification Process Maximum Hourly Throughputs

The maximum hourly throughputs for the liquid waste and solidified waste in the draft Part 70 permit renewal were based on the maximum daily throughputs and the maximum daily hours of operation. These values reflected an average hourly throughput rate, rather than an instantaneous maximum hourly throughput. The maximum throughput of the liquid waste on an instantaneous hourly basis should be increased from 1,667 gal/hour to 8,000 gal/hour and the maximum hourly throughput rate for the solidified waste should be increased from 65 tons/hour to 122 tons/hour.

IDEM Response 1:

The descriptive changes to Sections A.2 (b), Section D.1 are as follows:

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)
- (b) One (1) non hazardous industrial and commercial liquid waste solidification process, constructed in 2000, located in a ~~portable steel basin~~ **non-portable concrete basin** for mixing liquid waste, solid waste, and mixing agents, with a maximum throughput of ~~4,667~~ **8,000** gallons per hour of liquid waste, ~~65~~ **122** tons per hour of solidified waste, and 50 tons per hour of mixing agent;
- (c) - (h)

SECTION D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

- (a)
- (b) One (1) non hazardous industrial and commercial liquid waste solidification process, constructed in 2000, located in a ~~portable steel basin~~ **non-portable concrete basin** for mixing liquid waste, solid waste, and mixing agents, with a maximum throughput of ~~4,667~~ **8,000** gallons per hour of liquid waste, ~~65~~ **122** tons per hour of solidified waste, and 50 tons per hour of mixing agent;
- (c)

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

Company Comment 2: Solid Waste/Refuse Loading and Unloading Operations Maximum Hourly Throughput

The 100 tons/hour maximum hourly throughput for the solid waste/refuse loading and unloading operations in the draft Part 70 permit renewal, as well as the original Part 70 permit, was based on the maximum daily throughput of 1,500 tons/day and the maximum daily hours of operation of 15 hours/day allowed under the November 2004 Expansion Zoning Commitments to the Jackson County Board of Appeals. This value reflected an average hourly throughput rate, rather than an instantaneous maximum hourly throughput rate. The maximum throughput of the solid waste on an instantaneous hourly basis should be increased from 100 tons/hour to 250 tons/hour. The revision to the maximum hourly throughput rate will result in an increase in the particulate matter (PM) emission rate allowed from 51.28 pounds/hour to 60.96 pounds/hour.

IDEM Response 2:

IDEM, OAQ has made the following changes to Section A.2 (c), and D.1 of the permit as follows:

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) - (b)
- (c) Mixing agent with a maximum process weight rate of 50 tons per hour and solid waste material handling operations with a maximum process weight rate of ~~400~~ **250** tons per hour;

SECTION D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

- (a) - (b)
- (c) Mixing agent with a maximum process weight rate of 50 tons per hour and solid waste material handling operations with a maximum process weight rate of ~~400~~ **250** tons per hour;

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

D.1.3 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2]

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

- (a)
- (b) The allowable particulate emission rate from each of the solidified waste and solid waste or refuse loading and unloading operations shall not exceed ~~51.28~~ **60.96** pounds per hour, when each is operating at a maximum process weight rate of ~~400~~ **250** tons per hour.
- (c)

Company Comment 3: TSD Permit History

The permit history on page 1 of the TSD should be revised to reflect that the original Part 70 permit was issued on November 30, 2005, not December 30, 2005. Also, the TSD should be revised to reflect that this permit was the original Part 70 permit, not a Part 70 operating permit renewal.

IDEM Response 4:

IDEM, OAQ agrees. The change is as follows:

History

On December 23, 2009, Rumpke of Indiana, LLC - Medora Sanitary Landfill submitted an application to the OAQ requesting to renew its operating permit. Rumpke of Indiana, LLC - Medora Sanitary Landfill was issued a Part 70 Operating Permit ~~Renewal~~ on ~~December~~ **November** 30, 2005.

Company Comment 4: Hazardous Air Pollutant Potential Emissions

The TSD Appendix A emissions summary table, as well as the unrestricted potential emissions table and the potential to emit after issuance table on pages 5 and 6 of the TSD, respectively, should be revised to include the potential fugitive HAPs emissions of 8.6 tons/year from the landfill gas because fugitive HAPs must be included in Part 70 major source determinations. The unrestricted potential emissions table on page 5 of the TSD, as well as the uncontrolled potential to emit section of the TSD Appendix A emissions summary table should also be revised to address the revision in the maximum hourly liquid waste solidification process throughput rate as previously discussed.

This table should also be revised to list the potential total HAPs emissions of 25.36 tons/year from the landfill gas fugitive emissions under the uncontrolled potential to emit and the limited potential to emit sections. The uncontrolled potential to emit for VOC, a single HAP, and total HAPs from the waste solidification process should also be revised to 154.34 tons/year 58.49 tons/year and 94.33 tons/year respectively. This reflects the change in the uncontrolled potential annual liquid waste throughput from 14,602,920 gallons to 70,080,000 gallons. Please note that the facility will still be limited to an annual liquid waste throughput of 6,240,000 gallons for the controlled potential emissions.

IDEM Response 5:

IDEM, OAQ agrees that some uncaptured emissions need to be added to the source's potential to emit calculations. However, based on EPA's AP-42, 2.4.4.2, 25% of total landfill gas is considered fugitive and not counted toward Part 70 applicability. In addition, based on the definition for non-road engines, the source has requested for the removal of pump 001, the trash tipper and the four insignificant pumps from the permit. Therefore; the change is combined with change No. 1 as seen below:

Change No. 1. Section A.2, Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary lists one (1) portable Thompson diesel fired leachate / stormwater pump internal combustion engine, identified as pump 001, and one (1) portable diesel fired trash tipper internal combustion engine. Section A.3, Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities also lists four gasoline-fired water pumps, each rated at 8 horsepower (HP). In 40 CFR 1068.30(2)(iii), Subpart A, the definition for non-road is as such, and applies to the engines, provided the engines (by itself or in or on a piece of equipment, it is portable or transportable, meaning designed to be and capable of being carried or moved from one location to another) do not remain in a single location at the facility for a period of more than 12 consecutive months. Therefore; the engines are not regulated by the Clean Air Act and will not be listed in the permit. The change is as follows:

Unrestricted Potential Emissions

This table reflects the unrestricted potential emissions of the source.

Pollutant	tons/year
PM	3.94 3.43
PM ₁₀	3.94 3.43
SO ₂	4.49 3.23
VOC	47.36 216.42
CO	57.8 59.80
NO _x	41.7 33.77

Pollutant	tons/year
Single HAP	12.19 58.49
Total HAPs	21.24 121.24

- (0) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of all regulated pollutants **VOC** are ~~less is equal to or greater~~ than 100 tons per year.
- (b) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of all other pollutants are less than 100 tons per year.
- (c) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of any single HAP is equal to or greater than ten (10) tons per year and/or the potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of a combination of HAPs is equal to or greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Therefore, the source is subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7.

Potential to Emit After Issuance

Process/ Emission Unit	PM	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	VOC	CO	NO _x	Single HAP	Total HAPs
Landfill Gas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 9.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
Passive Flares	0.89	0.89	0.88	0.11	40.49	2.10	1.26	1.53
Waste Solidification	--	--	--	13.74	--	--	5.21	8.40
Stormwater Pump 001	0.23	0.23	0.15	0.88	2.88	4.32		0.04
Stormwater Pump 002	0.71	0.71	0.67	0.83	2.18	4.97		0.01
Stormwater Pump 003	0.95	0.95	0.89	1.1	2.91	13.52		0.01
Trash Tipper IC Engine	0.27	0.27	1.11	1.38	4.5	3.6		0.02
Insignificant Activities	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	11.0	5.0	13.0		neg.
Total	3.94 3.43	3.94 3.43	4.49 3.23	28.93 26.67	57.80 59.80	41.70 33.77		9.99
Major Source Threshold	250	250	250	250	250	250	Single HAP	Total HAPs

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) - (c)
- (d) ~~One (1) portable Thompson diesel fired leachate / stormwater pump internal combustion engine, considered a non-road engine, provided it does not remain in a single location at the facility for a period of more than 12 consecutive months, identified as pump 001,~~

~~permitted in 2008, rated at 80 horsepower (HP), exhausting to Thompson leachate / stormwater pump stack,~~

- ~~(e)~~**(d)** One (1) portable Gorman Rupp diesel fired leachate / stormwater pump internal combustion engine (Model year: 2002), identified as pump 002, permitted in 2008, rated at 75 horsepower (HP), exhausting to Gorman Rupp leachate / stormwater pump stack; [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ];
- ~~(f)~~ One (1) portable diesel fired trash tipper internal combustion engine, considered a non-road engine, provided it does not remain in a single location at the facility for a period of more than 12 consecutive months, permitted in 2008, rated at 125 horsepower (HP), exhausting to trash tipper stack;
- ~~(g)~~**(e)** One (1) portable Cummins diesel fired leachate/stormwater pump internal combustion engine, identified as pump 003, constructed in 1996, permitted in 2009, rated at 100 horsepower (HP), exhausting to Cummins leachate/stormwater pump stack, [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
- ~~(h)~~**(f)** Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access.

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)
- (b) Equipment powered by internal combustion engines of capacity equal to or less than 500,000 Btu/hour, except where total capacity of equipment operated by one stationary source exceeds 2,000,000 Btu/hour including: [326 IAC 5-1-2]
 - ~~(1)~~ Four (4) gasoline-fired water pumps, each rated at 8 horsepower (HP);
 - ~~(2)~~**(1)** Two (2) gasoline-fired generators, each rated at 13 HP;
 - ~~(3)~~**(2)** One (1) gasoline-fired pressure washer, rated at 11 HP;
 - ~~(4)~~**(3)** Two (2) diesel-fired light plants, each rated at 30 HP;
 - ~~(5)~~**(4)** One (1) gasoline-fired welder, permitted in 2008, rated at 20 HP; and
 - ~~(6)~~**(5)** One (1) gasoline-fired compressor, permitted in 2008, rated at 12.5 HP.

Other Changes

Comment 1: Upon further review from information provided by the source regarding section A.2 (b), Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities, all the units listed (1) through (5) fit the definition of non-road and should be removed from the permit.

Change 1: IDEM agrees, and the change 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):

- (a) Other categories with emissions below insignificant thresholds:
- (4) Maintenance cold cleaner degreasers, with a maximum annual usage of 240 gallons of solvent, equipped with remote solvent reservoirs and having potential VOC emissions of less than 15 pounds per day. [326 IAC 8-3-2]
- ~~(b) Equipment powered by internal combustion engines of capacity equal to or less than 500,000 Btu/hour, except where total capacity of equipment operated by one stationary source exceeds 2,000,000 Btu/hour including: [326 IAC 5-1-2]~~
- ~~(1) Two (2) gasoline-fired generators, each rated at 13 HP;~~
 - ~~(2) One (1) gasoline-fired pressure washer, rated at 11 HP;~~
 - ~~(3) Two (2) diesel-fired light plants, each rated at 30 HP;~~
 - ~~(4) One (1) gasoline-fired welder, permitted in 2008, rated at 20 HP; and~~
 - ~~(5) One (1) gasoline-fired compressor, permitted in 2008, rated at 12.5 HP.~~

IDEM Contact

Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to Kimberley Malley at the Indiana Department Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, MC 61-53, Room 1003, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251 or by telephone at (317) 233-9664 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 3-9664.

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

Addendum Appendix A – Emission Calculations
Technical Support Document (TSD)

Source Description and Location

Company Name: Rumpke of Indiana - Medora Sanitary Landfill
Address City IN Zip: 546 County Road 870 West, Medora, IN 47260
County: Jackson
SIC: 4953
Permit Renewal No.: T071-28808-00038
Permit Reviewer: Kimberley Malley
Date: 08/23/10

Summary of Potential to Emit

The tables below summarize the potential to emit calculations submitted by Rumpke of Indiana - Medora Sanitary Landfill. The

subsequent pages of this document are the complete calculations provided by Rumpke of Indiana - Medora Sanitary Landfill.

Uncontrolled Potential To Emit (ton/yr)								
Process / Emission Unit	PM ₁₀ (tons/yr)	PM ₁₀ (tons/yr)	SO ₂ (tons/yr)	VOC (tons/yr)	CO (tons/yr)	NOx (tons/yr)	Single HAP	Total HAPs (tons/yr)
Before 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW:								
Landfill Gas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
*After 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW:								
Landfill Gas	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.14	9.38	0.00	8.60	25.35
Passive Flares	0.89	0.89	0.88	0.11	40.49	2.10	1.26	1.53
Waste Solidification	--	--	0.00	154.34	-	-	58.49	94.33
Stormwater Pump 002	0.71	0.71	0.67	0.83	2.18	4.97	0.003	0.01
Stormwater Pump 003	0.95	0.95	0.89	1.10	2.91	13.52	0.004	0.01
Cold Cleaner**	-	-	-	0.80	-	-	neg.	neg.
Totals:	2.55	2.55	2.44	206.32	54.97	20.59	58.49	121.23

Limited Potential To Emit (ton/yr)								
Process / Emission Unit	PM ₁₀ (tons/yr)	PM ₁₀ (tons/yr)	SO ₂ (tons/yr)	VOC (tons/yr)	CO (tons/yr)	NOx (tons/yr)	Single HAP	Total HAPs (tons/yr)
Landfill Gas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
Passive Flares	0.89	0.89	0.88	0.11	40.49	2.10	1.26	1.53
Waste Solidification	--	--	0.00	13.74	-	-	5.21	8.40
Stormwater Pump 002	0.71	0.71	0.67	0.83	2.18	4.97	0.003	0.01
Stormwater Pump 003	0.95	0.95	0.89	1.10	2.91	13.52	0.004	0.01
Cold Cleaner**	-	-	-	0.80	-	-	neg.	neg.
Totals:	2.55	2.55	2.44	16.58	54.97	20.59	5.21	9.95

**insignificant

Methodology: After 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW

Landfill Gas uncontrolled VOC emissions = total VOC emissions (tons/yr, maximum emissions from USEPA Landfill Gas emissions Model version 3.02) X 0.8975 (portion of landfill gas not flared, provided by source)

Landfill Gas uncontrolled VOC emissions = 54.75 tons/yr X 0.8975 = 49.14 tons/yr

* Of the total volume of the existing landfill, 89.75% was constructed prior to the applicability date of 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW, and therefore; only 10.25% of total emissions are considered non fugitive and 89.75% will be fugitive.

