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

Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

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

TO: Interested Parties / Applicant

DATE: June 16, 2010

RE: Newport Chemical Depot / 165-29160-00003

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

Notice of Decision: Approval - Effective Immediately

Please be advised that on behalf of the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Management, I have issued a decision regarding the enclosed matter. Pursuant to IC 13-15-5-3, this permit is effective immediately, unless a petition for stay of effectiveness is filed and granted according to IC 13-15-6-3, and may be revoked or modified in accordance with the provisions of IC 13-15-7-1.

If you wish to challenge this decision, IC 4-21.5-3 and IC 13-15-6-1 require that you file a petition for administrative review. This petition may include a request for stay of effectiveness and must be submitted to the Office of Environmental Adjudication, 100 North Senate Avenue, Government Center North, Suite N 501E, Indianapolis, IN 46204, **within eighteen (18) calendar days of the mailing of this notice**. The filing of a petition for administrative review is complete on the earliest of the following dates that apply to the filing:

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

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

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

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

Enclosures
FNPER.dot12/03/07

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Minor Source Operating Permit
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

Newport Chemical Depot (NECD)
3000 S State Road 63
Newport, Indiana 47966

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

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

Indiana statutes from IC 13 and rules from 326 IAC, quoted in conditions in this permit, are those applicable at the time the permit was issued. The issuance or possession of this permit shall not alone constitute a defense against an alleged violation of any law, regulation or standard, except for the requirement to obtain a MSOP under 326 IAC 2-6.1.

Operation Permit No.: M165-29160-00003	
Issued by:	Issuance Date: June 16, 2010
Alfred C. Dumaual, Ph. D., Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Expiration Date: June 16, 2015

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SECTION A SOURCE SUMMARY

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

A.1 General Information [326 IAC 2-5.1-3(c)][326 IAC 2-6.1-4(a)]

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary National Defense-Chemical Stockpile Storage Site.

Source Address:	3000 S State Road 63, Newport, Indiana 47966
General Source Phone Number:	765-245-4391
SIC Code:	9711
County Location:	Vermillion
Source Location Status:	Attainment for all criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Minor Source Operating Permit Program Minor Source, under PSD and Emission Offset Rules Minor Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Not 1 of 28 Source Categories

A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary

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

(a) Main Operation: The following non-emergency type generators and welder:

(1) one (1) diesel generator, identified as 1978, rated at 155 kW, exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 20, and constructed in 1990;

(2) one (1) gasoline generator, identified as 1958, rated at 7.5 kW, exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 33, and constructed in 1993;

(3) one (1) gasoline generator, identified as 1972, rated at 7.5 kW, exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 59, and constructed in 1986;

(4) one (1) diesel generator, identified as 1002, rated at 12.7 kW, exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 108, and approved for construction in 2005;

(5) one (1) gasoline engine powered welder, identified as NS-WEL-3, rated at 11 horsepower (HP), exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 84, and approved for construction in 2000; and

(b) Main Operation: The following emergency type generators:

(1) one (1) diesel generator, identified as 1975, rated at 155 kW, exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 22, and constructed in 1991;

(2) one (1) diesel generator, identified as 1976, rated at 250 kW, exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 23, and constructed in 1990;

(3) one (1) diesel generator, identified as 1979, rated at 250 kW, exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 24, and constructed in 1991;

(4) one (1) diesel generator, identified as 1971, rated at 255 kW, exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 25, and constructed in 1984;

(5) two (2) natural gas generators, identified as 1951 and 1952 respectively, individually rated at 125 kW, each exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 55 and S/V 56, respectively, and each constructed in 1994;

(6) one (1) #2 fuel oil generator, identified as 1953, rated at 250 kW, exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 75, and approved for construction in 1999. Generator 1953 is inactive and not in use;

(7) one (1) diesel fuel-fired generator, identified as 1955, rated at 125 kW, exhausting at one (1) stack, identified as S/V 96, and approved for construction in 2002. Generator 1955 is inactive and not in use;

(8) two (2) diesel fuel-fired generators, identified as 1954 and 1956 respectively, each rated at 12 kW, each exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 97 and 98, respectively, and each approved for construction in 2002;

(9) one (1) fire pump engine, identified as 1928, rated at 265 hp, exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 102, and approved for construction in 2003; and

(10) one (1) diesel fuel-fired generator, identified as NS-GN-11 (ordered in August 2007), rated at 174 HP, exhausting to stack S/V 205, and approved for construction in 2006.

The diesel generator NS-GN-11 is considered an affected facility under the NSPS for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII) and a new stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine at an area source of hazardous air pollutants under NESAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CRF 63, Subpart ZZZZ).

(11) one (1) diesel fuel-fired generator for Sprung Structure, identified as NS-GN-7, rated at 350 kW, installed in 2003, identified as S/V 99.

(c) Main Operation: The following gasoline pumps and gasoline power washer (internal combustion engines):

(1) one (1) gasoline power washer, identified as 1941, rated at 20 HP, and approved for construction in 1999;

(2) one (1) gasoline pump, identified as 1923, rated at 20 HP, and approved for construction in 1999;

(3) one (1) gasoline pump, identified as 1916, rated at 12 HP, and approved for construction in 1999;

(4) one (1) gasoline pump, identified as 1915, rated at 10 HP, and approved for construction in 1999;

(5) one (1) gasoline pump, identified as 1914, rated at 8 HP, and approved for construction in 1999;

(6) one (1) gasoline pump, identified as 1920, rated at 7.5 HP, and approved for construction in 1999; and

(7) one (1) gasoline pump, identified as 1925, located in Spill Response Trailer, rated at 3 HP, and approved for construction in 1999.

(d) Main Operation: The following maintenance units (internal combustion engines):

(1) one (1) diesel-fired engine, identified as 1983, rated at 65 HP, and approved for construction in 1999; and

(2) one (1) gasoline-fired engine, identified as 1993, rated at 55 HP, and approved for construction in 1999.

(e) one (1) natural gas-fired boiler identified as Building 7700 Boiler rated at 2.51 million (MM) British thermal units per hour, using #2 fuel oil as a backup, exhausting at one (1) stack, and constructed in 1973;

(f) one (1) 550-gallon capacity diesel fuel underground storage tank (UST) identified as Tank #6178, exhausting at one emission point, and constructed in 1995;

(g) one (1) 240-gallon capacity diesel fuel aboveground storage tank (AST) identified as Tank 733K, exhausting at one emission point, and constructed in 1990;

(h) one (1) 1,000-gallon diesel fuel UST, identified as ORO, and constructed in 1991;

(i) one (1) 550-gallon capacity No. 2 fuel oil UST identified as Tank 7703-1, exhausting at one emission point, and constructed in 1995;

(j) one (1) 18,000-gallon capacity propane AST identified as Propane Tank at Propane Station;

(k) one (1) diesel AST, ID 710, with a storage capacity of 480 gallons, and approved for construction in 2002;

(l) one (1) 530 gallon diesel AST for Sprung Structure, approved for construction in 2002 (this tank is attached to S/V 99 in Section A.2(f)(2));

(m) two (2) walk-in paint booths exhausting at two emission points, and each constructed in 1983;

(n) four (4) cold cleaning degreasing units, installed in 2000, using less than 145 gallons of solvent per year, and each constructed in 1988;

(o) one (1) woodworking operation, controlled by one (1) dust collector, exhausting at one (1) emission point, and constructed in 1955;

(p) one (1) mobile abrasive blaster rated at 107.1 pounds blast media, and constructed in 1984;

(q) one (1) gasoline dispensing station with fuel dispensing of less than 1,300 gallons per day into motor vehicle fuel tanks, including of one (1) 10,000 gallon underground storage tank, exhausting at one emission point, and constructed in 1993;

(r) additional miscellaneous insignificant activities as:
(1) boilers/heaters (excluding Building 7700), constructed prior to 1996;

(2) medical lab, constructed prior to 1996;
(3) wastewater treatment facility, constructed prior to 1996;
(4) combustion start-up;
(5) 10,000-gallon capacity diesel fuel storage tank, constructed prior to 1996;
(6) fire training activities;
(7) asbestos abatement projects;
(8) water treatment;
(9) toxic laundry;
(10) pesticides/herbicides;
(11) structural painting;
(12) welding;
(13) air conditioning & refrigeration units;
(14) fire suppression systems;
(15) road paving;
(16) fixed abrasive blaster, constructed prior to 1996;
(17) protective mask cleaning;
(18) weapons cleaning; and
(19) miscellaneous chemical usage;

(s) miscellaneous fugitive activities:
(1) landfills;
(2) small arms firing;
(3) storage piles;
(4) road dust; and
(5) prairie burns, stated as up to 200 acres per year.

(t) one (1) oxyacetylene and stick welding station, with maximum wire consumption rate of 2.01 pounds per hour, and approved for construction in 1998;

(u) paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access;

(v) purging of gas lines and vessels that is related to routine maintenance and repair of buildings, structures, or vehicles at the source where air emissions from those activities would not be associated with any production process;

(w) equipment used to collect any material that might be released during a malfunction, process upset, or spill cleanup, including catch tanks, temporary liquid separators, tanks, and fluid handling equipment;

(x) on-site fire and emergency response training approved by the department;

(y) stationary fire pumps;

(z) any unit emitting greater than one (1) pound per day but less than five (5) pounds per day or one (1) ton per year of a single HAP;

(aa) any unit emitting greater than one (1) pound per day but less than twelve and one-half (12.5) pounds per day of two and one-half (2.5) tons per year of any combination of HAPs;

(bb) two (2) propane fired hot water heaters, each rated at 0.179 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr), and each approved for construction in 1999;

(cc) three (3) gasoline-fired engines, identified as 1554, 1551 and 1550 respectively, each rated at 5.5, 20 and 10 HP, respectively, and each approved for construction in 1999;

(dd) four (4) portable kerosene heaters, each rated at 0.189, 0.189, 0.149 and 0.162 MMBtu/hr, respectively, each exhausting at one (1) stack, identified as S/V 88, S/V 89, S/V 90 and S/V 91, respectively, and each approved for construction in 2000;

(ee) three (3) propane heaters, each rated at 0.028, 0.095 and 0.095 MMBtu/hr, respectively, each exhausting at one (1) stack, identified as S/V 92, S/V 93 and S/V 94, respectively, and each approved for construction in 2000;

(ff) the following equipment to be temporarily installed and operated at the existing source, each approved for construction in 2000:
- (1) internal combustion engines:
  - (A) non-emergency generators;
  - (B) pressure washers;
  - (C) air compressors;
  - (D) welders;
  - (E) winches;
  - (F) water pumps;
  - (G) cutting torches;
  - (H) emergency lights.
  - (I) portable generators
- (2) above ground storage tanks with storage capacity less than 10,500 gallons;
- (3) heaters;
- (4) smoke bombs; and

(gg) #2 fuel oil tanks, each approved for construction in 2003:
- (1) two (2) 10,000-gallon storage tanks, identified as M-3201A and M-3201B, respectively;
- (2) two (2) 500-gallon tanks, identified as M-3202A and M3202B, respectively;
- (3) one (1) 480-gallon tank, identified as M-3204;
- (4) one (1) 360-gallon tank, identified as Fire Pump tank; and
- (5) one (1) 480-gallon tank, identified as M-3205.

Stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines listed above that were constructed before June 12, 2006, are each considered an existing stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine at an area source of hazardous air pollutants under NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CRF 63, Subpart ZZZZ).

SECTION B GENERAL CONDITIONS

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

Terms in this permit shall have the definition assigned to such terms in the referenced regulation. In the absence of definitions in the referenced regulation, the applicable definitions found in the statutes or regulations (IC 13-11, 326 IAC 1-2 and 326 IAC 2-1.1-1) shall prevail.

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

(a) This permit, M165-29160-00003, 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, until the renewal permit has been issued or denied.

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

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

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

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

B.4 Enforceability

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

B.5 Severability

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

B.6 Property Rights or Exclusive Privilege

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

B.7 Duty to Provide Information

(a) The Permittee shall furnish to IDEM, OAQ, within a reasonable time, any information that IDEM, OAQ may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. 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 Annual Notification [326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(5)]

(a) An annual notification shall be submitted by an authorized individual to the Office of Air Quality stating whether or not the source is in operation and in compliance with the terms and conditions contained in this permit.

(b) The annual notice shall be submitted in the format attached no later than March 1 of each year to:

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

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

B.9 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 1-6-3]

(a) If required by specific condition(s) in Section D of this permit, 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 Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

(b) A copy of the PMPs shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ upon request and within a reasonable time, and shall be subject to review and approval by IDEM, OAQ. IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to revise its PMPs whenever lack of proper maintenance causes or is the primary contributor to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions.

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

B.10 Prior Permits Superseded [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5]

(a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to M165-29160-00003 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either:

(1) incorporated as originally stated,

(2) revised, or

(3) deleted.

(b) All previous registrations and permits are superseded by this permit.

B.11 Termination of Right to Operate [326 IAC 2-6.1-7(a)]

The Permittee's right to operate this source terminates with the expiration of this permit unless a timely and complete renewal application is submitted at least one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the date of expiration of the source's existing permit, consistent with 326 IAC 2-6.1-7.

B.12 Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-6.1-7]

(a) The application for renewal shall be submitted using the application form or forms prescribed by IDEM, OAQ and shall include the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6.1-7. Such information shall be included in the application for each emission unit at this source. The renewal application does require an affirmation that the statements in the application are true and complete by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

Request for renewal shall be submitted to:

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

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

(1) Submitted at least one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the date of the expiration of this permit; and

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

(c) If the Permittee submits a timely and complete application for renewal of this permit, the source's failure to have a permit is not a violation of 326 IAC 2-6.1 until IDEM, OAQ takes final action on the renewal application, except that this protection shall cease to apply if, subsequent to the completeness determination, the Permittee fails to submit by the deadline specified, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6.1-4(b), in writing by IDEM, OAQ any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

B.13 Permit Amendment or Revision [326 IAC 2-5.1-3(e)(3)][326 IAC 2-6.1-6]

(a) Permit amendments and revisions are governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-6.1-6 whenever the Permittee seeks to amend or modify this permit.

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

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

(c) The Permittee shall notify the OAQ no later than thirty (30) calendar days of implementing a notice-only change. [326 IAC 2-6.1-6(d)]

B.14 Source Modification Requirement

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

B.15 Inspection and Entry [326 IAC 2-5.1-3(e)(4)(B)][326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(4)][IC 13-14-2-2] [IC 13-17-3-2][IC 13-30-3-1]

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

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

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

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

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

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

B.16 Transfer of Ownership or Operational Control [326 IAC 2-6.1-6]

(a) The Permittee must comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-6.1-6 whenever the Permittee seeks to change the ownership or operational control of the source and no other change in the permit is necessary.

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

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

The application which shall be submitted by the Permittee does require an affirmation that the statements in the application are true and complete by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

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

B.17 Annual Fee Payment [326 IAC 2-1.1-7]

(a) The Permittee shall pay annual fees due no later than thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of a bill from IDEM, OAQ.

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

B.18 Credible Evidence [326 IAC 1-1-6]

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

SECTION C **SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS**

Entire Source

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(1)]

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

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

C.2 Permit Revocation [326 IAC 2-1.1-9]

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

(a) Violation of any conditions of this permit.

(b) Failure to disclose all the relevant facts, or misrepresentation in obtaining this permit.

(c) Changes in regulatory requirements that mandate either a temporary or permanent reduction of discharge of contaminants. However, the amendment of appropriate sections of this permit shall not require revocation of this permit.

(d) Noncompliance with orders issued pursuant to 326 IAC 1-5 (Episode Alert Levels) to reduce emissions during an air pollution episode.

(e) For any cause which establishes in the judgment of IDEM, the fact that continuance of this permit is not consistent with purposes of this article.

C.3 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-2 (Opacity Limitations), except as provided in 326 IAC 5-1-1 (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.4 Open Burning [326 IAC 4-1][IC 13-17-9]

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

C.5 Incineration [326 IAC 4-2][326 IAC 9-1-2]

The Permittee shall not operate an incinerator 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.6 Fugitive Dust Emissions [326 IAC 6-4]

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

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

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

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

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

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

(A) Asbestos removal or demolition start date;

(B) Removal or demolition contractor; or

(C) Waste disposal site.