Solidification Process Data :

Maximum Daily Liquid Waste Received (gal/day)	20,000
Maximum Hourly Liquid Waste Processed (gal/hr)	1,667
Maximum Annual Liquid Waste Processed (gal/yr)	6,240,000
Maximum Daily Operating Hours (hr/day)	12

14,602,920 gal/yr

uncontrolled ton/yr

70,080,000 gal/yr

Chemical	Concentration* (mg/l)	VOC ?	HAP ?	Solid ?	VOC Emissions			HAP Emissions		
					Unrestricted lb/hr	Unrestricted tons/yr	Limited tons/yr	lb/hr	tons/yr	tons/yr
Arsenic **	5		Y	Y				3.66E-08	7.70E-07	6.86E-08
Barium **	100			Y						
Benzene	0.5	Y	Y		6.96E-03	1.46E-01	1.30E-02	6.96E-03	1.46E-01	1.30E-02
Cadmium **	1		Y	Y				7.33E-09	1.54E-07	1.37E-08
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.5	Y	Y		6.96E-03	1.46E-01	1.30E-02	6.96E-03	1.46E-01	1.30E-02
Chlordane	0.03	Y	Y		4.17E-04	8.77E-03	7.81E-04	4.17E-04	8.77E-03	7.81E-04
Chlorobenzene	100	Y	Y		1.39E+00	2.92E+01	2.60E+00	1.39E+00	2.92E+01	2.60E+00
Chloroform	6	Y	Y		8.35E-02	1.75E+00	1.56E-01	8.35E-02	1.75E+00	1.56E-01
Chromium **	5		Y	Y				3.66E-08	7.70E-07	6.86E-08
Cresol & Isomers	200	Y	Y		2.78E+00	5.85E+01	5.21E+00	2.78E+00	5.85E+01	5.21E+00
2,4-D **	10		Y	Y				7.33E-08	1.54E-06	1.37E-07
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	7.5	Y	Y		1.04E-01	2.19E+00	1.95E-01	1.04E-01	2.19E+00	1.95E-01
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.5	Y	Y		6.96E-03	1.46E-01	1.30E-02	6.96E-03	1.46E-01	1.30E-02
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.7	Y	Y		9.74E-03	2.05E-01	1.82E-02	9.74E-03	2.05E-01	1.82E-02
2,4-Dinitrotoluene **	0.13		Y	Y				9.52E-10	2.00E-08	1.78E-09
Endrin **	0.02			Y						
Heptachlor **	0.008		Y	Y				5.86E-11	1.23E-09	1.10E-10
Hexachlorobenzene	0.13	Y	Y		1.81E-03	3.80E-02	3.39E-03	1.81E-03	3.80E-02	3.39E-03
Hexachlorobutadiene	0.5	Y	Y		6.96E-03	1.46E-01	1.30E-02	6.96E-03	1.46E-01	1.30E-02
Hexachloroethane	3	Y	Y		4.17E-02	8.77E-01	7.81E-02	4.17E-02	8.77E-01	7.81E-02
Lead **	5		Y	Y				3.66E-08	7.70E-07	6.86E-08
Lindane **	0.4		Y	Y				2.93E-09	6.16E-08	5.48E-09
Mercury **	0.2		Y	Y				1.47E-09	3.08E-08	2.74E-09
Methoxychlor **	10		Y	Y				7.33E-08	1.54E-06	1.37E-07
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	200	Y			2.78E+00	5.85E+01	5.21E+00			
Nitrobenzene	2	Y	Y		2.78E-02	5.85E-01	5.21E-02	2.78E-02	5.85E-01	5.21E-02
Pentachlorophenol **	100		Y	Y				7.33E-07	1.54E-05	1.37E-06
Pyridine	5	Y			6.96E-02	1.46E+00	1.30E-01			
Selenium **	1		Y	Y				7.33E-09	1.54E-07	1.37E-08
Silver **	5			Y						
Tetrachloroethylene	0.7	Y	Y		9.74E-03	2.05E-01	1.82E-02	9.74E-03	2.05E-01	1.82E-02
Toxaphene **	0.5		Y	Y				3.66E-09	7.70E-08	6.86E-09
Trichloroethylene	0.5	Y	Y		6.96E-03	1.46E-01	1.30E-02	6.96E-03	1.46E-01	1.30E-02
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol **	400		Y	Y				2.93E-06	6.16E-05	5.48E-06
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol **	2		Y	Y				1.47E-08	3.08E-07	2.74E-08
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) **	1			Y						
Vinyl Chloride	0.2	Y	Y	Y	2.78E-03	5.85E-02	5.21E-03	1.47E-09	3.08E-08	2.74E-09
Total VOC Concentration (mg/l)	527.76									
Total Emissions					7.34	154.34	13.74	4.49	94.33	8.40
Total Solid HAP Emissions								3.96E-06		7.41E-06

* Note: Concentration of the chemical was set at regulatory level for toxicity as outlined in 40 CFR 261.24. This was done in order to obtain the worst-case emissions, because the landfill could not accept any waste with concentrations exceeding these values.

** Note: For chemicals that are solid at standard conditions and thus, are not VOC, the emissions were based on emission factors for material handling of the solidified waste.

Passive Flares Operational Data

Total Number of Flares	8	provided by Rumpke
Maximum Flare Design Flow (scfm)	50	Data provided by LFG Specialties, Inc.
Minimum LFG Temperature (°F)	30	Minimum temperature
Maximum Total Landfill Gas Processed	210,240,000	based on 8760 hours/yr of operation
Total Landfill Gas Methane Content (%)	50.00%	NSPS 40 CFR 60 Subpart WWW default value
Total Methane Gas Flared (scf/yr)	105,120,000	based on 8760 hours/yr of operation
Portion of Total Landfill Gas Flared (%)	10.25%	calculated value
Flare Destruction Efficiency (%)	98.00%	provided by LFG Specialties, Inc.

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Technical Support Document (TSD) for a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal

Source Background and Description

Source Name:	Rumpke of Indiana, LLC - Medora Sanitary Landfill
Source Location:	546 County Road 870 West, Medora, IN 47260
County:	Jackson
SIC Code:	4953
Permit Renewal No.:	T071-28808-00038
Permit Reviewer:	Kimberley Malley

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed the operating permit renewal application from Rumpke of Indiana, LLC - Medora Sanitary Landfill relating to the operation of a sanitary municipal solid waste sanitary landfill.

History

On December 23, 2009, Rumpke of Indiana, LLC - Medora Sanitary Landfill submitted an application to the OAQ requesting to renew its operating permit. Rumpke of Indiana, LLC - Medora Sanitary Landfill was issued a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal on December 30, 2005.

Permitted Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment

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

- (a) One (1) municipal solid waste sanitary landfill generating landfill gas, constructed in 1971 and modified in 2001 and 2005, with a maximum design capacity of 12,850,395 megagrams (Mg), with the landfill gas being controlled by eight (8) passive flares (ID Flare Nos. 1 through 8), constructed in 2001, each flare having a maximum landfill gas flow rate of 50 actual cubic feet per minute (acfm), and each flare exhausting through one (1) stack (ID Flare Stack Nos. 1 through 8); [40 CFR 60 Subpart WWW] [40 CFR 63 Subpart AAAA]
- (b) One (1) non-hazardous industrial and commercial liquid waste solidification process, constructed in 2000, located in a portable steel basin for mixing liquid waste, solid waste, and mixing agents, with a maximum throughput of 1,667 gallons per hour of liquid waste, 65 tons per hour of solidified waste, and 50 tons per hour of mixing agent;
- (c) Mixing agent with a maximum process weight rate of 50 tons per hour and solid waste material handling operations with a maximum process weight rate of 100 tons per hour;
- (d) One (1) portable Thompson diesel-fired leachate / stormwater pump internal combustion engine, identified as pump 001, considered a non-road engine, provided it does not remain in a single location at the facility for a period of more than 12 consecutive months, permitted in 2008, rated at 80 horsepower (HP), exhausting to Thompson leachate / stormwater pump stack;

- (e) One (1) portable Gorman-Rupp diesel-fired leachate / stormwater pump internal combustion engine (Model year: 2002), identified as pump 002, permitted in 2008, rated at 75 horsepower (HP), exhausting to Gorman-Rupp leachate / stormwater pump stack; [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ];
- (f) One (1) portable diesel-fired trash tipper internal combustion engine, considered a non-road engine, provided it does not remain in a single location at the facility for a period of more than 12 consecutive months, permitted in 2008, rated at 125 horsepower (HP), exhausting to trash tipper stack;
- (g) One (1) portable Cummins diesel-fired leachate/stormwater pump internal combustion engine, identified as pump 003, constructed in 1996, permitted in 2009, rated at 100 horsepower (HP), exhausting to Cummins leachate/stormwater pump stack, [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ];
- (h) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access.

Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Removed From the Source

This source does not have any emission units that have been removed from the Source since issuance of the previous permit.

Insignificant Activities

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

- (a) Propane or liquefied petroleum gas, or butane-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than six million (6,000,000) Btu per hour including:
 - (1) One (1) shop propane furnace, rated at 0.11 MMBtu per hour;
 - (2) One (1) break room propane furnace, rated at 0.09 MMBtu per hour; and
 - (3) One (1) old shop propane furnace, rated at 0.11 MMBtu per hour.
- (b) Fuel oil-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than two million (2,000,000) Btu per hour and firing fuel containing less than five-tenths (0.5) percent sulfur by weight including:
 - (1) One (1) kerosene-fired steam washers, rated at 0.0231 MMBtu per hour; and
 - (2) Three (3) kerosene-fired space heaters, each rated at 0.165 MMBtu per hour.
- (c) Equipment powered by internal combustion engines of capacity equal to or less than 500,000 Btu/hour, except where total capacity of equipment operated by one stationary source exceeds 2,000,000 Btu/hour including:
 - (1) Four (4) gasoline-fired water pumps, each rated at 8 horsepower (HP);
 - (2) Two (2) gasoline-fired generators, each rated at 13 HP;
 - (3) One (1) gasoline-fired pressure washer, rated at 11 HP;
 - (4) Two (2) diesel-fired light plants, each rated at 30 HP;
 - (5) One (1) gasoline-fired welder, rated at 20 HP; and
 - (6) One (1) gasoline-fired compressor, rated at 12.5 HP.
- (d) A gasoline fuel transfer and dispensing operation handling less than or equal to 1,300 gallons per day, such as filling of tanks, locomotives, automobiles, having a storage capacity less than or equal to 10,500 gallons, which includes:

- (1) One (1) 500 gallons gasoline storage tank.
- (e) A petroleum fuel, other than gasoline, dispensing facility, having a storage capacity of less than or equal to 10,500 gallons and dispensing less than or equal to 230,000 gallons per month, which includes:
 - (1) One (1) kerosene 250 gallons storage tank; and
 - (2) One (1) diesel on-road 10,000 gallons storage tank.
- (f) VOC and HAP storage vessels storing lubricating oils, hydraulic oils, machining oils, and machining fluids including:
 - (1) One (1) 500 gallons hydraulic oil storage tank;
 - (2) One (1) 500 gallons motor oil storage tank; and
 - (3) One (1) 1,000 gallons waste motor oil storage tanks.
- (g) The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment, including:
 - (1) Maintenance light welding.
- (h) Other categories with emissions below insignificant thresholds:
 - (1) Mixing agent storage piles;
 - (2) One (1) 1,000 gallons propane storage tank;
 - (3) One (1) 480,000 gallons leachate surface impoundment for leachate storage, with potential VOC emissions of 0.001 tons per year;
 - (4) One (1) 750,000 gallons leachate surface impoundment for leachate storage, with potential VOC emissions of 0.04 tons per year;
 - (5) One (1) 12,000 gallons diesel off-road storage tank, with potential VOC emissions of 0.0097 ton per year;
 - (6) Maintenance cold cleaner degreasers, with a maximum annual usage of 240 gallons of solvent, equipped with remote solvent reservoirs and having and potential VOC emissions of less than 15 pounds per day;
 - (7) Maintenance drilling;
 - (8) Two (2) 20,000 gallons leachate storage tanks, each with potential VOC emissions of 0.12 ton per year;
 - (9) Two (2) temporary leachate storage basins, having capacities of 270,000 gallons and 480,000 gallons, respectively, with total potential VOC emissions of 0.03 tons per year;
 - (10) One (1) 2,000 gallons leachate underground storage tank, with potential VOC emissions of 0.12 ton per year;
 - (11) Roadway gravel storage piles;
 - (12) Daily cover soil storage piles;
 - (13) Alternative daily cover (shredded tires) storage piles; and
 - (14) Soil borrow pits.