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

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

All required notifications shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
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.

(e) Procedures for Asbestos Emission Control
The Permittee shall comply with the applicable emission control procedures in 326 IAC 14-10-4 and 40 CFR 61.145(c). Per 326 IAC 14-10-1, emission control

requirements are applicable for any removal or disturbance of RACM greater than three (3) linear feet on pipes or three (3) square feet on any other facility components or a total of at least 0.75 cubic feet on all facility components.

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

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

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

C.8 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.

(b) The Permittee shall notify IDEM, OAQ of the actual test date at least fourteen (14) days prior to the actual test date.

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

Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

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

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

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

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

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

C.11 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

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

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

Corrective Actions and Response Steps

C.12 Response to Excursions or Exceedances

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

(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.

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

C.14 Malfunctions Report [326 IAC 1-6-2]

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

(a) A record of all malfunctions, including startups or shutdowns of any facility or emission control equipment, which result in violations of applicable air pollution control regulations or applicable emission limitations shall be kept and retained for a period of three (3) years and shall be made available to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), Office of Air Quality (OAQ) or appointed representative upon request.

(b) When a malfunction of any facility or emission control equipment occurs which lasts more than one (1) hour, said condition shall be reported to OAQ, using the Malfunction Report Forms (2 pages). Notification shall be made by telephone or facsimile, as soon as practicable, but in no event later than four (4) daytime business hours after the beginning of said occurrence.

(c) Failure to report a malfunction of any emission control equipment shall constitute a violation of 326 IAC 1-6, and any other applicable rules. Information of the scope and expected duration of the malfunction shall be provided, including the items specified in 326 IAC 1-6-2(a)(1) through (6).

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

C.15 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-6.1-5]

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

(b) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, 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 2-1.1-11][326 IAC 2-6.1-2][IC 13-14-1-13]

(a) Reports required by conditions in Section D of this permit shall be submitted to:

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

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

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

SECTION D.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

(e) one (1) natural gas-fired boiler identified as Building 7700 Boiler rated at 2.51 million (MM) British thermal units per hour, using #2 fuel oil as a backup, exhausting at one (1) stack, and constructed in 1973;

(m) two (2) walk-in paint booths exhausting at two emission points, and each constructed in 1983;

(n) four (4) cold cleaning degreasing units, installed in 2000, using less than 145 gallons of solvent per year, and each constructed in 1988;

(o) one (1) woodworking operation, controlled by one (1) dust collector, exhausting at one (1) emission point, and constructed in 1955;

(p) one (1) mobile abrasive blaster rated at 107.1 pounds blast media, and constructed in 1984;

(r) additional miscellaneous insignificant activities as:
(16) fixed abrasive blaster, constructed prior to 1996;

(ff) the following equipment to be temporarily installed and operated at the existing source, each approved for construction in 2000:
(1) internal combustion engines:
(A) non-emergency generators;
(B) pressure washers;
(C) air compressors;
(D) welders;
(E) winches;
(F) water pumps;
(G) cutting torches;
(H) emergency lights.
(I) portable generators

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

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-3 (Particulate Matter Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating), the PM emissions from the 2.51 MMBtu per hour heat input boiler shall be limited to 0.6 pounds per MMBtu heat input.

D.1.2 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2(d)]

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

(a) Particulate from the walk-in paint booths shall be controlled by a dry particulate filter, waterwash, or an equivalent control device, and the Permittee shall operate the control device in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

(b) If overspray is visibly detected at the exhaust or accumulates on the ground, the Permittee shall inspect the control device and do either of the following no later than four (4) hours after such observation:

(1) Repair control device so that no overspray is visibly detectable at the exhaust or accumulates on the ground.

(2) Operate equipment so that no overspray is visibly detectable at the exhaust or accumulates on the ground.

(c) If overspray is visibly detected, the Permittee shall maintain a record of the action taken as a result of the inspection, any repairs of the control device, or change in operations, so that overspray is not visibly detected at the exhaust or accumulates on the ground. These records must be maintained for five (5) years.

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e) (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emission rate from the woodworking facilities, the mobile abrasive blaster, and the fixed abrasive blaster shall each not exceed the allowable particulate emission rate based on the following equation:

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

$E = 4.10\ P^{0.67}$

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

When the process weight rate is less than one hundred (100) pounds per hour, the allowable rate of emission is five hundred fifty-one thousandths (0.551) pound per hour.

D.1.4 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold Cleaner Operations), for cold cleaning operations constructed after January 1, 1980, the owner or operator 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; and

(f) store waste solvent only in covered containers and not dispose of waste solvent or transfer it to another party, in such a manner that greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent (by weight) can evaporate into the atmosphere.

D.1.5 Emission Limitations for Temporary Equipment [326 IAC 2.6-1]

Pursuant to Significant Permit Revision No. 165-16273-00003, issued January 8, 2003, and in order to confirm the MSOP status of the source, the Permittee shall comply with the following:

The emissions of PM-10, SO_2, VOC, CO and NOx shall not exceed 8 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, each, for the operation of all temporarily installed and operated equipment covered in (ff) of this section description box, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with these limits, combined with the PM-10, SO_2, VOC, CO, and NOx emissions from other emission units at the source, shall limit the total PM-10, SO_2, VOC, CO and NOx emissions from the entire source to less than 100 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period and will confirm the MSOP status of the source.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.6 Particulate Control

(a) In order to comply with D.1.3, the dust collector for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from the woodworking operation at all times that the woodworking operation is in operation.

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

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

D.1.7 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.2(c), the Permittee shall maintain a record of any actions taken if overspray is visibly detected.

(b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.5, the Permittee shall maintain records at the source of the information necessary for determining the emissions of PM-10, SO_2, VOC, CO and NOx, due to the equipment brought to the source temporarily. The records shall contain a minimum of the following:

(1) The hours of operation for each month for the equipment covered in (ff) of this section description box;

(2) The rated capacity and type of fuel used for internal combustion (IC) engines and heaters, and storage capacity, dimensions and material type and throughput for storage tanks;

(3) The monthly PM-10, SO_2, VOC, CO and NOx emissions, calculated by using emission factors for IC engines provided in the most recent edition of USEPA's AP-42 emission factor document.

(c) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements of this permit contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.

SECTION D.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

(q) one (1) gasoline dispensing station with fuel dispensing of less than 1,300 gallons per day into motor vehicle fuel tanks, including of one (1) 10,000 gallon underground storage tank, exhausting at one emission point, and constructed in 1993;

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

D.2.1 Gasoline Dispensing Facilities [326 IAC 8-4-6]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-4-6 (Gasoline Dispensing Facilities), the Permittee shall comply with the following requirements for the gasoline dispensing station and associated vapor balance, collection, and control systems:

(a) The Permittee shall not allow the transfer of gasoline between any transport and any storage tank unless such tank is equipped with the following:

(1) A submerged fill pipe.

(2) Either a pressure relief valve set to release at no less than seven-tenths (0.7) pounds per square inch or an orifice of five-tenths (0.5) inch in diameter.

(3) A vapor balance system connected between the tank and the transport, operating according to the manufacturer's specifications.

(b) If the owner or employees of the owner of a gasoline dispensing facility are not present during loading, it shall be the responsibility of the owner or operator of the transport to make certain the vapor balance system is connected between the transport and the storage tank is operating according to manufacturer's specifications.

(c) All vapor collection and control systems shall be retested for vapor leakage and blockage, and successfully pass the test, at least every five (5) years or upon major system replacement or modification. A major system modification is considered to be replacing, repairing, or upgrading seventy-five percent (75%) or more of a vapor collection and control system of a facility.

D.2.2 Leaks From Transports and Vapor Collection Systems; Records [326 IAC 8-4-9]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-4-9 (Leaks from transports and vapor collection systems; records), the Permittee shall comply with the following requirements for the gasoline dispensing station and associated vapor balance, collection, and control systems:

(a) No person shall allow a gasoline transport that is subject to this rule and that has a capacity of two thousand (2,000) gallons or more to be filled or emptied unless the gasoline transport completes the following:

(1) Annual leak detection testing before the end of the twelfth (12th) calendar month following the previous year's test, according to test procedures contained in 40 CFR 63.425(e), as follows:

(A) Conduct the pressure and vacuum tests for the transport's cargo tank using a time period of five (5) minutes. The initial pressure for the pressure test shall be four hundred sixty (460) millimeters H2O (eighteen

(18) inches H2O) gauge. The initial vacuum for the vacuum test shall be one hundred fifty (150) millimeters H2O (six (6) inches H2O) gauge. The maximum allowable pressure or vacuum change is twenty-five (25) millimeters H2O (one (1) inch H2O) in five (5) minutes.

(B) Conduct the pressure test of the cargo tank's internal vapor valve as follows:

(i) After completing the test under clause (A) of this condition, use the procedures in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 27 to repressurize the tank to four hundred sixty (460) millimeters H2O (eighteen (18) inches H2O) gauge. Close the transport's internal vapor valve or valves, thereby isolating the vapor return line and manifold from the tank.

(ii) Relieve the pressure in the vapor return line to atmospheric pressure, then reseal the line. After five (5) minutes, record the gauge pressure in the vapor return line and manifold. The maximum allowable five (5) minute pressure increase is one hundred thirty (130) millimeters H2O (five (5) inches H2O).

(2) Repairs by the gasoline transport owner or operator, if the transport does not meet the criteria of subsection (a)(1) of this condition, and retesting to prove compliance with the criteria of subsection (a)(1) of this condition.

(b) The annual test data remain valid until the end of the twelfth (12th) calendar month following the test. The owner of the gasoline transport shall be responsible for compliance with subsection (a) of this condition, and shall provide the owner of the loading facility with the most recent valid modified 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 27 test results upon request. The owner of the loading facility shall take all reasonable steps, including reviewing the test date and tester's signature, to ensure that gasoline transports loading at its facility comply with subsection (a) of this condition.

(c) The Permittee shall:

(1) Design and operate the applicable system and the gasoline loading equipment in a manner that prevents:

(A) Gauge pressure from exceeding four thousand five hundred (4,500) pascals (eighteen (18) inches of H2O) and a vacuum from exceeding one thousand five hundred (1,500) pascals (six (6) inches of H2O) in the gasoline transport;

(B) A reading equal to or greater than twenty-one thousand (21,000) parts per million as propane, from all points on the perimeter of a potential leak source when measured by the method referenced in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 21, or an equivalent procedure approved by the commissioner during loading or unloading operations at gasoline dispensing facilities, bulk plants, and bulk terminals; and

(C) Avoidable visible liquid leaks during loading or unloading operations at gasoline dispensing facilities, bulk plants, and bulk terminals.

(2) Within fifteen (15) days, repair and retest a vapor balance, collection, or control system that exceeds the limits in subsection (c)(1) of this condition.

(d) The department may, at any time, monitor a gasoline transport, vapor balance, or vapor control system to confirm continuing compliance with subsection (a) of this condition.

(e) If the commissioner allows alternative test procedures, such method shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA as a SIP revision.

(f) During compliance tests conducted under 326 IAC 3-6 (stack testing), each vapor balance or control system shall be tested applying the standards described in subsection (c)(1)(B) of this condition. Testers shall use 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 21 to determine if there are any leaks from the hatches and the flanges of the gasoline transports. If any leak is detected, the transport cannot be used for the capacity of the compliance test of the bulk gas terminal. The threshold for leaks shall be ten thousand (10,000) parts per million methane.

D.2.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 1-6-3]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required the gasoline dispensing station and associated control devices. Section B – Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventive maintenance Plan required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.2.4 Vapor Balance, Collection, and Control System Operation [326 IAC 8-4-6][326 IAC 8-4-9]

In order to comply with Conditions D.2.1 and D.2.2, all vapor balance, collection, and control systems required by Conditions D.2.1 and D.2.2 shall be in operation at all times when gasoline is being transferred or dispensed.

D.2.5 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 8-4-6(l)][326 IAC 8-4-9(h)][326 IAC 8-4-9(i)][326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

The Permittee shall perform all testing as required in order to comply with Condition D.2.1(c) and Condition D.2.2 subsections (c), (d), (e), and (f).

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

D.2.6 Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 8-4-6][326 IAC 8-4-9]

(a) Upon request by the agency, the owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility which claims to be exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 8-4-6 shall submit records to the agency within thirty (30) calendar days from the date of the request which demonstrates that the gasoline dispensing facility is in fact exempt.

(b) The Permittee shall retain copies of all records and reports adequate to clearly demonstrate the following:

(1) That a certified vapor collection and control system has been installed and tested to verify its performance according to its specifications.

(2) That proper maintenance has been conducted in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and requirements.

(3) The time period and duration of all malfunctions of the vapor collection and control system.

(4) The motor vehicle fuel throughput of the facility for each calendar month of the previous year.

(5) That operators and employees are trained and instructed in the proper operation and maintenance of the vapor collection and control system.

(c) All records and reports required in subsection (b) of this condition shall be made available to the agency upon request. All records shall be retained for a period of two (2) years.

(d) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.2, the owner or operator of a vapor balance or vapor control system subject to this section shall maintain records of all certification testing. The records shall identify the following:

(1) The vapor balance, vapor collection, or vapor control system.
(2) The date of the test and, if applicable, retest.
(3) The results of the test and, if applicable, retest.

(e) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.2, the owner or operator of a gasoline transport subject to this section shall keep a legible copy of the transport's most recent valid annual modified 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 27 test either in the cab of the transport or affixed to the transport trailer. The test record shall identify the following:

(1) The gasoline transport.
(2) The type and date of the test and, if applicable, date of retest.
(3) The test methods, test data, and results certified as true, accurate, and in compliance with this rule by the person who performs the test.

This copy shall be made available immediately upon request to the department and to the owner of the loading facility for inspection and review. The department shall be allowed to make copies of the test results.

(f) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.2, the Permittee shall maintain records of the following:

(1) Certification testing required, if using an alternative testing procedure, as allowed under Condition D.2.2(e).
(2) Test required under Condition D.2.2(f).

(g) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements of this permit contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.

D.2.7 Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 8-4-6]

(a) Within forty-five (45) days after the installation of a vapor collection and control system, the Permittee shall submit to IDEM, OAQ, a registration form which shall be provided by IDEM, OAQ, which provides, at a minimum, the following:

(1) The name, address, and telephone number of the facility.

(2) The signature of the owner or operator.

(3) The CARB executive order number for the vapor collection and control system to be utilized.

(4) The number of nozzles, excluding diesel and kerosene, used for motor vehicle refueling.

(5) The monthly average volume of motor vehicle fuel dispensed.

(6) The date of completion of installation of the vapor collection and control system. Completion of installation includes the successful passing of a vapor leakage and blockage test. A vapor leakage and blockage test must, at a minimum, include the following:

(A) A pressure decay or leak test.

(B) A dynamic pressure drop test.

(C) A liquid blockage test.

The results of these tests must be submitted with the registration form specified in subsection (a) of this condition.

SECTION E.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

(b) Main Operation: The following emergency type generators:

(10) one (1) diesel fuel-fired generator, identified as NS-GN-11 (ordered in August 2007), rated at 174 HP, exhausting to stack S/V 205, and approved for construction in 2006.

The diesel generator NS-GN-11 is considered an affected facility under the NSPS for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII) and a new stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine at an area source of hazardous air pollutants under NESAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CRF 63, Subpart ZZZZ).

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

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(1)]

E.1.1 General Provisions Relating to NSPS [40 CFR 60, Subpart A][326 IAC 12-1]

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

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.10, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

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

E.1.2 New Source Performance Standard for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII][326 IAC 12]

The Permittee, which owns or operates stationary compression ignition internal combustion engines, shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12:

(1) 40 CFR 60.4200(a)(2), (c)
(2) 40 CFR 60.4205(a), (b)
(3) 40 CFR 60.4206
(4) 40 CFR 60.4207
(5) 40 CFR 60.4208
(6) 40 CFR 60.4209
(7) 40 CFR 60.4211(a), (b)(1), (c), (e)
(8) 40 CFR 60.4214(b)
(9) 40 CFR 60.4218
(10) 40 CFR 60.4219

The entire text of 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII is included as Attachment A of this permit.