Existing Approvals

Since the issuance of the Part 70 Operating Permit T071-21366-00038 on November 30, 2005, the source has constructed or has been operating under the following approvals as well:

- (a) Review Request No. 071-24298-00038 issued on March 22, 2007;
- (b) Minor Source Modification No. 071-26854-00038 issued on September 29, 2008;
- (c) Significant Permit Modification No. 071-26903-00038 issued on November 26, 2008; and
- (d) Administrative Amendment No. 071-28583-00038 issued on November 20, 2009.

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

Enforcement Issue

IDEM is aware that equipment has been constructed (and/or operated) prior to receipt of the proper permit.

IDEM is reviewing this matter and will take appropriate action.

Emission Calculations

The calculations submitted by the applicant have been verified and found to be accurate and correct. These calculations are provided in Appendix A of this document.

County Attainment Status

The source is located in Jackson County

Pollutant	Designation
SO ₂	Better than national standards.
CO	Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990.
O ₃	Attainment effective December 29, 2005, 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.

¹Unclassifiable or attainment effective October 18, 2000, for the 1-hour ozone standard which was revoked effective June 15, 2005.

Unclassifiable or attainment effective April 5, 2005, for PM2.5.

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

- (b) **PM2.5**
Jackson County has been classified as attainment for PM2.5. On May 8, 2008 U.S. EPA promulgated the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) for PM2.5 emissions, and the effective date of these rules was July 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 PM2.5 emissions until 326 IAC 2-2 is revised.
- (c) **Other Criteria Pollutants**
Jackson County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable in Indiana for all other pollutants. Therefore, these emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.
- (d) **Fugitive Emissions**
Since this type of operation is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories under 326 IAC 2-2 or 326 IAC 2-3, fugitive emissions are not counted toward the determination of PSD and Emission Offset applicability.

Unrestricted Potential Emissions

This table reflects the unrestricted potential emissions of the source.

Pollutant	tons/year
PM	3.94
PM ₁₀	3.94
SO ₂	4.49
VOC	47.36
CO	57.8
NO _x	41.7
Single HAP	12.19
Total HAPs	21.24

Note: (1) The source-wide non-fugitive PM emissions rates are less than 100 tons per year.

- (a) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of all regulated pollutants are less than 100 tons per year.
- (b) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of a combination of HAPs is equal to or greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Therefore, the source is subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7.
- (c) Since this source is a municipal solid waste landfill that was modified after May 30, 1991 with an expansion of the landfill and is subject to 326 IAC 8-8.1 (Municipal Solid Waste Landfills Not Located in Clark, Floyd, Lake and Porter Counties), it is subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW, Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills. Pursuant to New Source Performance Standard 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW, the source is subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7.
- (d) Since this type of operation is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories under 326 IAC 2-7, fugitive emissions are not counted toward the determination of Part 70 applicability.

Part 70 Permit Conditions

This source is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7, pursuant to which the source has to meet the following:

- (a) Emission limitations and standards, including those operational requirements and limitations that assure compliance with all applicable requirements at the time of issuance of Part 70 permits.
- (b) Monitoring and related record keeping requirements which assume that all reasonable information is provided to evaluate continuous compliance with the applicable requirements.

Potential to Emit After Issuance

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 renewal, 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 (tons/year)						
	PM	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	VOC	CO	NO _x	HAPs
Landfill Gas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Passive Flares	0.89	0.89	0.88	0.11	40.49	2.10	1.53
Waste Solidification	--	--	--	13.74	--	--	8.40
Stormwater Pump 001	0.23	0.23	0.15	0.88	2.88	4.32	0.01
Stormwater Pump 002	0.71	0.71	0.67	0.83	2.18	4.97	0.01
Stormwater Pump 003	0.95	0.95	0.89	1.1	2.91	13.52	0.01
Trash Tipper IC Engine	0.27	0.27	1.11	1.38	4.5	3.6	0.02
Insignificant Activities	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	11.0	5.0	13.0	neg.
Total	3.94	3.94	4.49	28.93	57.80	41.70	9.99
Major Source Threshold	250	250	250	250	250	250	

This existing stationary source is not major for PSD because the emissions of each criteria pollutant are less than two hundred fifty (<250) tons per year, and it is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories.

Federal Rule Applicability

The following federal rules are applicable to the source:

(a) Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)

Pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) is applicable to existing emission units that involve a pollutant-specific emission unit and meet the following criteria:

- (1) has a potential to emit before controls equal to or greater than the major source threshold for the pollutant involved;
- (2) is subject to an emission limitation or standard for that pollutant; and
- (3) uses a control device, as defined in 40 CFR 64.1, to comply with that emission limitation or standard.

The source is exempt from Compliance Assurance Monitoring under 40 CFR 64.2(b)(1), as it is regulated under emission limitations or standards (NSPS or NESHAP). Based on this evaluation, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, CAM are not applicable to any of the units as part of this permit.

(b) New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

- (i) The source is subject to the *New Source Performance Standards for municipal solid waste landfills that commenced construction, reconstruction or modification on or after May 30, 1991* (326 IAC 12, and 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart WWW). The municipal solid waste landfill was modified after May 30, 1991. Therefore, the source is required to comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW.

The facilities subject to this rule include the following:

- (a) One (1) municipal solid waste sanitary landfill generating landfill gas, constructed in 1971 and modified in 2001 and 2005, with a maximum design capacity of 12,850,395 megagrams (Mg), with the landfill gas being controlled by eight (8) passive flares (ID Flare Nos. 1 through 8), constructed in 2001, each flare having a maximum landfill gas flow rate of 50 actual cubic feet per minute (acfm), and each flare exhausting through one (1) stack (ID Flare Stack Nos. 1 through 8).
[40 CFR 60 Subpart WWW] [40 CFR 63 Subpart AAAA]

The municipal solid waste sanitary landfill is subject to the following sections of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart WWW:

- (1) 40 CFR 60.750;
- (2) 40 CFR 60.751;
- (3) 40 CFR 60.752;
- (4) 40 CFR 60.753;
- (5) 40 CFR 60.754;
- (6) 40 CFR 60.755;
- (7) 40 CFR 60.756;
- (8) 40 CFR 60.757;
- (9) 40 CFR 60.758; and
- (10) 40 CFR 60.759.

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 WWW.

- (ii) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for *Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines*, 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, are not included in the permit for the three pumps, identified as Pump 001, Pump 002, and Pump 003. 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII does not apply to non-road IC engines per the definition of stationary IC engines. Pump 001 IC engine is considered a non-road engine because it is not kept in a single location at the facility for more than 12 consecutive months. Pump 002 was manufactured prior to April 1, 2006; therefore, not subject to this rule. Construction of Pump 003 commenced prior to the applicability date of July 11, 2005.
- (iii) The insignificant activity identified as “a petroleum fuel, other than gasoline, dispensing facility with storage capacity less than or equal to 10,500 gallons”, the two (2) 20,000 gallon leachate storage tanks are not subject to the *New Source Performance Standards*, 326 IAC 12 (40 CFR Parts 60, Subpart Kb). This rule does not apply to any VOL storage vessel with a capacity greater than or equal to 151 m³ storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure less than 3.5 kilopascals (kPa) or with a capacity greater than or equal to 75 m³ (19,800 gallons) but less than 151 m³ (39,890 gallons) storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure less than 15 kPa.

The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984, 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, are not included in the permit for the diesel-fuel tanks because the capacity of each of the diesel-fuel tanks are less than 75 cubic meters.

- (iv) The requirements of the *New Source Performance Standard for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines*, (326 IAC 12, and 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart IIII), are not included in the permit for Pump 001 and the portable diesel-fired trash tipper internal combustion engine because Pump 001 and the trash tipper internal combustion engine are considered a non-road engine, provided the engine does not remain in a single location for a period of more than twelve consecutive months.

(c) National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs)

- (i) The municipal solid waste sanitary landfill is subject to the *National Emission Standards for Asbestos*, 326 IAC 14, (40 CFR 61.140, Subpart M). The landfill is an active waste disposal site that receives asbestos-containing waste material; therefore, the requirements of this rule are included in the permit.

The municipal solid waste sanitary landfill is subject to the following portions of Subpart M:

- 40 CFR 61.140;
- 40 CFR 61.141;
- 40 CFR 61.153;
- 40 CFR 61.154;
- 40 CFR 61.156; and
- 40 CFR 61.157.

The provisions of 40 CFR 61 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 14-1-1, apply to the facility described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 61 Subpart M.

- (ii) The source is subject to the *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants* (NESHAPs) for *Municipal Solid Waste Landfills* (326 IAC 20-67, and 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart AAAA). This source has accepted waste since November 8, 1987. Therefore, the source is required to comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAA.

The facilities subject to this rule include the following:

- (a) One (1) municipal solid waste sanitary landfill generating landfill gas, constructed in 1971 and modified in 2001 and 2005, with a maximum design capacity of 12,850,395 megagrams (Mg), with the landfill gas being controlled by eight (8) passive flares (ID Flare Nos. 1 through 8), constructed in 2001, each flare having a maximum landfill gas flow rate of 50 actual cubic feet per minute (acfm), and each flare exhausting through one (1) stack (ID Flare Stack Nos. 1 through 8); [40 CFR 60 Subpart WWW] [40 CFR 63 Subpart AAAA]

The municipal solid waste sanitary landfill is subject to the following sections of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.1935;
- (2) 40 CFR 63.1940;
- (3) 40 CFR 63.1945;
- (4) 40 CFR 63.1950;
- (5) 40 CFR 63.1955;
- (6) 40 CFR 63.1960;
- (7) 40 CFR 63.1965;
- (8) 40 CFR 63.1975;
- (9) 40 CFR 63.1980;
- (10) 40 CFR 63.1985;
- (11) 40 CFR 63.1990; and
- (12) Table 1 to Subpart AAAA of Part 63.

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 AAAA.

- (iii) The two pumps, identified as Pump 002, and Pump 003 are subject to the *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines*, (40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ), which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82. The two pumps, identified as Pump 002, and Pump 003 are existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP each and are located at a major source of HAP emissions, therefore, are subject to the rule.

The two pumps, identified as Pump 002, and Pump 003 are subject to this rule include the following:

- (e) One (1) portable Gorman-Rupp diesel-fired leachate / stormwater pump internal combustion engine (Model year: 2002), identified as pump 002, permitted in 2008, rated at 75 horsepower (HP), exhausting to Gorman-Rupp leachate / stormwater pump stack; [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ];
- (g) One (1) portable Cummins diesel-fired leachate/stormwater pump internal combustion engine, identified as pump 003, constructed in 1996, permitted in 2009, rated at 100 horsepower (HP), exhausting to Cummins leachate/stormwater pump stack, [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ];

The two pumps, identified as Pump 002, and Pump 003 are subject to the following portions of Subpart ZZZZ:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.6580;
- (2) 40 CFR 63.6585;
- (3) 40 CFR 63.6590;
- (4) 40 CFR 63.6595;
- (5) 40 CFR 63.6602;
- (6) 40 CFR 63.6605;
- (7) 40 CFR 63.6612;
- (8) 40 CFR 63.6615;
- (9) 40 CFR 63.6620;
- (10) 40 CFR 63.6625;
- (11) 40 CFR 63.6630;
- (12) 40 CFR 63.6635;
- (13) 40 CFR 63.6640;
- (14) 40 CFR 63.6645;
- (15) 40 CFR 63.6650;
- (16) 40 CFR 63.6655;
- (17) 40 CFR 63.6660;
- (18) 40 CFR 63.6665;
- (19) 40 CFR 63.6670;
- (20) 40 CFR 63.6675;
- (21) Table 2c of Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63;
- (22) Table 3 of Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63;
- (23) Table 4 of Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63;
- (24) Table 5 of Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63;
- (25) Table 6 of Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63;
- (26) Table 7 of Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63; and
- (27) Table 8 of Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63.

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 ZZZZ.

- (iv) The requirements of the *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants* (NESHAP) for *Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines*, (326 IAC 20-82, and 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart ZZZZ) are not included in the permit for the portable Thompson diesel-fired leachate / stormwater pump internal combustion engine, identified as pump 001, and the portable diesel-fired trash tipper internal combustion engine because the pump 001 and the trash tipper internal combustion engine are considered a non-road engine, provided the engine does not remain in a single location for a period of more than twelve consecutive months.

State Rule Applicability - Entire Source

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

The source was constructed in 1971, before the PSD applicability of August 7, 1977. This source is not a major stationary source because emissions of PM, PM₁₀, CO, NO_x, SO₂ and VOC are less than 250 tons per year and it is not one of the 28 listed source categories. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, this is a minor source for PSD.

326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting)

This source is subject to 326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting) because it is required to have an operating permit under 326 IAC 2-7, Part 70 program. Pursuant to this rule, the Permittee shall submit an emission statement certified pursuant to the requirements of 326 IAC 2-6. In accordance with the compliance schedule specified in 326 IAC 2-6-3, an emission statement must be submitted triennially by July 1 beginning in 2006 and every 3 years after. Therefore, the next emission statement for this source must be submitted by July 1, 2012. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4.

326 IAC 5-1 (Opacity Limitations)

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

- (a) Opacity shall not exceed an average of forty percent (40%) in any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.
- (b) Opacity shall not exceed sixty percent (60%) for more than a cumulative total of fifteen (15) minutes (sixty (60) readings as measured according to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9 or fifteen (15) one (1) minute nonoverlapping integrated averages for a continuous opacity monitor) in a six (6) hour period.