E.1.3 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ][326 IAC 20-82]

The Permittee, which owns or operates new stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (constructed on or after June 12, 2006) at an area source of hazardous air pollutants, shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82:

(1) 40 CFR 63.6580
(2) 40 CFR 63.6585
(3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(2)(iii) and (c)
(4) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(6)
(5) 40 CFR 63.6665
(6) 40 CFR 63.6670
(7) 40 CFR 63.6675

The entire text of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ is included as Attachment B of this permit.

SECTION E.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

(a) Main Operation: The following non-emergency type generators and welder:

(1) one (1) diesel generator, identified as 1978, rated at 155 kW, exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 20, and constructed in 1990;

(2) one (1) gasoline generator, identified as 1958, rated at 7.5 kW, exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 33, and constructed in 1993;

(3) one (1) gasoline generator, identified as 1972, rated at 7.5 kW, exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 59, and constructed in 1986;

(4) one (1) diesel generator, identified as 1002, rated at 12.7 kW, exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 108, and approved for construction in 2005;

(5) one (1) gasoline engine powered welder, identified as NS-WEL-3, rated at 11 horsepower (HP), exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 84, and approved for construction in 2000; and

(b) Main Operation: The following emergency type generators:

(1) one (1) diesel generator, identified as 1975, rated at 155 kW, exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 22, and constructed in 1991;

(2) one (1) diesel generator, identified as 1976, rated at 250 kW, exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 23, and constructed in 1990;

(3) one (1) diesel generator, identified as 1979, rated at 250 kW, exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 24, and constructed in 1991;

(4) one (1) diesel generator, identified as 1971, rated at 255 kW, exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 25, and constructed in 1984;

(5) two (2) natural gas generators, identified as 1951 and 1952 respectively, individually rated at 125 kW, each exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 55 and S/V 56, respectively, and each constructed in 1994;

(6) one (1) #2 fuel oil generator, identified as 1953, rated at 250 kW, exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 75, and approved for construction in 1999. Generator 1953 is inactive and not in use;

(7) one (1) diesel fuel-fired generator, identified as 1955, rated at 125 kW, exhausting at one (1) stack, identified as S/V 96, and approved for construction in 2002. Generator 1955 is inactive and not in use;

(8) two (2) diesel fuel-fired generators, identified as 1954 and 1956 respectively, each rated at 12 kW, each exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 97 and 98, respectively, and each approved for construction in 2002;

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

Emissions Unit Description: Continued

(9) one (1) fire pump engine, identified as 1928, rated at 265 hp, exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 102, and approved for construction in 2003; and

(11) one (1) diesel fuel-fired generator for Sprung Structure, identified as NS-GN-7, rated at 350 kW, installed in 2003, identified as S/V 99;

(c) Main Operation: The following gasoline pumps and gasoline power washer (internal combustion engines):

(1) one (1) gasoline power washer, identified as 1941, rated at 20 HP, and approved for construction in 1999;

(2) one (1) gasoline pump, identified as 1923, rated at 20 HP, and approved for construction in 1999;

(3) one (1) gasoline pump, identified as 1916, rated at 12 HP, and approved for construction in 1999;

(4) one (1) gasoline pump, identified as 1915, rated at 10 HP, and approved for construction in 1999;

(5) one (1) gasoline pump, identified as 1914, rated at 8 HP, and approved for construction in 1999;

(6) one (1) gasoline pump, identified as 1920, rated at 7.5 HP, and approved for construction in 1999; and

(7) one (1) gasoline pump, identified as 1925, located in Spill Response Trailer, rated at 3 HP, and approved for construction in 1999.

(d) Main Operation: The following maintenance units (internal combustion engines):

(1) one (1) diesel-fired engine, identified as 1983, rated at 65 HP, and approved for construction in 1999; and

(2) one (1) gasoline-fired engine, identified as 1993, rated at 55 HP, and approved for construction in 1999.

(cc) three (3) gasoline-fired engines, identified as 1554, 1551 and 1550 respectively, each rated at 5.5, 20 and 10 HP, respectively, and each approved for construction in 1999;

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

Emissions Unit Description: Continued

(ff) the following equipment to be temporarily installed and operated at the existing source, each approved for construction in 2000:
- (1) internal combustion engines:
  - (A) non-emergency generators;
  - (B) pressure washers;
  - (C) air compressors;
  - (D) welders;
  - (E) winches;
  - (F) water pumps;
  - (G) cutting torches;
  - (H) emergency lights.
  - (I) portable generators

Stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines listed above that were constructed before June 12, 2006, are each considered an existing stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine at an area source of hazardous air pollutants under NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CRF 63, Subpart ZZZZ).

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

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(1)]

E.2.1 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ][326 IAC 20-82]

The Permittee, which owns or operates existing stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (constructed before June 12, 2006) at an area source of hazardous air pollutants, shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82:

(a) The existing emergency compression ignition stationary RICE are each subject to the following:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.6580
- (2) 40 CFR 63.6585
- (3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1), (b), and (c)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.6603
- (6) 40 CFR 63.6605
- (7) 40 CFR 63.6625(e), (f), (h), (i)
- (8) 40 CFR 63.6635
- (9) 40 CFR 63.6640
- (10) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5)
- (11) 40 CFR 63.6650
- (12) 40 CFR 63.6655
- (13) 40 CFR 63.6660
- (14) 40 CFR 63.6665
- (15) 40 CFR 63.6670
- (16) 40 CFR 63.6675
- (17) Table 2d (item 4)
- (18) Table 6 (item 9)

(19) Table 7
(20) Table 8

(b) The existing non-emergency compression ignition stationary RICE at this source, which each have a site rating less than or equal to 300 brake horsepower (HP), are each subject to the following:

(1) 40 CFR 63.6580
(2) 40 CFR 63.6585
(3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii)
(4) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1), (b), and (c)
(5) 40 CFR 63.6603
(6) 40 CFR 63.6605
(7) 40 CFR 63.6625(e)
(8) 40 CFR 63.6635
(9) 40 CFR 63.6640(a), (b), and (e)
(10) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5)
(11) 40 CFR 63.6650
(12) 40 CFR 63.6655
(13) 40 CFR 63.6660
(14) 40 CFR 63.6665
(15) 40 CFR 63.6670
(16) 40 CFR 63.6675
(17) Table 2d (item 1)
(18) Table 6 (item 9)
(19) Table 7
(20) Table 8

(c) The existing spark ignition stationary RICE are each subject to the following:

(1) 40 CFR 63.6580
(2) 40 CFR 63.6585
(3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii), (b)(3)
(4) 40 CFR 63.6670
(5) 40 CFR 63.6675

The entire text of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ is included as Attachment B of this permit.

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

MINOR SOURCE OPERATING PERMIT
ANNUAL NOTIFICATION

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

Company Name:	Newport Chemical Depot (NECD)
Address:	3000 S State Road 63
City:	Newport, Indiana 47966
Phone #:	765-245-4391
MSOP #:	M165-29160-00003

I hereby certify that Newport Chemical Depot (NECD) is : ☐ still in operation.
☐ no longer in operation.

I hereby certify that Newport Chemical Depot (NECD) is : ☐ in compliance with the requirements of MSOP M165-29160-00003.
☐ not in compliance with the requirements of MSOP M165-29160-00003.

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

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

Noncompliance:

MALFUNCTION REPORT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ESTIMATED HOURS OF OPERATION WITH MALFUNCTION CONDITION: _____

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

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

ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF POLLUTANT EMITTED DURING MALFUNCTION: _____
_____

MEASURES TAKEN TO MINIMIZE EMISSIONS:_____
_____

REASONS WHY FACILITY CANNOT BE SHUTDOWN DURING REPAIRS:

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

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

MALFUNCTION RECORDED BY:_____DATE:_____TIME:_____
*SEE PAGE 2

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

326 IAC 1-6-1 Applicability of rule

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

326 IAC 1-2-39 "Malfunction" definition

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

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

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

_____
_____

Attachment A
to MSOP No. F165-29160-00003

Newport Chemical Depot (NECD)
Indiana State Road 63, Newport, Indiana, 47966

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

Subpart IIII—Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines Source

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

Subpart IIII—Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines Source

Source: 71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 60.4200 Am I subject to this subpart?

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to manufacturers, owners, and operators of stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section. For the purposes of this subpart, the date that construction commences is the date the engine is ordered by the owner or operator.

(1) Manufacturers of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder where the model year is:

(i) 2007 or later, for engines that are not fire pump engines,

(ii) The model year listed in table 3 to this subpart or later model year, for fire pump engines.

(2) Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that commence construction after July 11, 2005 where the stationary CI ICE are:

(i) Manufactured after April 1, 2006 and are not fire pump engines, or

(ii) Manufactured as a certified National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) fire pump engine after July 1, 2006.

(3) Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that modify or reconstruct their stationary CI ICE after July 11, 2005.

(b) The provisions of this subpart are not applicable to stationary CI ICE being tested at a stationary CI ICE test cell/stand.

(c) If you are an owner or operator of an area source subject to this subpart, you are exempt from the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, provided you are not 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 applicable to area sources.

(d) Stationary CI ICE may be eligible for exemption from the requirements of this subpart as described in 40 CFR part 1068, subpart C (or the exemptions described in 40 CFR part 89, subpart J and 40 CFR part 94, subpart J, for engines that would need to be certified to standards in those parts), except that owners and operators, as well as manufacturers, may be eligible to request an exemption for national security.

Emission Standards for Manufacturers

§ 60.4201 What emission standards must I meet for non-emergency engines if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?

(a) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 kilowatt (KW) (3,000 horsepower (HP)) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112, 40 CFR 89.113, 40 CFR 1039.101, 40 CFR 1039.102, 40 CFR 1039.104, 40 CFR 1039.105, 40 CFR 1039.107, and 40 CFR 1039.115, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power.

(b) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 through 2010 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart, for all pollutants, for the same maximum engine power.

(c) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2011 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 1039.101, 40 CFR 1039.102, 40 CFR 1039.104, 40 CFR 1039.105, 40 CFR 1039.107, and 40 CFR 1039.115, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same maximum engine power.

(d) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder to the certification emission standards for new marine CI engines in 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power.

§ 60.4202 What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?

(a) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (2) of this section.

(1) For engines with a maximum engine power less than 37 KW (50 HP):

(i) The certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants for model year 2007 engines, and

(ii) The certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 1039.104, 40 CFR 1039.105, 40 CFR 1039.107, 40 CFR 1039.115, and table 2 to this subpart, for 2008 model year and later engines.

(2) For engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 37 KW (50 HP), the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants beginning in model year 2007.

(b) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (2) of this section.

(1) For 2007 through 2010 model years, the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart, for all pollutants, for the same maximum engine power.

(2) For 2011 model year and later, the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for engines of the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants.

(c) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines to the certification emission standards for new marine CI engines in 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power.

(d) Beginning with the model years in table 3 to this subpart, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their fire pump stationary CI ICE to the emission standards in table 4 to this subpart, for all pollutants, for the same model year and NFPA nameplate power.

§ 60.4203 How long must my engines meet the emission standards if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?

Engines manufactured by stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the emission standards as required in §§60.4201 and 60.4202 during the useful life of the engines.

Emission Standards for Owners and Operators

§ 60.4204 What emission standards must I meet for non-emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart. Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 94.8(a)(1).

(b) Owners and operators of 2007 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards for new CI engines in §60.4201 for their 2007 model year and later stationary CI ICE, as applicable.

(c) Owners and operators of non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must meet the requirements in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Reduce nitrogen oxides (NO_X) emissions by 90 percent or more, or limit the emissions of NO_X in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 1.6 grams per KW-hour (g/KW-hr) (1.2 grams per HP-hour (g/HP-hr)).

(2) Reduce particulate matter (PM) emissions by 60 percent or more, or limit the emissions of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 0.15 g/KW-hr (0.11 g/HP-hr).

§ 60.4205 What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart. Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE

with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 94.8(a)(1).

(b) Owners and operators of 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in §60.4202, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power for their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE.

(c) Owners and operators of fire pump engines with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in table 4 to this subpart, for all pollutants.

(d) Owners and operators of emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must meet the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Reduce NO_X emissions by 90 percent or more, or limit the emissions of NO_X in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 1.6 grams per KW-hour (1.2 grams per HP-hour).

(2) Reduce PM emissions by 60 percent or more, or limit the emissions of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 0.15 g/KW-hr (0.11 g/HP-hr).

§ 60.4206 How long must I meet the emission standards if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in §§60.4204 and 60.4205 according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the owner or operator that are approved by the engine manufacturer, over the entire life of the engine.

Fuel Requirements for Owners and Operators

§ 60.4207 What fuel requirements must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine subject to this subpart?

(a) Beginning October 1, 2007, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(a).

(b) Beginning October 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel.

(c) Owners and operators of pre-2011 model year stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart may petition the Administrator for approval to use remaining non-compliant fuel that does not meet the fuel requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section beyond the dates required for the purpose of using up existing fuel inventories. If approved, the petition will be valid for a period of up to 6 months. If additional time is needed, the owner or operator is required to submit a new petition to the Administrator.

(d) Owners and operators of pre-2011 model year stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that are located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System may petition the Administrator for approval to use any fuels mixed with used lubricating oil that do not meet the fuel requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. Owners and operators must demonstrate in their petition to the Administrator that there is no other place to use the lubricating oil. If approved, the petition will be valid for a period of up to 6 months. If additional time is needed, the owner or operator is required to submit a new petition to the Administrator.

(e) Stationary CI ICE that have a national security exemption under §60.4200(d) are also exempt from the fuel requirements in this section.

Other Requirements for Owners and Operators

§ 60.4208 What is the deadline for importing or installing stationary CI ICE produced in the previous model year?

(a) After December 31, 2008, owners and operators may not install stationary CI ICE (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2007 model year engines.

(b) After December 31, 2009, owners and operators may not install stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of less than 19 KW (25 HP) (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2008 model year engines.

(c) After December 31, 2014, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) and less than 56 KW (75 HP) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2013 model year non-emergency engines.

(d) After December 31, 2013, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 56 KW (75 HP) and less than 130 KW (175 HP) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2012 model year non-emergency engines.

(e) After December 31, 2012, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 130 KW (175 HP), including those above 560 KW (750 HP), that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2011 model year non-emergency engines.

(f) After December 31, 2016, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 560 KW (750 HP) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2015 model year non-emergency engines.

(g) In addition to the requirements specified in §§60.4201, 60.4202, 60.4204, and 60.4205, it is prohibited to import stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that do not meet the applicable requirements specified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section after the dates specified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section.

(h) The requirements of this section do not apply to owners or operators of stationary CI ICE that have been modified, reconstructed, and do not apply to engines that were removed from one existing location and reinstalled at a new location.

§ 60.4209 What are the monitoring requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

If you are an owner or operator, you must meet the monitoring requirements of this section. In addition, you must also meet the monitoring requirements specified in §60.4211.

(a) If you are an owner or operator of an emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to startup of the engine.

(b) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine equipped with a diesel particulate filter to comply with the emission standards in §60.4204, the diesel particulate filter must be installed with a backpressure monitor that notifies the owner or operator when the high backpressure limit of the engine is approached.

Compliance Requirements

§ 60.4210 What are my compliance requirements if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?

(a) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the emission standards specified in §60.4201(a) through (c) and §60.4202(a), (b) and (d) using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 89, subpart B, or 40 CFR part 1039, subpart C, as applicable, and must test their engines as specified in those parts. For the purposes of this subpart, engines certified to the standards in table 1 to this subpart shall be subject to the same requirements as engines certified to the standards in 40 CFR part 89. For the purposes of this subpart, engines certified to the standards in table 4 to this subpart shall be subject to the same requirements as engines certified to the standards in 40 CFR part 89, except that engines with NFPA nameplate power of less than 37 KW (50 HP) certified to model year 2011 or later standards shall be subject to the same requirements as engines certified to the standards in 40 CFR part 1039.

(b) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder to the emission standards specified in §60.4201(d) and §60.4202(c) using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 94 subpart C, and must test their engines as specified in 40 CFR part 94.