326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions)

This source is subject to 326 IAC 6-4 for fugitive dust emissions. 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 6-5 (Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations)

This landfill is in Jackson County and was constructed prior to December 13, 1985. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 6-5 (Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations) do not apply to this source.

State Rule Applicability – Individual Facilities

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-4.1-1 (New Source Toxics Control), any new process or production unit, which emits or has the potential to emit (PTE) 10 tons per year of any hazardous air pollutant (HAP) or 25 tons per year of the combination of HAPs, and is constructed or reconstructed after July 27, 1997, must be controlled using technologies consistent with Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT). Condition D.1.2 of the permit restricts the potential single HAP and combined HAPs emissions from the solidification process to less than 10 tons per year and 25 tons per year, respectively. This rule also does not apply to a major source of HAPs specifically regulated by Section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act. Since the sanitary landfill at this source is regulated by Section 112(d) (i.e., 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAAA, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills) the requirements of 326 IAC 2-4.1-1 (New Source Toxics Control) do not apply to this source.

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

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

- (a) The allowable particulate emission rate from the mixing agent loading and unloading operations shall not exceed 44.58 pounds per hour, when operating at a maximum process weight rate of 50 tons per hour.
- (b) The allowable particulate emission rate from each of the solidified waste and solid waste or refuse loading and unloading operations shall not exceed 51.28 pounds per hour, when each is operating at a maximum process weight rate of 100 tons per hour.
- (c) The pounds per hour limitations in (a) and (b) were calculated with the following equation:

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

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

326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities, General Reduction Requirements)

This rule applies to facilities constructed after January 1, 1980, with potential VOC emissions greater than or equal to 25 tons per year, not regulated by other provisions of Article 8. The municipal sanitary landfill is not subject to the provisions of this rule because 326 IAC 8-8.1-1 requirements shall apply to this facility.

326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold Cleaner Operations)

The maintenance cold cleaner degreasers are subject to the requirements of this rule because the degreasers were constructed after January 1, 1980 and are cold cleaner degreasers with remote solvent reservoirs. Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-2, the owner or operator of the maintenance cold cleaner degreasers 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.

326 IAC 8-8.1-1 (Municipal Solid Waste Landfills Not Located in Clark, Floyd, Lake, and Porter Counties)

The requirements of 326 IAC 8-8.1-1 apply to any existing municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill located in any county except the following:

- (1) Clark County.
- (2) Floyd County.
- (3) Lake County.
- (4) Porter County.

Since the MSW landfill at the source is located in Jackson County, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-8.1-1 shall apply which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 60.751, 60.752, 60.753, 60.754, 60.755, 60.756, 60.757, 60.758 and 60.759 (*40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW, Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills*). The compliance with the provisions of *40 CFR 60.750 through 60.759, Subpart WWW*, shall ensure compliance with the provisions of this rule.

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.

No Compliance Determination Requirements or Compliance Monitoring Requirements are required beyond what is required by NSPS or NESHAPS.

Recommendation

The staff recommends to the Commissioner that the Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal be approved. This recommendation is based on the following facts and conditions:

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

Conclusion

The operation of this stationary municipal solid waste sanitary landfill and solidification process shall be subject to the conditions of the attached Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T 071-28808-00038.

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

Appendix A – Emission Calculations
Technical Support Document (TSD)

Source Description and Location

Company Name: Rumpke of Indiana - Medora Sanitary Landfill
Address City IN Zip: 546 County Road 870 West, Medora, IN 47260
County: Jackson
SIC: 4953
Permit Renewal No.: T071-28808-00038
Permit Reviewer: Kimberley Malley
Date: 08/23/10

Summary of Potential to Emit

The tables below summarize the potential to emit calculations submitted by Rumpke of Indiana - Medora Sanitary Landfill. The subsequent pages of this document are the complete calculations provided by Rumpke of Indiana - Medora Sanitary Landfill. IDEM has reviewed these calculations and verified their accuracy.

Process / Emission Unit	Uncontrolled Potential To Emit (ton/yr)							
	PM (tons/yr)	PM ₁₀ (tons/yr)	SO ₂ (tons/yr)	VOC (tons/yr)	CO (tons/yr)	NOx (tons/yr)	Single HAP Name	Total HAPs (tons/yr)
Landfill Gas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Passive Flares	0.89	0.89	0.88	0.11	40.49	2.10	1.26	1.53
Waste Solidification	--	--	0.00	32.16	-	-	12.19	19.66
Stormwater Pump 001	0.23	0.23	0.15	0.88	2.88	4.32	0.003	0.01
Stormwater Pump 002	0.71	0.71	0.67	0.83	2.18	4.97	0.003	0.01
Stormwater Pump 003	0.95	0.95	0.89	1.10	2.91	13.52	0.004	0.01
Trash Tipper IC Engine	0.27	0.27	1.11	1.38	4.50	3.60	0.005	0.02
Gasoline-Fired IC Engines**	0.31	0.31	0.26	9.43	3.08	5.07	-	-
Diesel-Fired IC Engines**	0.57	0.57	0.53	0.66	1.75	8.11	0.002	0.007
Cold Cleaner**	-	-	-	0.80	-	-	neg.	neg.
Totals:	3.94	3.94	4.49	47.36	57.80	41.70	12.19	21.24

Process / Emission Unit	Limited Potential To Emit (ton/yr)							
	PM (tons/yr)	PM ₁₀ (tons/yr)	SO ₂ (tons/yr)	VOC (tons/yr)	CO (tons/yr)	NOx (tons/yr)	Single HAP Name	Total HAPs (tons/yr)
Landfill Gas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Passive Flares	0.89	0.89	0.88	0.11	40.49	2.10	1.26	1.53
Waste Solidification	--	--	0.00	13.74	-	-	5.21	8.40
Stormwater Pump 001	0.23	0.23	0.15	0.88	2.88	4.32	0.003	0.01
Stormwater Pump 002	0.71	0.71	0.67	0.83	2.18	4.97	0.003	0.01
Stormwater Pump 003	0.95	0.95	0.89	1.10	2.91	13.52	0.004	0.01
Trash Tipper IC Engine	0.27	0.27	1.11	1.38	4.50	3.60	0.005	0.02
Gasoline-Fired IC Engines**	0.31	0.31	0.26	9.43	3.08	5.07	-	-
Diesel-Fired IC Engines**	0.57	0.57	0.53	0.66	1.75	8.11	0.002	0.007
Cold Cleaner**	-	-	-	0.80	-	-	neg.	neg.
Totals:	3.94	3.94	4.49	28.93	57.80	41.70	5.21	9.99

**insignificant

Landfill Gas emissions are 100% fugitive, passive flare account for all stack emissions associated with the landfill gas.

* Spreadsheet from the Original Title V Permit #T071-21366-00038 application additional information request submitted July 21, 2005.

Maximum Potential Non -VOC Emissions from USEPA Landfill Gas Emissions Model:

Pollutant	Potential Emissions (Mg/yr)
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.15
Acetone	0.98
Chlorodifluoromethane	0.27
Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)	4.68
Dichloromethane	2.88
Ethane	64.73
Fluorotrichloromethane (CFC-11)	0.25
Perchloroethylene	1.48
Total Non-VOC Emissions (lb/hr)	18.98
Total Non-VOC Emissions (tons/yr)	83.15
Total VOC Emissions (lb/hr)	12.50
Total VOC Emissions (tons/yr)	54.75

Note: Maximum values based on USEPA Landfill Gas Emissions Model (Version 3.02), Inventory Conventional Value (AP-42 defaults) for k, Lo, NMOC concentration for landfill sites with no co-disposal of industrial waste, and individual compound concentrations.

* Spreadsheet from the Original Title V Permit #T071-21366-00038 application additional information request submitted July 21, 2005.

Pollutant	Maximum Potential Uncontrolled Emissions (Mg/yr) ^a	Maximum Potential Uncontrolled Emissions (lb/hr) ^a	Maximum Potential Uncontrolled Emissions (tons/yr) ^a	Maximum Potential Fugitive Emissions (tons/yr) ^b
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.15	0.04	0.17	0.15
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.45	0.11	0.49	0.44
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.03	0.008	0.04	0.03
1,1-Dichloroethane	0.57	0.14	0.63	0.57
1,1-Dichloroethene	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.05
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.10	0.02	0.11	0.10
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.05
Acrylonitrile	0.81	0.20	0.89	0.80
Benzene	0.36	0.09	0.40	0.36
Carbon Disulfide	0.11	0.03	0.12	0.11
Carbon Tetrachloride	1.49E-03	3.74E-04	1.64E-03	1.47E-03
Carbonyl Sulfide	0.07	0.02	0.08	0.07
Chlorobenzene	0.07	0.02	0.08	0.07
Chloroethane	0.20	0.05	0.22	0.20
Chloroform	8.66E-03	2.18E-03	9.55E-03	0.01
Chloromethane	0.15	0.04	0.16	0.14
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0.07	0.02	0.08	0.07
Dichloromethane	2.88	0.72	3.17	2.85
Ethylbenzene	1.18	0.30	1.30	1.17
Ethylene Dibromide	4.54E-04	1.14E-04	5.01E-04	4.50E-04
Hexane	1.38	0.35	1.52	1.36
Mercury	1.41E-04	3.54E-05	1.55E-04	1.39E-04
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	1.24	0.31	1.36	1.22
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	0.46	0.12	0.51	0.46
Perchloroethylene	1.48	0.37	1.64	1.47
Toluene	8.69	2.19	9.58	8.60
Trichloroethene	0.89	0.22	0.98	0.88
Vinyl Chloride	1.10	0.28	1.22	1.09
Xylene	3.08	0.78	3.40	3.05
Total	25.63	6.45	28.25	25.36

^a Uncontrolled emissions are the landfill gas emissions prior to any control by the passive flares.

^b Fugitive emissions are the landfill gas emissions not controlled by the passive flares.

* Spreadsheet from the Original Title V Permit #T071-21366-00038 application additional information request submitted July 21, 2005.

Per discussions with Mr. Lee Zink of LFG Specialties, no vendor specific emission factors are available and recommended using AP-42 emission factors for estimating emissions from passive flares.

Passive Flares Operational Data

Total Number of Flares	8	provided by Rumpke
Maximum Flare Design Flow (scfm)	50	Data provided by LFG Specialties, Inc. Minimum temperature used to obtain worst-case SO ₂ emissions.
Minimum LFG Temperature (°F)	30	
Maximum Total Landfill Gas Processed Through 8 Flares (scf/yr)	210,240,000	based on 8760 hours/yr of operation
Total Landfill Gas Methane Content (%)	50.00%	NSPS 40 CFR 60 Subpart WWW default value
Total Methane Gas Flared (scf/yr)	105,120,000	based on 8760 hours/yr of operation
Portion of Total Landfill Gas Flared (%)	10.25%	calculated value
Flare Destruction Efficiency (%)	98.00%	provided by LFG Specialties, Inc.

Emissions Calculations

Uncontrolled Methane Emissions (tons/yr)	2,102.40	(calculated using a density of 0.04 lb/ft ³ ; calculated from USEPA Landfill Model Version 3.02)
Controlled Methane Emissions (tons/yr)	42.05	(based on flare destruction efficiency of 98%)
Uncontrolled VOC Emissions (tons/yr)	5.61	(calculated based on portion of total LFG flared * potential VOC emissions from landfill)
Controlled VOC Emissions (tons/yr)	0.11	(based on flare destruction efficiency of 98%)
Uncontrolled NMOC Emissions (tons/yr)	14.13	(calculated based on portion of total LFG flared * potential NMOC emissions from landfill)
Controlled NMOC Emissions (tons/yr)	0.28	(based on flare destruction efficiency of 98%)
Uncontrolled CO Emissions (tons/yr)	1.07	(uncontrolled emissions because flares do not destroy CO; estimated using CO generated * the portion of total LFG flared)

Molecular Weight of SO ₂ (expressed as sulfur) (g)	32.06	
Default Concentration of Total Reduced Sulfur Compounds as Sulfur (ppmv)	46.9	Reference: AP-42 (11/98) p 2.4-8 (default value used because no site specific value is available)
Maximum Emission Rate of Reduced Sulfur Compounds as Sulfur (cu.m/yr) from Landfill	279.43	Reference: AP-42 (11/98) Section 2.4 Equation 3, page 2.4-5 assuming NSPS 40 CFR 60 Subpart WWW default 50% methane concentration in landfill gas
Uncontrolled Mass Emission Rate of Reduced Sulfur Compounds as Sulfur (tons/yr)	0.44	(based on ratio of molecular weight of SO ₂ to the molecular weight of S of "2")
Maximum Uncontrolled SO ₂ Emission Rate (tons/yr)	0.88	

NOx Emission Factor (lb/mmdscf Methane)	40	Reference: AP-42 Table 2.4-5 (11/98) p 2.4-15
CO Emission Factor (lb/mmdscf Methane)	750	Reference: AP-42 Table 2.4-5 (11/98) p 2.4-15
PM/PM-10/PM-2.5 Emission Factor (lb/mmdscf Methane)	17	Reference: AP-42 Table 2.4-5 (11/98) p 2.4-15

Note : Per AP-42, all particulate matter is considered PM-2.5.

Passive Flares Maximum Potential Emissions Summary:

Pollutant	Emission Rate (tons/yr)
CO	40.49
Methane	42.05
NMOC	0.28
NOx	2.10
PM/PM-10/PM-2.5	0.89
SO ₂	0.88
VOC	0.11

* Spreadsheet from the Original Title V Permit #T071-21366-00038 application additional information request submitted July 21, 2005.