(c) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the requirements of 40 CFR 1039.120, 40 CFR 1039.125, 40 CFR 1039.130, 40 CFR 1039.135, and 40 CFR part 1068 for engines that are certified to the emission standards in 40 CFR part 1039. Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the corresponding provisions of 40 CFR part 89 or 40 CFR part 94 for engines that would be covered by that part if they were nonroad (including marine) engines. Labels on such engines must refer to stationary engines, rather than or in addition to nonroad or marine engines, as appropriate. Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must label their engines according to paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured from January 1, 2006 to March 31, 2006 (January 1, 2006 to June 30, 2006 for fire pump engines), other than those that are part of certified engine families under the nonroad CI engine regulations, must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1039.20.

(2) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured from April 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006 (or, for fire pump engines, July 1, 2006 to December 31 of the year preceding the year listed in table 3 to this subpart) must be labeled according to paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section:

(i) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that are part of certified engine families under the nonroad regulations must meet the labeling requirements for nonroad CI engines, but do not have to meet the labeling requirements in 40 CFR 1039.20.

(ii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that meet Tier 1 requirements (or requirements for fire pumps) under this subpart, but do not meet the requirements applicable to nonroad CI engines must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1039.20. The engine manufacturer may add language to the label clarifying that the engine meets Tier 1 requirements (or requirements for fire pumps) of this subpart.

(iii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured after April 1, 2006 that do not meet Tier 1 requirements of this subpart, or fire pumps engines manufactured after July 1, 2006 that do not meet the requirements for fire pumps under this subpart, may not be used in the U.S. If any such engines are manufactured in the U.S. after April 1, 2006 (July 1, 2006 for fire pump engines), they must be exported or must be brought into compliance with the appropriate standards prior to initial operation. The export provisions of 40 CFR 1068.230 would apply to engines for export and the manufacturers must label such engines according to 40 CFR 1068.230.

(3) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured after January 1, 2007 (for fire pump engines, after January 1 of the year listed in table 3 to this subpart, as applicable) must be labeled according to paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that meet the requirements of this subpart and the corresponding requirements for nonroad (including marine) engines of the same model year and HP must be labeled according to the provisions in part 89, 94 or 1039, as appropriate.

(ii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that meet the requirements of this subpart, but are not certified to the standards applicable to nonroad (including marine) engines of the same model year and HP must be labeled according to the provisions in part 89, 94 or 1039, as appropriate, but the words “stationary” must be included instead of “nonroad” or “marine” on the label. In addition, such engines must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1039.20.

(iii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that do not meet the requirements of this subpart must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1068.230 and must be exported under the provisions of 40 CFR 1068.230.

(d) An engine manufacturer certifying an engine family or families to standards under this subpart that are identical to standards applicable under parts 89, 94, or 1039 for that model year may certify any such family that contains both nonroad (including marine) and stationary engines as a single engine family and/or may include any such family containing stationary engines in the averaging, banking and trading provisions applicable for such engines under those parts.

(e) Manufacturers of engine families discussed in paragraph (d) of this section may meet the labeling requirements referred to in paragraph (c) of this section for stationary CI ICE by either adding a separate label containing the information required in paragraph (c) of this section or by adding the words “and stationary” after the word “nonroad” or “marine,” as appropriate, to the label.

(f) Starting with the model years shown in table 5 to this subpart, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must add a permanent label stating that the engine is for stationary emergency use only to each new emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) that meets all the emission standards for emergency engines in §60.4202 but does not meet all the emission standards for non-emergency engines in §60.4201. The label must be added according to the labeling requirements specified in 40 CFR 1039.135(b). Engine manufacturers must specify in the owner's manual that operation of emergency engines is limited to emergency operations and required maintenance and testing.

(g) Manufacturers of fire pump engines may use the test cycle in table 6 to this subpart for testing fire pump engines and may test at the NFPA certified nameplate HP, provided that the engine is labeled as “Fire Pump Applications Only”.

(h) Engine manufacturers, including importers, may introduce into commerce uncertified engines or engines certified to earlier standards that were manufactured before the new or changed standards took effect until inventories are depleted, as long as such engines are part of normal inventory. For example, if the engine manufacturers' normal industry practice is to keep on hand a one-month supply of engines based on its projected sales, and a new tier of standards starts to apply for the 2009 model year, the engine manufacturer may manufacture engines based on the normal inventory requirements late in the 2008 model year, and sell those engines for installation. The engine manufacturer may not circumvent the provisions of §§60.4201 or 60.4202 by stockpiling engines that are built before new or changed standards take effect. Stockpiling of such engines beyond normal industry practice is a violation of this subpart.

(i) The replacement engine provisions of 40 CFR 89.1003(b)(7), 40 CFR 94.1103(b)(3), 40 CFR 94.1103(b)(4) and 40 CFR 1068.240 are applicable to stationary CI engines replacing existing equipment that is less than 15 years old.

§ 60.4211 What are my compliance requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) If you are an owner or operator and must comply with the emission standards specified in this subpart, you must operate and maintain the stationary CI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the owner or operator that are approved by the engine manufacturer. In addition, owners and operators may only change those settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. You must also meet the requirements of 40 CFR parts 89, 94 and/or 1068, as they apply to you.

(b) If you are an owner or operator of a pre-2007 model year stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §§60.4204(a) or 60.4205(a), or if you are an owner or operator of a CI fire pump engine that is manufactured prior to the model years in table 3 to this subpart and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4205(c), you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Purchasing an engine certified according to 40 CFR part 89 or 40 CFR part 94, as applicable, for the same model year and maximum engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications.

(2) Keeping records of performance test results for each pollutant for a test conducted on a similar engine. The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart and these methods must have been followed correctly.

(3) Keeping records of engine manufacturer data indicating compliance with the standards.

(4) Keeping records of control device vendor data indicating compliance with the standards.

(5) Conducting an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards according to the requirements specified in §60.4212, as applicable.

(c) If you are an owner or operator of a 2007 model year and later stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4204(b) or §60.4205(b), or if you are an owner or operator of a CI fire pump engine that is manufactured during or after the model year that applies to your fire pump engine power rating in table 3 to this subpart and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4205(c), you must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in §60.4204(b), or §60.4205(b) or (c), as applicable, for the same model year and maximum (or in the case of fire pumps, NFPA nameplate) engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications.

(d) If you are an owner or operator and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4204(c) or §60.4205(d), you must demonstrate compliance according to the requirements specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Conducting an initial performance test to demonstrate initial compliance with the emission standards as specified in §60.4213.

(2) Establishing operating parameters to be monitored continuously to ensure the stationary internal combustion engine continues to meet the emission standards. The owner or operator must petition the Administrator for approval of operating parameters to be monitored continuously. The petition must include the information described in paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) Identification of the specific parameters you propose to monitor continuously;

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

(iii) 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;

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

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

(3) For non-emergency engines with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder, conducting annual performance tests to demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission standards as specified in §60.4213.

(e) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated 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. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. Anyone 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 ICE beyond 100 hours per year. For owners and operators of emergency engines meeting standards under §60.4205 but not §60.4204, any operation other than emergency operation, and maintenance and testing as permitted in this section, is prohibited.

Testing Requirements for Owners and Operators

§ 60.4212 What test methods and other procedures must I use if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder?

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests pursuant to this subpart must do so according to paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section.

(a) The performance test must be conducted according to the in-use testing procedures in 40 CFR part 1039, subpart F.

(b) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR part 1039 must not exceed the not-to-exceed (NTE) standards for the same model year and maximum engine power as required in 40 CFR 1039.101(e) and 40 CFR 1039.102(g)(1), except as specified in 40 CFR 1039.104(d). This requirement starts when NTE requirements take effect for nonroad diesel engines under 40 CFR part 1039.

(c) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, must not exceed the NTE numerical requirements, rounded to the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, determined from the following equation:

$$\text{NTE requirement for each pollutant} = (1.25) \times (\text{STD}) \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

STD = The standard specified for that pollutant in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable.

Alternatively, stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8 may follow the testing procedures specified in §60.4213 of this subpart, as appropriate.

(d) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for pre-2007 model year engines in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c) must not exceed the NTE numerical requirements, rounded to the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c), determined from the equation in paragraph (c) of this section.