Pollutant	Passive Flares Potential Controlled Emissions (tons/yr)
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.0003
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.0010
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.0001
1,1-Dichloroethane	0.0013
1,1-Dichloroethene	0.0001
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.0002
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.0001
Acrylonitrile	0.0018
Benzene	0.0008
Carbon Disulfide	0.0002
Carbon Tetrachloride	3.36E-06
Carbonyl Sulfide	0.0002
Chlorobenzene	0.0002
Chloroethane	0.0005
Chloroform	1.96E-05
Chloromethane	0.0003
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0.0002
Dichloromethane	0.0065
Ethylbenzene	0.0027
Ethylene Dibromide	1.03E-06
Hexane	0.0031
Hydrogen Chloride	1.26
Hydrogen Fluoride	0.21
Mercury	1.59E-05
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	0.0010
Perchloroethylene	0.0034
Toluene	0.0196
Trichloroethene	0.0020
Vinyl Chloride	0.0025
Xylene	0.0070
Total	1.53

Chlorinated Compound	Molecular Weight	Number of Chlorine Atoms	Maximum Generation Rate, tons/yr	
			Compound	Chlorine Portion
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	133.41	3	0.17	0.14
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	167.85	4	0.49	0.42
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	133.41	3	0.04	0.03
1,1-Dichloroethane	98.96	2	0.63	0.45
1,1-Dichloroethene	96.94	2	0.05	0.04
1,2-Dichloroethane	98.96	2	0.11	0.08
1,2-Dichloropropane	112.99	2	0.05	0.03
Bromodichloromethane	163.83	2	1.35	0.59
Carbon Tetrachloride	153.84	4	0.002	0.002
Chlorobenzene	112.56	1	0.08	0.02
Chlorodifluoromethane	86.47	1	0.30	0.12
Chloroethane	64.52	1	0.22	0.12
Chloroform	119.38	3	0.01	0.01
Chloromethane	50.49	1	0.16	0.11
Dichlorobenzene	147.00	2	0.08	0.04
Dichlorodifluoromethane	120.91	2	5.16	3.02
Dichlorofluoromethane	102.92	2	0.71	0.49
Dichloromethane	84.93	2	3.17	2.65
Fluorotrchloromethane	137.37	3	0.28	0.22
Perchloroethylene	165.83	4	1.64	1.40
Trichloroethene	131.38	3	0.98	0.79
t-1,2-Dichloroethene	96.94	2	0.72	0.53
Vinyl Chloride	62.50	1	1.22	0.69
Chlorine generated, tons/year				11.99
Chlorine processed by passive flares, tons/year				1.23
HCl from passive flares, tons/year				1.26
Chlorine fugitive, tons/year				10.76

Fluorinated Compound	Molecular Weight	Number of Fluorine Atoms	Maximum Generation Rate, tons/yr	
			Compound	Fluorine Portion
Chlorodifluoromethane	86.47	2	0.30	0.13
Dichlorodifluoromethane	120.91	2	5.16	1.62
Dichlorofluoromethane	102.92	1	0.71	0.13
Fluorotrchloromethane	137.37	1	0.28	0.04
Fluorine generated, tons/year				1.92
Fluorine portion processed by passive flares, tons/year				0.20
HF from passive flares, tons/year				0.21
Fluorine fugitive, tons/year				1.73

Solidification Process Production Information

Maximum Hourly Throughput of Mixing Agent :	50	tons/hr
Maximum Annual Throughput of Mixing Agent:	438,000	tons/yr (based on 8760 hr/yr operation)

Mixing Agent Moisture Content Data

Mixing Agent	Moisture Content by Weight (%)	Reference
Dry Fly Ash	1	Fly Ash Resource Center
Stockpiled Fly Ash	5-40	Fly Ash Resource Center
Conditioned Fly Ash	15-40	Babcock & Wilcox, Steam Manual p. 23-10
Dry Wood Waste	5-50	AWMA, Air Pollution Engineering Manual p. 258
Sander Dust	20	AWMA, Air Pollution Engineering Manual p. 257
Wood	15-40	McGraw Hill, Solid Wastes p.57
Air-Dried Wood	12	Perry's Chemical Engineer's Handbook Table 23-12
Pulp	70	AWMA, Air Pollution Engineering Manual p. 257
Lime	1-2	Manufacturer's Data
Kiln Dust	7	Assumed similar to flue dust, AP-42 Table 13.2.4-1 (11/06)
Municipal Solid Waste	15-40	McGraw Hill, Solid Wastes p.57

Emission Factor:

Emission factor from 5th Edition AP-42 Section 13.2.4 (11/06). Emission factor for particulate matter emissions from mixing agent unloading and loading operations.

Mixing agent is unloaded by dump truck onto storage pile, loaded out by front end loader, and then loaded into solidification basin.

EF (lb/ton mat) = $k(0.0032) [U/5]^{-3} [M/2]^{-1.4}$		Reference: AP-42 Section 13.2.4, Page 13.2.4-4 (11/06)
k - Particle size multiplier for PM =	0.74	Reference: AP-42 Section 13.2.4, Page 13.2.4-4 (11/06)
k - Particle size multiplier for PM-10 =	0.35	Reference: AP-42 Section 13.2.4, Page 13.2.4-4 (11/06)
k - Particle size multiplier for PM-2.5 =	0.053	Reference: AP-42 Section 13.2.4, Page 13.2.4-4 (11/06)
U (mph) =	9.6	Mean wind speed (NCDC data for Indianapolis)
M (%) =	1.00	Mixing agent minimum moisture content - dry fly ash
EF for PM (lb/ton)	0.0146	
EF for PM-10 (lb/ton)	0.0069	
EF for PM-2.5 (lb/ton)	0.0010	

Mixing Agent Material Handling Activity	Potential Hourly PM (lb/hr)	Potential Hourly PM-10 (lb/hr)	Potential Hourly PM-2.5 (lb/hr)
Storage Pile Load-In by Dump Truck	0.73	0.35	0.05
Storage Pile Load-Out by Front End Loader	0.73	0.35	0.05
Front End Loader Loading into Solidification Basin	0.73	0.35	0.05
Total Emissions	2.19	1.04	0.16

Mixing Agent Material Handling Activity	Potential Annual PM (tons/yr)	Potential Annual PM-10 (tons/yr)	Potential Annual PM-2.5 (tons/yr)
Storage Pile Load-In by Dump Truck	3.20	1.51	0.23
Storage Pile Load-Out by Front End Loader	3.20	1.51	0.23
Front End Loader Loading into Solidification Basin	3.20	1.51	0.23
Total Emissions	9.59	4.53	0.69

Solidified Waste Material Handling Throughput Data

Maximum Daily Liquid Waste Received:	20,000	gal/day
Maximum Annual Throughput of Liquid Waste (from Title V Permit):	6,240,000	gal/yr
Maximum Annual Throughput of Liquid Waste:	56,160	tons/yr
Maximum Hourly Throughput of Liquid Waste:	15	tons/hr
Maximum Hourly Throughput of Solidified Waste (from Title V Permit):	65	tons/hr
Maximum Annual Throughput of Solidified Waste:	494,160	tons/yr

Liquid Waste Characteristics

The worst-case quantity in pounds is determined by using the liquid waste with the highest density. From review of various references, a worst-case density of 18.0 lb/gal is used corresponding to waste automobile paint.

In order to estimate worst-case particulate matter emissions, the minimum moisture content of the solidified waste is used. The minimum liquid waste moisture content used is 25 %, corresponding to waste automobile paint.

Liquid Waste Density	18 lb/gal
Minimum Liquid Waste Moisture Content	25 %

Emission Factor:

Emission factor from 5th Edition AP-42 Section 13.2.4 (11/06). Emission factor for particulate matter emissions from solidified waste unloading and loading operations. Solidified waste is unloaded from solidification basin by excavator, and then loaded into dump truck for disposal.

EF (lb/ton matl) = $k(0.0032) [U/5]^{-2} [M/2]^{1.4}$		Reference: AP-42 Section 13.2.4, Page 13.2.4-4 (11/06)
k - Particle size multiplier for PM =	0.74	Reference: AP-42 Section 13.2.4, Page 13.2.4-4 (11/06)
k - Particle size multiplier for PM-10 =	0.35	Reference: AP-42 Section 13.2.4, Page 13.2.4-4 (11/06)
k - Particle size multiplier for PM-2.5 =	0.053	Reference: AP-42 Section 13.2.4, Page 13.2.4-4 (11/06)
U (mph) =	9.6	Mean wind speed (NCDC data for Indianapolis)
M (%) =	6.54	Calculated minimum solidified waste moisture content
EF for PM (lb/ton)	0.0011	
EF for PM-10 (lb/ton)	0.0005	
EF for PM-2.5 (lb/ton)	0.0001	

Solidified Waste Material Handling Activity	Potential Hourly PM (lb/hr)	Potential Hourly PM-10 (lb/hr)	Potential Hourly PM-2.5 (lb/hr)
Unloading from Solidification Basin by Excavator	0.07	0.03	4.90E-03
Loading into Dump Truck by Excavator	0.07	0.03	4.90E-03
Total Emissions	0.14	0.06	9.80E-03

Solidified Waste Material Handling Activity	Potential Annual PM (tons/yr)	Potential Annual PM-10 (tons/yr)	Potential Annual PM-2.5 (tons/yr)
Unloading from Solidification Basin by Excavator	0.26	0.12	0.02
Loading into Dump Truck by Excavator	0.26	0.12	0.02
Total Emissions	0.52	0.25	0.04

Material Handling TSP Emissions Summary

Material Handling Activity	Potential Hourly PM (lb/hr)	Potential Hourly PM-10 (lb/hr)	Potential Hourly PM-2.5 (lb/hr)
Mixing Agent Handling	2.19	1.04	0.16
Solidified Waste Handling	0.14	0.06	0.01
Total Emissions	2.33	1.10	0.17

Material Handling Activity	Potential Annual PM (tons/yr)	Potential Annual PM-10 (tons/yr)	Potential Annual PM-2.5 (tons/yr)
Mixing Agent Handling	9.59	4.53	0.69
Solidified Waste Handling	0.52	0.25	0.04
Total Emissions	10.11	4.78	0.72

Solidification Process Data :

Maximum Daily Liquid Waste Received (gal/day)	20,000	
Maximum Hourly Liquid Waste Processed (gal/hr)	1,667	
Maximum Annual Liquid Waste Processed (gal/yr)	6,240,000	14,602,920.00 gal/yr
Maximum Daily Operating Hours (hr/day)	12	

uncontrolled ton/yr

Chemical	Concentration* (mg/l)	VOC ?	HAP ?	Solid ?	VOC Emissions			HAP Emissions		
					Unrestricted lb/hr	Unrestricted tons/yr	Limited tons/yr	lb/hr	tons/yr	tons/yr
Arsenic **	5		Y	Y				3.66E-08	1.60E-07	6.86E-08
Barium **	100			Y						
Benzene	0.5	Y	Y		6.96E-03	3.05E-02	1.30E-02	6.96E-03	3.05E-02	1.30E-02
Cadmium **	1		Y	Y				7.33E-09	3.21E-08	1.37E-08
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.5	Y	Y		6.96E-03	3.05E-02	1.30E-02	6.96E-03	3.05E-02	1.30E-02
Chlordane	0.03	Y	Y		4.17E-04	1.83E-03	7.81E-04	4.17E-04	1.83E-03	7.81E-04
Chlorobenzene	100	Y	Y		1.39E+00	6.09E+00	2.60E+00	1.39E+00	6.09E+00	2.60E+00
Chloroform	6	Y	Y		8.35E-02	3.66E-01	1.56E-01	8.35E-02	3.66E-01	1.56E-01
Chromium **	5		Y	Y				3.66E-08	1.60E-07	6.86E-08
Cresol & Isomers	200	Y	Y		2.78E+00	1.22E+01	5.21E+00	2.78E+00	1.22E+01	5.21E+00
2,4-D **	10		Y	Y				7.33E-08	3.21E-07	1.37E-07
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	7.5	Y	Y		1.04E-01	4.57E-01	1.95E-01	1.04E-01	4.57E-01	1.95E-01
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.5	Y	Y		6.96E-03	3.05E-02	1.30E-02	6.96E-03	3.05E-02	1.30E-02
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.7	Y	Y		9.74E-03	4.27E-02	1.82E-02	9.74E-03	4.27E-02	1.82E-02
2,4-Dinitrotoluene **	0.13		Y	Y				9.52E-10	4.17E-09	1.78E-09
Endrin **	0.02			Y						
Heptachlor **	0.008		Y	Y				5.86E-11	2.57E-10	1.10E-10
Hexachlorobenzene	0.13	Y	Y		1.81E-03	7.92E-03	3.39E-03	1.81E-03	7.92E-03	3.39E-03
Hexachlorobutadiene	0.5	Y	Y		6.96E-03	3.05E-02	1.30E-02	6.96E-03	3.05E-02	1.30E-02
Hexachloroethane	3	Y	Y		4.17E-02	1.83E-01	7.81E-02	4.17E-02	1.83E-01	7.81E-02
Lead **	5		Y	Y				3.66E-08	1.60E-07	6.86E-08
Lindane **	0.4		Y	Y				2.93E-09	1.28E-08	5.48E-09
Mercury **	0.2		Y	Y				1.47E-09	6.42E-09	2.74E-09
Methoxychlor **	10		Y	Y				7.33E-08	3.21E-07	1.37E-07
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	200	Y			2.78E+00	1.22E+01	5.21E+00			
Nitrobenzene	2	Y	Y		2.78E-02	1.22E-01	5.21E-02	2.78E-02	1.22E-01	5.21E-02
Pentachlorophenol **	100		Y	Y				7.33E-07	3.21E-06	1.37E-06
Pyridine	5	Y			6.96E-02	3.05E-01	1.30E-01			
Selenium **	1		Y	Y				7.33E-09	3.21E-08	1.37E-08
Silver **	5			Y						
Tetrachloroethylene	0.7	Y	Y		9.74E-03	4.27E-02	1.82E-02	9.74E-03	4.27E-02	1.82E-02
Toxaphene **	0.5		Y	Y				3.66E-09	1.60E-08	6.86E-09
Trichloroethylene	0.5	Y	Y		6.96E-03	3.05E-02	1.30E-02	6.96E-03	3.05E-02	1.30E-02
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol **	400		Y	Y				2.93E-06	1.28E-05	5.48E-06
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol **	2		Y	Y				1.47E-08	6.42E-08	2.74E-08
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) **	1			Y						
Vinyl Chloride	0.2	Y	Y	Y	2.78E-03	1.22E-02	5.21E-03	1.47E-09	6.42E-09	2.74E-09
Total VOC Concentration (mg/l)	527.76									
Total Emissions					7.34	32.16	13.74	4.49	19.66	8.40
Total Solid HAP Emissions								3.96E-06		7.41E-06

* Note: Concentration of the chemical was set at regulatory level for toxicity as outlined in 40 CFR 261.24. This was done in order to obtain the worst-case emissions, because the landfill could not accept any waste with concentrations exceeding these values.

** Note: For chemicals that are solid at standard conditions and thus, are not VOC, the emissions were based on emission factors for material handling of the solidified waste.

* Spreadsheet from the First Significant Permit Modification #T071-26903-00038 application submitted August 8, 2008.

Diesel IC Engine:

Manufacturer	John Deere
Engine Rating (HP)	80
Engine Rating (mmBTU/hr)	0.56
Maximum Heat Content of Diesel Fuel (BTU/gal)	141,000
Maximum Hourly Fuel Usage per Manufacturer's Specifications (gal/hr)	4.8
Maximum Annual Fuel Usage (gal/yr)	41,748

Regulated Pollutant Emissions:

Pollutant	OC/VOC*	CO	NO _x	PM/PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5} **	SO ₂	SO ₂ (Beginning October 1, 2010)
Tier 2 Engine 40 CFR 89.112 Table 1 Emission Standards (g/kW-hr)	-	5	7.5	0.40	-	-
Emission Factor (lb/mmBTU)	0.36	1.17	1.76	0.09	0.007 lb/gal	2.13E-4 lb/gal
Maximum Hourly Emissions (lb/hr)	0.20	0.66	0.99	0.05	0.03	0.001
Maximum Annual Emissions (tons/yr)	0.88	2.88	4.32	0.23	0.15	0.004

Note: Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.4201(a), this engine must meet the emission standards of 40 CFR 89 Subpart B as listed in 40 CFR 89.112. CO, NO_x, and PM emission factors are based on the Tier 2 emission standards in 40 CFR 89.112 Table 1 for internal combustion engines with capacities between 37 kW (50 HP) and 75 kW (100 HP). For worst-case NO_x emissions, NO_x emission factor is set equivalent to the NO_x + non-methane hydrocarbon emission standard of 7.5 g/kW-hr in 40 CFR 89.112 Table 1. Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.4207(a) and (b), the diesel fuel used in this engine must meet the standards of 40 CFR 80.510(a) and (b). SO₂ emission factors are based on the diesel fuel sulfur content limitations of 500 ppm in 40 CFR 80.510(a)(1) beginning October 1, 2007 and 15 ppm in 40 CFR 80.510(b)(1)(i) beginning October 1, 2010. Per manufacturer specifications, the internal combustion engine meets Tier 2 standards. OC emission factor is from AP-42 Table 3.3-1 (10/96).

* No emission factor data was available for VOCs. Therefore, VOC emissions are conservatively assumed to be equal to OC emissions.

** Per AP-42, all particulate matter is PM_{2.5}.

HAP Emissions:

Pollutant	Benzene	Toluene	Xylene	1,3-Butadiene	Formaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Acrolein	Naphthalene	Total PAH
Emission Factor (lb/mmBTU)	9.33E-04	4.09E-04	2.85E-04	3.91E-05	1.18E-03	7.67E-04	9.25E-05	8.48E-05	1.68E-04
Maximum Hourly Emissions (lb/hr)	5.22E-04	2.29E-04	1.60E-04	2.19E-05	6.61E-04	4.30E-04	5.18E-05	4.75E-05	9.41E-05
Maximum Annual Emissions (tons/yr)	2.29E-03	1.00E-03	6.99E-04	9.59E-05	2.89E-03	1.88E-03	2.27E-04	2.08E-04	4.12E-04
Total Maximum Annual HAP Emissions (tons/yr)	0.01								

Note: HAP emission factors are based on AP-42 Table 3.3-2 (10/96).

* Spreadsheet from the First Significant Permit Modification #T071-26903-00038 application submitted August 8, 2008.

Diesel IC Engine:

Manufacturer	Deutz
Engine Rating (HP)	75
Engine Rating (mmBTU/hr)	0.53
Maximum Heat Content of Diesel Fuel (BTU/gal)	141,000
Maximum Hourly Fuel Usage (gal/hr)	3.7
Maximum Annual Fuel Usage (gal/yr)	32,617

Regulated Pollutant Emissions:

Pollutant	OC/VOC*	CO	NO _x	PM/PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5} **	SO ₂
Tier 1 Engine 40 CFR 89.112 Table 1 Emission Standards (g/kW-hr)	-	-	9.2	-	-
Emission Factor (lb/mmBTU)	0.36	0.95	2.16	0.31	0.29
Maximum Hourly Emissions (lb/hr)	0.19	0.50	1.13	0.16	0.15
Maximum Annual Emissions (tons/yr)	0.83	2.18	4.97	0.71	0.67

Note: Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.4200(a)(2)(i), this engine is not subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII because it was manufactured before April 1, 2006. However, this engine meets Tier 1 emission standards, per manufacturer specifications. Therefore, the NO_x emission factor is based on the Tier 1 emission standards in 40 CFR 89.112 Table 1 for internal combustion engines with capacities between 37 kW (50 HP) and 75 kW (100 HP). OC, CO, PM and SO₂ emission factors are from AP-42 Table 3.3-1 (10/96).

* No emission factor data was available for VOCs. Therefore, VOC emissions are conservatively assumed to be equal to OC emissions.

** Per AP-42, all particulate matter is PM_{2.5}.

HAP Emissions:

Pollutant	Benzene	Toluene	Xylene	1,3-Butadiene	Formaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Acrolein	Naphthalene	Total PAH
Emission Factor (lb/mmBTU)	9.33E-04	4.09E-04	2.85E-04	3.91E-05	1.18E-03	7.67E-04	9.25E-05	8.48E-05	1.68E-04
Maximum Hourly Emissions (lb/hr)	4.90E-04	2.15E-04	1.50E-04	2.05E-05	6.20E-04	4.03E-04	4.86E-05	4.45E-05	8.82E-05
Maximum Annual Emissions (tons/yr)	2.15E-03	9.40E-04	6.55E-04	8.99E-05	2.71E-03	1.76E-03	2.13E-04	1.95E-04	3.86E-04
Total Maximum Annual HAP Emissions (tons/yr)	0.01								

Note: HAP emission factors are based on AP-42 Table 3.3-2 (10/96).

* Spreadsheet from the First Administrative Amendment #T071-28583-00038 application submitted October 15, 2009.

Diesel IC Engine:

Engine Rating (HP)	100
Engine Rating (mmBTU/hr)	0.70
Maximum Heat Content of Diesel Fuel (BTU/gal)	141,000
Maximum Hourly Fuel Usage (gal/hr)	5.0
Maximum Annual Fuel Usage (gal/yr)	43,489

Regulated Pollutant Emissions:

Pollutant	OC/VOC*	CO	NO _x	PM/PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5} **	SO ₂	Reference
Emission Factor (lb/mmBTU)	0.36	0.95	4.41	0.31	0.29	AP-42 Table 3.3-1 (10/96)
Maximum Hourly Emissions (lb/hr)	0.25	0.67	3.09	0.22	0.20	
Maximum Annual Emissions (tons/yr)	1.10	2.91	13.52	0.95	0.89	

* No emission factor data was available for VOCs. Therefore, VOC emissions are conservatively assumed to be equal to OC emissions.

** Per AP-42, all particulate matter is PM_{2.5}.

HAP Emissions:

Pollutant	Benzene	Toluene	Xylene	1,3-Butadiene	Formaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Acrolein	Naphthalene	Total PAH
Emission Factor (lb/mmBTU)	9.33E-04	4.09E-04	2.85E-04	3.91E-05	1.18E-03	7.67E-04	9.25E-05	8.48E-05	1.68E-04
Maximum Hourly Emissions (lb/hr)	6.53E-04	2.86E-04	2.00E-04	2.74E-05	8.26E-04	5.37E-04	6.48E-05	5.94E-05	1.18E-04
Maximum Annual Emissions (tons/yr)	2.86E-03	1.25E-03	8.74E-04	1.20E-04	3.62E-03	2.35E-03	2.84E-04	2.60E-04	5.15E-04
Total Maximum Annual HAP Emissions (tons/yr)	0.01								

Note: HAP emission factors are based on AP-42 Table 3.3-2 (10/96).

* Spreadsheet from the First Significant Permit Modification #T071-26903-00038 application submitted August 8, 2008. The permit application assumed a Tier 2 engine for worst-case potential emissions. The actual engine purchased was a Tier 3 engine. The NO_x emission factor was revised, which decreased from 6.6 g/kW-hr to 4.0 g/kW-hr, accordingly. The SO₂ emission factor was also revised to the AP-42 value of 0.29 lb/mmBTU due to USEPA Applicability Determination M090038 (12/5/08) that indicates this engine is a non-road engine and, therefore, is not subject to NSPS 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII. Note also revised accordingly.

Diesel IC Engine:

Engine Rating (HP)	125
Engine Rating (mmBTU/hr)	0.88
Maximum Heat Content of Diesel Fuel (BTU/gal)	141,000
Maximum Hourly Fuel Usage per Manufacturer's Specifications (gal/hr)	7.1
Maximum Annual Fuel Usage (gal/yr)	62,571

Regulated Pollutant Emissions:

Pollutant	OC/VOC*	CO	NO _x	PM/PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5} **	SO ₂
Tier 3 Engine 40 CFR 89.112 Table 1 Emission Standards (g/kW-hr)	-	5	4.0	0.30	-
Emission Factor (lb/mmBTU)	0.36	1.17	0.94	0.07	0.29
Maximum Hourly Emissions (lb/hr)	0.32	1.03	0.82	0.06	0.25
Maximum Annual Emissions (tons/yr)	1.38	4.50	3.60	0.27	1.11

Note: The engine is considered a non-road engine per USEPA Applicability Determination M090038 (12/5/08) and, therefore, is not subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII. Pursuant to manufacturer specifications, the internal combustion engine meets Tier 3 standards. CO, NO_x, and PM emission factors are based on the Tier 3 emission standards in 40 CFR 89.112 Table 1 for internal combustion engines with capacities between 75 kW (100 HP) and 130 kW (175 HP). For worst-case NO_x emissions, NO_x emission factor is set equivalent to the NO_x + non-methane hydrocarbon emission standard of 4.0 g/kW-hr in 40 CFR 89.112 Table 1. OC and SO₂ emission factors are from AP-42 Table 3.3-1 (10/96).

* No emission factor data was available for VOCs. Therefore, VOC emissions are conservatively assumed to be equal to OC emissions.

** Per AP-42, all particulate matter is PM_{2.5}.

HAP Emissions:

Pollutant	Benzene	Toluene	Xylene	1,3-Butadiene	Formaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Acrolein	Naphthalene	Total PAH
Emission Factor (lb/mmBTU)	9.33E-04	4.09E-04	2.85E-04	3.91E-05	1.18E-03	7.67E-04	9.25E-05	8.48E-05	1.68E-04
Maximum Hourly Emissions (lb/hr)	8.16E-04	3.58E-04	2.49E-04	3.42E-05	1.03E-03	6.71E-04	8.09E-05	7.42E-05	1.47E-04
Maximum Annual Emissions (tons/yr)	3.58E-03	1.57E-03	1.09E-03	1.50E-04	4.52E-03	2.94E-03	3.55E-04	3.25E-04	6.44E-04
Total Maximum Annual HAP Emissions (tons/yr)	0.02								

Note: HAP emission factors are based on AP-42 Table 3.3-2 (10/96).

Regulated Pollutant Potential Emissions:

Pollutant Emission Factor (lb/mmBTU)	OC/VOC*		CO		NO _x		PM/PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5} **		SO ₂		Engine Rating (HP)	Engine Rating (mmBTU/hr)
	3.03		0.99		1.63		0.10		0.084			
	lb/day	tons/yr	lb/day	tons/yr	lb/day	tons/yr	lb/day	tons/yr	lb/day	tons/yr		
Four (4) Gasoline-Fired Water Pumps	4.07	0.74	1.33	0.24	2.19	0.40	0.13	0.02	0.11	0.02	8	0.06
	4.07	0.74	1.33	0.24	2.19	0.40	0.13	0.02	0.11	0.02	8	0.06
	4.07	0.74	1.33	0.24	2.19	0.40	0.13	0.02	0.11	0.02	8	0.06
	4.07	0.74	1.33	0.24	2.19	0.40	0.13	0.02	0.11	0.02	8	0.06
Two (2) Gasoline-Fired Generators	6.62	1.21	2.16	0.39	3.56	0.65	0.22	0.04	0.18	0.03	13	0.09
	6.62	1.21	2.16	0.39	3.56	0.65	0.22	0.04	0.18	0.03	13	0.09
One (1) Gasoline-Fired Pressure Washer	5.60	1.02	1.83	0.33	3.01	0.55	0.18	0.03	0.16	0.03	11	0.08
One (1) Gasoline-Fired Welder	10.18	1.86	3.33	0.61	5.48	1.00	0.34	0.06	0.28	0.05	20	0.14
One (1) Gasoline-Fired Compressor	6.36	1.16	2.08	0.38	3.42	0.62	0.21	0.04	0.18	0.03	12.5	0.09
Total	51.67	9.43	16.88	3.08	27.79	5.07	1.71	0.31	1.43	0.26	101.5	0.71

Note: All emission factors are from the latest version of AP-42, 5th Edition, Section 3.3, Table 3.3-1, October 1996 with revised CO emission factor in 3/24/09 editorial correction.

* No emission factor data were available for VOCs. Therefore, VOC emissions are conservatively assumed to be equal to OC emissions.

** Per AP-42, all particulate matter is PM_{2.5}.

Diesel IC Engines:

Total Engine Rating (HP)*	60
Total Engine Rating (mmBTU/hr)*	0.42
Maximum Heat Content of Diesel Fuel (BTU/gal)	141,000
2008 Total Annual Fuel Usage (gal/yr)	20

* Total engine rating includes two (2) diesel-fired light plants, each rated at 30 HP.

Regulated Pollutant Emissions:

Pollutant	OC/VOC*	CO	NO _x	PM/PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5} **	SO ₂	Reference
Emission Factor (lb/mmBTU)	0.36	0.95	4.41	0.31	0.29	AP-42 Table 3.3-1 (10/96)
Maximum Hourly Emissions (lb/hr)	0.15	0.40	1.85	0.13	0.12	
Maximum Daily Emissions (lb/day) - Each	1.81	4.79	22.23	1.56	1.46	
Maximum Annual Emissions (tons/yr)	0.66	1.75	8.11	0.57	0.53	

* No emission factor data was available for VOCs. Therefore, VOC emissions are conservatively assumed to be equal to OC emissions.

** Per AP-42, all particulate matter is PM_{2.5}.

HAP Emissions:

Pollutant	Benzene	Toluene	Xylene	1,3-Butadiene	Formaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Acrolein	Naphthalene	Total PAH
Emission Factor (lb/mmBTU)	9.33E-04	4.09E-04	2.85E-04	3.91E-05	1.18E-03	7.67E-04	9.25E-05	8.48E-05	1.68E-04
Maximum Hourly Emissions (lb/hr)	3.92E-04	1.72E-04	1.20E-04	1.64E-05	4.96E-04	3.22E-04	3.89E-05	3.56E-05	7.06E-05
Maximum Annual Emissions (tons/yr)	1.72E-03	7.52E-04	5.24E-04	7.19E-05	2.17E-03	1.41E-03	1.70E-04	1.56E-04	3.09E-04
Total Maximum Annual HAP Emissions (tons/yr)	7.28E-03								

Note: HAP emission factors are based on AP-42 Table 3.3-2 (10/96).

Cold Cleaner

Potential VOC Emissions:

Maximum solvent usage (gal/yr)	240	(based on Title V Permit Section A.3(a))
Maximum solvent density (lb/gal)	6.70	(based on Safety-Kleen Premium Gold MSDS dated 3/24/09)
Potential annual VOC emissions (tons/yr)	0.80	(assume 100% VOC emissions assuming complete volatilization)
Potential daily VOC emissions (lb/day)	5.15	(based on 312 days/yr)

Note: Section 15 of the Safety-Kleen Premium Gold MSDS dated 3/24/09 indicated that the solvent may contain detectable amounts of the HAPs benzene, p-dichlorobenzene, ethylbenzene, naphthalene, and toluene, however, no concentration data was provided.

* Spreadsheet from the FESOP Permit #F071-11615-00038 application additional information request submitted February 16, 2000. Spreadsheet revision for daily volume throughput (m³/day).

Leachate Surface Impoundment:

Ref - AP-42 Section 4.3 (9/91 with reformat 1/95)

Assumptions: System not aerated, no oil film layer, not biologically active. Flowthrough system

All default values per AP-42

Per Figure 4.3.4 Equations to be used for emission estimate 1,2,7,12

Impoundment Data:

Volume (gal/day)	480,000
Volume (m ³ /day)	1817.1
Tank Depth (m)	1.8
Tank Area (m ²)	976.0
(F/D)	19.28
U10 (m/sec)	4.47 default wind speed
Max. Daily Throughput (gal)	480,000
Q (m ³ /sec)	0.021

Water Properties

m _i (g/cm-s)	0.00893
r _i (gm/cm ³)	1.0
T (K)	298 default temperature
m _i (g/cm-s)	0.000181
r _a (gm/cm ³)	0.0012
R (atm-m ³ /gmol-K)	0.0000821

	Acetone	Ethyl Benzene	Vinyl Chloride	Benzene	Xylene (-M)	Xylene (-O)	MIBK	Toluene
Dw (cm ² /s)	1.14E-05	7.80E-06	1.23E-05	9.80E-06	7.80E-06	1.00E-05	7.80E-06	8.60E-06
Da (cm ² /s)	0.124	7.50E-02	1.06E-01	8.80E-02	7.00E-02	8.70E-02	7.50E-02	8.70E-02
Dether (cm ² /s)	8.50E-05	8.50E-05	8.50E-05	8.50E-05	8.50E-05	8.50E-05	8.50E-05	8.50E-05
H (atm - m ³ /gmol)	2.50E-05	6.44E-03	8.60E-02	5.50E-03	5.20E-03	5.27E-03	4.95E-05	6.68E-03
Co (gm/m ³)	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
Kl (m/s) =	4.77E-07	3.26E-07	5.14E-07	4.10E-07	3.26E-07	4.18E-07	3.26E-07	3.60E-07
Scg =	1.22E+00	2.01E+00	1.42E+00	1.71E+00	2.15E+00	1.73E+00	2.01E+00	1.73E+00
Kg (m/s) =	9.19E-03	6.56E-03	8.27E-03	7.30E-03	6.26E-03	7.24E-03	6.56E-03	7.24E-03
Keq =	1.02E-03	2.63E-01	3.52E+00	2.25E-01	2.13E-01	2.15E-01	2.02E-03	2.73E-01
K (m/s) =	4.54E-07	3.26E-07	5.14E-07	4.10E-07	3.26E-07	4.18E-07	3.18E-07	3.60E-07
Cl (g/m ³)=	2.31	2.32	2.30	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.33	2.32
N(g/s) =	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
N(lb/hr) =	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
N(lb/day) =	0.19	0.14	0.22	0.18	0.14	0.18	0.14	0.16
Max. OC (lb/day)	0.22							

Note: 1) The emissions listed under each chemical are not additive because all of the VOC in the leachate was input as if it were contributed from one chemical.

2) The maximum influent concentration was based on sum of worst case concentration values from the laboratory tests conducted on leachate samples from Rumpke's landfill in Hamilton County, Ohio.

$$K_i \text{ (m/s)} = [(2.605 \times 10^{-9}) \cdot (F/D) + (1.277 \times 10^{-7})] \cdot (U_{10})^2 \cdot (D_w/D_{ether})^{2/3}$$

Eqn 2:

$$K_g \text{ (m/s)} = (4.82 \times 10^{-3}) \cdot (U_{10})^{0.78} \cdot (Sc_g)^{-0.67} \cdot (de)^{-0.11}$$

$$Sc_g = m_w / (r_a \cdot D_w)$$

Eqn 7:

$$K = (K_i \cdot K_{eq} \cdot K_g) / (K_{eq} \cdot K_g + K_i)$$

$$K_{eq} = H / (RT)$$

Eqn 12:

$$N \text{ (g/s)} = K \cdot C_1 \cdot A$$

$$C_1 = Q \cdot C_o / (KA + Q)$$

* Spreadsheet from the Original Title V Permit #T071-21366-00038 application additional information request submitted July 21, 2005. Spreadsheet revision for daily volume throughput (m³/day).

Leachate Surface Impoundment:

Reference - AP-42 Section 4.3 (9/91 with reformat 1/95)

Assumptions: System not aerated, no oil film layer, not biologically active. Flowthrough system

All default values per AP-42

Per Figure 4.3.4 Equations to be used for emission estimate 1,2,7,12

Impoundment Data:

Volume (gal/day)	750.000
Volume (m ³ /day)	2839.2
Tank Depth (m)	1.8
Tank Area (m ²)	976.0
(F/D)	19.28
U10 (m/sec)	4.47 default wind speed
Throughput (gal)	750.000
Q (m ³ /sec)	0.033

Water Properties

m _l (g/cm-s)	0.00893
r _l (gm/cm ³)	1.0
T (K)	298 default temperature
m _a (g/cm-s)	0.000181
r _a (gm/cm ³)	0.0012
R (atm-m ³ /gmol-K)	8.21E-05

	Acetone	Ethyl Benzene	Vinyl Chloride	Benzene	Xylene (-M)	Xylene (-O)	MIBK	Toluene
Dw (cm ² /s)	1.14E-05	7.80E-06	1.23E-05	9.80E-06	7.80E-06	1.00E-05	7.80E-06	8.60E-06
Da (cm ² /s)	0.124	7.50E-02	1.06E-01	8.80E-02	7.00E-02	8.70E-02	7.50E-02	8.70E-02
Dether (cm ² /s)	8.50E-05	8.50E-05	8.50E-05	8.50E-05	8.50E-05	8.50E-05	8.50E-05	8.50E-05
H (atm - m ³ /gmol)	2.50E-05	6.44E-03	8.60E-02	5.50E-03	5.20E-03	5.27E-03	4.95E-05	6.68E-03
Co (gm/m ³)	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
Kl (m/s) =	4.77E-07	3.26E-07	5.14E-07	4.10E-07	3.26E-07	4.18E-07	3.26E-07	3.60E-07
Scg =	1.22E+00	2.01E+00	1.42E+00	1.71E+00	2.15E+00	1.73E+00	2.01E+00	1.73E+00
Kg (m/s) =	9.19E-03	6.56E-03	8.27E-03	7.30E-03	6.26E-03	7.24E-03	6.56E-03	7.24E-03
Keq =	1.02E-03	2.63E-01	3.52E+00	2.25E-01	2.13E-01	2.15E-01	2.02E-03	2.73E-01
K (m/s) =	4.54E-07	3.26E-07	5.14E-07	4.10E-07	3.26E-07	4.18E-07	3.18E-07	3.60E-07
Cl (g/m ³) =	2.33	2.34	2.32	2.33	2.34	2.33	2.34	2.34
N(g/s) =	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
N(lb/hr) =	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
N(lb/day) =	0.20	0.14	0.22	0.18	0.14	0.18	0.14	0.16
Maximum OC (lb/day)	0.22							

Eqn 1: (for U10 > 3.25 m/sec and 14 < F/D < 51.2)

$$K_l \text{ (m/s)} = [(2.605 \times 10^{-9})(F/D) + (1.277 \times 10^{-7})] \times (U_{10})^{2.2} \times (D_w/D_{ether})^{2.3}$$

Eqn 2:

$$K_g \text{ (m/s)} = (4.82 \times 10^{-3}) \times (U_{10})^{0.78} \times (Scg)^{-0.67} \times (de)^{-0.11}$$

$$Scg = m_g / (r_a \times D_a)$$

Eqn 7:

$$K = (K_l \times K_{eq} \times K_g) / (K_{eq} \times K_g + K_l)$$

$$K_{eq} = H / (RT)$$

Eqn 12:

$$N \text{ (g/s)} = K \times C_1 \times A$$

$$C_1 = Q \times C_o / (KA + Q)$$

Note: 1) The emissions listed under each chemical are not additive because all of the VOC in the leachate was input as if it were contributed from one chemical.

2) The maximum influent concentration was based on sum of worst case concentration values from the laboratory tests conducted on leachate samples from Rumpke's landfill in Hamilton County, Ohio.

Leachate Surface Impoundment:

Reference - AP-42 Section 4.3 (9/91 with reformat 1/95)

Assumptions: System not aerated, no oil film layer, not biologically active. Flowthrough system

All default values per AP-42

Per Figure 4.3.4 Equations to be used for emission estimate 1,2,7,12

Impoundment Data:

Volume (gal/day)	270,000
Volume (m ³ /day)	1022.1
Tank Depth (m)	1.8
Tank Area (m ²)	976.0
(F/D)	19.28
U10 (m/sec)	4.47 default wind speed
Maximum Daily Throughput (gal)	270,000
Q (m ³ /sec)	0.012

Water Properties

m _l (g/cm-s)	0.00893
r _l (gm/cm ³)	1.0
T (K)	298 default temperature

m _a (g/cm-s)	0.000181
r _a (gm/cm ³)	0.0012
R (atm-m ³ /gmol-K)	0.0000821

	Acetone	Ethyl Benzene	Vinyl Chloride	Benzene	Xylene (-M)	Xylene (-O)	MIBK	Toluene
Dw (cm ² /s)	1.14E-05	7.80E-06	1.23E-05	9.80E-06	7.80E-06	1.00E-05	7.80E-06	8.60E-06
Da (cm ² /s)	0.124	7.50E-02	1.06E-01	8.80E-02	7.00E-02	8.70E-02	7.50E-02	8.70E-02
Dether (cm ² /s)	8.50E-05	8.50E-05	8.50E-05	8.50E-05	8.50E-05	8.50E-05	8.50E-05	8.50E-05
H (atm - m ³ /gmol)	2.50E-05	6.44E-03	8.60E-02	5.50E-03	5.20E-03	5.27E-03	4.95E-05	6.68E-03
Co (gm/m ³)	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
Kl (m/s) =	4.77E-07	3.26E-07	5.14E-07	4.10E-07	3.26E-07	4.18E-07	3.26E-07	3.60E-07
Scg =	1.22E+00	2.01E+00	1.42E+00	1.71E+00	2.15E+00	1.73E+00	2.01E+00	1.73E+00
Kg (m/s) =	9.19E-03	6.56E-03	8.27E-03	7.30E-03	6.26E-03	7.24E-03	6.56E-03	7.24E-03
Keq =	1.02E-03	2.63E-01	3.52E+00	2.25E-01	2.13E-01	2.15E-01	2.02E-03	2.73E-01
K (m/s) =	4.54E-07	3.26E-07	5.14E-07	4.10E-07	3.26E-07	4.18E-07	3.18E-07	3.60E-07
Cl (g/m ³)=	2.27	2.30	2.26	2.28	2.30	2.28	2.30	2.29
N(g/s) =	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
N(lb/hr) =	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
N(lb/day) =	0.19	0.14	0.22	0.17	0.14	0.18	0.14	0.15
Maximum OC (lb/day)	0.22							

Eqn 1: (for U10 > 3.25 m/sec and 14 < F/D < 51.2)

$$K_l (m/s) = [(2.605 \times 10^{-9}) \cdot (F/D) + (1.277 \times 10^{-7})] \cdot (U_{10})^2 \cdot (D_w/D_{ether})^{2/3}$$

Eqn 2:

$$K_g (m/s) = (4.82 \times 10^{-3}) \cdot (U_{10})^{0.78} \cdot (Sc_g)^{-0.67} \cdot (de)^{-0.11}$$

$$Sc_g = m_a / (r_a \cdot D_a)$$

Eqn 7:

$$K = (K_l \cdot K_{eq} \cdot K_g) / (K_{eq} \cdot K_g + K_l)$$

$$K_{eq} = H / (RT)$$

Eqn 12:

$$N(g/s) = K \cdot C_i \cdot A$$

$$C_i = Q \cdot C_o / (KA + Q)$$

Note: 1) The emissions listed under each chemical are not additive because all of the VOC in the leachate was input as if it were contributed from one chemical.

2) The maximum influent concentration was based on sum of worst case concentration values from the laboratory tests conducted on leachate samples from Rumpke's landfill in Hamilton County, Ohio.

Leachate Surface Impoundment:

Reference - AP-42 Section 4.3 (9/91 with reformat 1/95)

Assumptions: System not aerated, no oil film layer, not biologically active. Flowthrough system

All default values per AP-42

Per Figure 4.3.4 Equations to be used for emission estimate 1,2,7,12

Impoundment Data:

Volume (gal/day)	480,000
Volume (m ³ /day)	1817.1
Tank Depth (m)	1.8
Tank Area (m ²)	976.0
(F/D)	19.28
U10 (m/sec)	4.47 default wind speed
Maximum Daily Throughput (gal)	480,000
Q (m ³ /sec)	0.021

Water Properties

m _l (g/cm-s)	0.00893
r _l (gm/cm ³)	1.0
T (K)	298 default temperature

m _a (g/cm-s)	0.000181
r _a (gm/cm ³)	0.0012
R (atm-m ³ /gmol-K)	0.0000821

	Acetone	Ethyl Benzene	Vinyl Chloride	Benzene	Xylene (-M)	Xylene (-O)	MIBK	Toluene
Dw (cm ² /s)	1.14E-05	7.80E-06	1.23E-05	9.80E-06	7.80E-06	1.00E-05	7.80E-06	8.60E-06
Da (cm ² /s)	0.124	7.50E-02	1.06E-01	8.80E-02	7.00E-02	8.70E-02	7.50E-02	8.70E-02
Dether (cm ² /s)	8.50E-05	8.50E-05	8.50E-05	8.50E-05	8.50E-05	8.50E-05	8.50E-05	8.50E-05
H (atm - m ³ /gmol)	2.50E-05	6.44E-03	8.60E-02	5.50E-03	5.20E-03	5.27E-03	4.95E-05	6.68E-03
Co (gm/m ³)	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
Kl (m/s) =	4.77E-07	3.26E-07	5.14E-07	4.10E-07	3.26E-07	4.18E-07	3.26E-07	3.60E-07
Scg =	1.22E+00	2.01E+00	1.42E+00	1.71E+00	2.15E+00	1.73E+00	2.01E+00	1.73E+00
Kg (m/s) =	9.19E-03	6.56E-03	8.27E-03	7.30E-03	6.26E-03	7.24E-03	6.56E-03	7.24E-03
Keq =	1.02E-03	2.63E-01	3.52E+00	2.25E-01	2.13E-01	2.15E-01	2.02E-03	2.73E-01
K (m/s) =	4.54E-07	3.26E-07	5.14E-07	4.10E-07	3.26E-07	4.18E-07	3.18E-07	3.60E-07
Cl (g/m ³)=	2.31	2.32	2.30	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.33	2.32
N(g/s) =	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
N(lb/hr) =	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
N(lb/day) =	0.19	0.14	0.22	0.18	0.14	0.18	0.14	0.16
Maximum OC (lb/day)	0.22							

Eqn 1: (for U10 > 3.25 m/sec and 14 < F/D < 51.2)

$$K_l (m/s) = [(2.605 \times 10^{-9}) \cdot (F/D) + (1.277 \times 10^{-7})] \cdot (U_{10})^2 \cdot (D_w / D_{ether})^{2/3}$$

Eqn 2:

$$K_g (m/s) = (4.82 \times 10^{-3}) \cdot (U_{10})^{0.78} \cdot (Sc_g)^{-0.67} \cdot (de)^{-0.11}$$

$$Sc_g = m_a / (r_a \cdot D_a)$$

Eqn 7:

$$K = (K_l \cdot K_{eq} \cdot K_g) / (K_{eq} \cdot K_g + K_l)$$

$$K_{eq} = H / (RT)$$

Eqn 12:

$$N(g/s) = K \cdot C_i \cdot A$$

$$C_i = Q \cdot C_o / (KA + Q)$$

Note: 1) The emissions listed under each chemical are not additive because all of the VOC in the leachate was input as if it were contributed from one chemical.

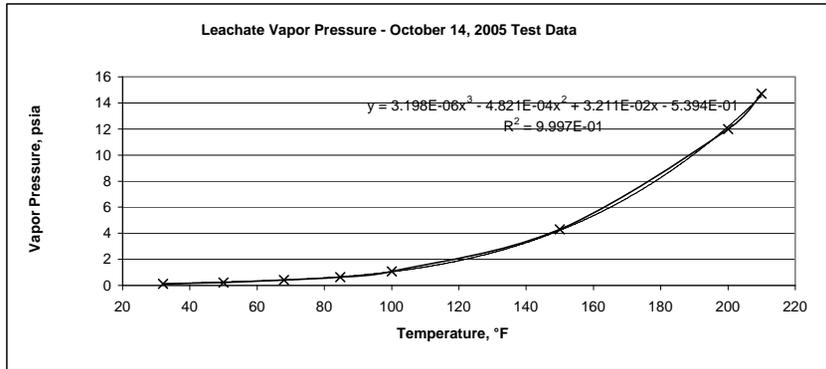
2) The maximum influent concentration was based on sum of worst case concentration values from the laboratory tests conducted on leachate samples from Rumpke's landfill in Hamilton County, Ohio.

Leachate Properties :

Source : SGS North America Inc. laboratory test results on Medora leachate sample - October 14, 2005

Temperature (°F)	Leachate Vapor Pressure		
	torr	psi	kPa
32	6.4	0.12	0.85
50	12	0.23	1.60
68	22	0.43	2.93
84.7	32.5	0.63	4.33
100	55	1.06	7.33
150	222	4.29	29.60
200	620	11.99	82.66
210	760	14.70	101.33

Note: The maximum monthly average temperature (°F) for Seymour, IN, which is the closest National Weather Services station that reports surface temperature, is 84.7 °F.



Leachate Vapor Pressures (for Indianapolis, IN):

	Temperature (°F)	Vapor Pressure (psia)
Minimum	51.22	0.27
Average	60.96	0.35
Maximum	70.69	0.45

Two AST Leachate Tanks - 20,000 gal each

Potential Throughput (gal/yr)	7,300,000	(based on one turnover/day)
Potential OC Emissions (lb/day)	0.89	
Potential OC Emissions (lb/yr)	323.39	(OC emissions calculated using USEPA Tanks Program 4.09d)
Potential OC Emissions (tons/yr)	0.16	

UST CAMU Leachate Tank - 2,000 gal

Potential Throughput (gal/yr)	730,000	(based on one turnover/day)
Potential OC Emissions (lb/day)	0.07	
Potential OC Emissions (lb/yr)	27.25	(OC emissions calculated using USEPA Tanks Program 4.09d)
Potential OC Emissions (tons/yr)	0.01	

AST Off-Road Diesel Tank - 12,000 gal

Potential Throughput (gal/yr)	4,380,000	(based on one turnover/day)
Potential OC Emissions (lb/day)	0.05	
Potential OC Emissions (lb/yr)	19.54	(OC emissions calculated using USEPA Tanks Program 4.09d)
Potential OC Emissions (tons/yr)	9.77E-03	



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: John L. Hattersley
Rumpke of Indiana
10795 Hughes Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45251

DATE: August 23, 2010

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

SUBJECT: Final Decision
Part 70
071-28808-00038

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

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

A copy of the final decision and supporting materials has also been sent via standard mail to:
Ralph Collins (Landfill Operations Manager)
Christopher J. Meyer (Optim Environmental Resources, Inc.)
OAQ Permits Branch Interested Parties List

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

Final Applicant Cover letter.dot 11/30/07



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August 23, 2010

TO: Jackson 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: Rumpke of Indiana LLC
Permit Number: 071-28808-00038

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

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

Enclosures
Final Library.dot 11/30/07

Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	CDENNY 8/23/2010 Rumpke of Indiana, L.L.C.-Medora Sanitary Landfill 071-28808-00038 (final)			AFFIX STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
Name and address of Sender	▶	Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch 100 N. Senate Indianapolis, IN 46204	Type of Mail: CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY	

Line	Article Number	Name, Address, Street and Post Office Address	Postage	Handing Charges	Act. Value (If Registered)	Insured Value	Due Send if COD	R.R. Fee	S.D. Fee	S.H. Fee	Rest. Del. Fee
											Remarks
1		John L Hattersley Rumpke of Indiana, L.L.C.-Medora Sanitary Landfill 10795 Hughes Rd Cincinnati OH 45251-4598 (Source CAATS)									
2		Ralph Collins Ladfill Ops Mgr Rumpke of Indiana, L.L.C.-Medora Sanitary Landfill 546 CR 870 W Medora IN 47260 (RO CAATS)									
3		Jackson County Commissioner Jackson County Courthouse Brownstown IN 47220 (Local Official)									
4		Mr. Randy Brown Plumbers & Steam Fitters Union, Local 136 2300 St. Joe Industrial Park Dr Evansville IN 47720 (Affected Party)									
5		Mr. Thomas Willcut 1360 S CR 925 W Medora IN 47260 (Affected Party)									
6		Mr. Jack Gilbert, Sr 8558 W US Hwy 50 Medora IN 47260 (Affected Party)									
7		Jack & Linda Gilbert, Jr 8525 W US Hwy 50 Medora IN 47260 (Affected Party)									
8		Tony & Rita Reynolds 9251 W US Hwy 50 Medora IN 47260 (Affected Party)									
9		Ralph & Edith Young 8454 W US Hwy 50 Medora IN 47260 (Affected Party)									
10		Robert & Ruby Byarlay 8512 W CR 75 S Medora IN 47260 (Affected Party)									
11		Ms. Linda Davidson 10816 W CR 250 S. Medora IN 47260 (Affected Party)									
12		Ms. Virginia Helton 9024 W CR 125 S Medora IN 47260 (Affected Party)									
13		Leslie & Sylvia England 9100 W CR 125 S Medora IN 47260 (Affected Party)									
14		Mr. Tome Earnhart 3960 N. CR 300 W. North Vernon IN 47265 (Affected Party)									
15		Chirstopher J. Meyer Optim Environmental Resources, Inc. 8 Triangle Park Drive, Suite 801 Cincinnati OH 45246-3404 (Consultant)									

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 mil 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 inured and COD mail. See International Mail Manual for limitations o coverage on international mail. Special handling charges apply only to Standard Mail (A) and Standard Mail (B) parcels.
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Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	CDENNY 8/23/2010 Rumpke of Indiana, L.L.C.-Medora Sanitary Landfill 071-28808-00038 (final)		AFFIX STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
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											Remarks
1		Jackson County Health Department 801 West 2nd Street Seymour IN 47274-2711 (Health Department)									
2		Jackson County Public Library 27 West Main Street Medora IN 47260 (Library)									
3		Medora Town Council P.O. Box 247, 27 North Perry Medora IN 47260 (Local Official)									
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