Where:

STD = The standard specified for that pollutant in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c).

Alternatively, stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for pre-2007 model year engines in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c) may follow the testing procedures specified in §60.4213, as appropriate.

§ 60.4213 What test methods and other procedures must I use if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder?

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must conduct performance tests according to paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section.

(a) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements in §60.8 and under the specific conditions that this subpart specifies in table 7. The test must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load.

(b) You may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in §60.8(c).

(c) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §60.8(f). Each test run must last at least 1 hour.

(d) To determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement, you must follow the requirements as specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) You must use Equation 2 of this section to determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement:

$$\frac{C_i - C_o}{C_i} \times 100 = R \qquad \text{(Eq. 2)}$$

Where:

C_i= concentration of NO_X or PM at the control device inlet,

C_o= concentration of NO_X or PM at the control device outlet, and

R = percent reduction of NO_X or PM emissions.

(2) You must normalize the NO_X or PM concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen (O_2) using Equation 3 of this section, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide (CO_2) using the procedures described in paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

$$C_{adj} = C_d \frac{5.9}{20.9 - \% O_2} \qquad \text{(Eq. 3)}$$

Where:

C_{adj}= Calculated NO_X or PM concentration adjusted to 15 percent O_2.

C_d= Measured concentration of NO_X or PM, uncorrected.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O_2−15 percent O_2, the defined O_2 correction value, percent.

$\%O_2$= Measured O_2 concentration, dry basis, percent.

(3) If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent O_2 and CO_2 concentration is measured in lieu of O_2 concentration measurement, a CO_2 correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO_2 correction factor as described in paragraphs (d)(3)(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:

$$F_o = \frac{0.209 F_d}{F_c} \qquad \text{(Eq. 4)}$$

Where:

F_o= Fuel factor based on the ratio of O_2 volume to the ultimate CO_2 volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.

0.209 = Fraction of air that is O_2, 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 (dscf/10^6 Btu).

F_c= Ratio of the volume of CO_2 produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3 /J (dscf/10^6 Btu).

(ii) Calculate the CO_2 correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent O_2, as follows:

$$X_{CO_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \qquad \text{(Eq. 5)}$$

Where:

X_{CO2}= CO_2 correction factor, percent.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O_2−15 percent O_2, the defined O_2 correction value, percent.

(iii) Calculate the NO_X and PM gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O_2 using CO_2 as follows:

$$C_{adj} = C_d \frac{X_{CO_2}}{\%CO_2} \qquad \text{(Eq. 6)}$$

Where:

C_{adj}= Calculated NO_X or PM concentration adjusted to 15 percent O_2.

C_d= Measured concentration of NO_X or PM, uncorrected.

$\%CO_2$= Measured CO_2 concentration, dry basis, percent.

(e) To determine compliance with the NO_X mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of NO_X in the engine exhaust using Equation 7 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.912 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{\text{KW-hour}} \qquad \text{(Eq. 7)}$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate in grams per KW-hour.

C_d= Measured NO_X concentration in ppm.

1.912×10^{-3}= Conversion constant for ppm NO_X to grams per standard cubic meter at 25 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meter per hour.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

KW-hour = Brake work of the engine, in KW-hour.

(f) To determine compliance with the PM mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of PM in the engine exhaust using Equation 8 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_{adj} \times Q \times T}{KW\text{-}hour} \qquad (Eq. 8)$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate in grams per KW-hour.

C_{adj}= Calculated PM concentration in grams per standard cubic meter.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meter per hour.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

KW-hour = Energy output of the engine, in KW.

Notification, Reports, and Records for Owners and Operators

§ 60.4214 What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) Owners and operators of non-emergency stationary CI ICE that are greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP), or have a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder, or are pre-2007 model year engines that are greater than 130 KW (175 HP) and not certified, must meet the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Submit an initial notification as required in §60.7(a)(1). The notification must include the information in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) Name and address of the owner or operator;

(ii) The address of the affected source;

(iii) Engine information including make, model, engine family, serial number, model year, maximum engine power, and engine displacement;

(iv) Emission control equipment; and

(v) Fuel used.

(2) Keep records of the information in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) All notifications submitted to comply with this subpart and all documentation supporting any notification.

(ii) Maintenance conducted on the engine.

(iii) If the stationary CI internal combustion is a certified engine, documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards.

(iv) If the stationary CI internal combustion is not a certified engine, documentation that the engine meets the emission standards.

(b) If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is an emergency stationary internal combustion engine, the owner or operator is not required to submit an initial notification. Starting with the model years in table 5 to this subpart, if the emergency engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines in the applicable model year, the owner or operator must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time.

(c) If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is equipped with a diesel particulate filter, the owner or operator must keep records of any corrective action taken after the backpressure monitor has notified the owner or operator that the high backpressure limit of the engine is approached.

Special Requirements

§ 60.4215 What requirements must I meet for engines used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands?

(a) Stationary CI ICE that are used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are required to meet the applicable emission standards in §60.4205. Non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder, must meet the applicable emission standards in §60.4204(c).

(b) Stationary CI ICE that are used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are not required to meet the fuel requirements in §60.4207.

§ 60.4216 What requirements must I meet for engines used in Alaska?

(a) Prior to December 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI engines located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System should refer to 40 CFR part 69 to determine the diesel fuel requirements applicable to such engines.

(b) The Governor of Alaska may submit for EPA approval, by no later than January 11, 2008, an alternative plan for implementing the requirements of 40 CFR part 60, subpart IIII, for public-sector electrical utilities located in rural areas of Alaska not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System. This alternative plan must be based on the requirements of section 111 of the Clean Air Act including any increased risks to human health and the environment and must also be based on the unique circumstances related to remote power generation, climatic conditions, and serious economic impacts resulting from implementation of 40 CFR part 60, subpart IIII. If EPA approves by rulemaking process an alternative plan, the provisions as approved by EPA under that plan shall apply to the diesel engines used in new stationary internal combustion engines subject to this paragraph.

§ 60.4217 What emission standards must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary internal combustion engine using special fuels?

(a) Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that do not use diesel fuel, or who have been given authority by the Administrator under §60.4207(d) of this subpart to use fuels that do not meet the fuel requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of §60.4207, may petition the Administrator for approval of alternative emission standards, if they can demonstrate that they use a fuel that is not the fuel on which the manufacturer of the engine certified the engine and that the engine cannot meet the applicable standards required in §60.4202 or §60.4203 using such fuels.

(b) [Reserved]

General Provisions

§ 60.4218 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 8 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§60.1 through 60.19 apply to you.

Definitions

§ 60.4219 What definitions apply to this subpart?

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

Combustion turbine means all equipment, including but not limited to the turbine, the fuel, air, lubrication and exhaust gas systems, control systems (except emissions control equipment), and any ancillary components and sub-components comprising any simple cycle combustion turbine, any regenerative/recuperative cycle combustion turbine, the combustion turbine portion of any cogeneration cycle combustion system, or the combustion turbine portion of any combined cycle steam/electric generating system.

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

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 number 2 distillate oil.

Diesel particulate filter means an emission control technology that reduces PM emissions by trapping the particles in a flow filter substrate and periodically removes the collected particles by either physical action or by oxidizing (burning off) the particles in a process called regeneration.

Emergency stationary internal combustion engine 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 to supply power to an electric grid or that supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity are not considered to be emergency engines.

Engine manufacturer means the manufacturer of the engine. See the definition of “manufacturer” in this section.

Fire pump engine means an emergency stationary internal combustion engine certified to NFPA requirements that is used to provide power to pump water for fire suppression or protection.

Manufacturer has the meaning given in section 216(1) of the Act. In general, this term includes any person who manufactures a stationary engine for sale in the United States or otherwise introduces a new stationary engine into commerce in the United States. This includes importers who import stationary engines for sale or resale.

Maximum engine power means maximum engine power as defined in 40 CFR 1039.801.

Model year means either:

(1) The calendar year in which the engine was originally produced, or

(2) The annual new model production period of the engine manufacturer if it is different than the calendar year. This must include January 1 of the calendar year for which the model year is named. It may not begin before January 2 of the previous calendar year and it must end by December 31 of the named calendar year. For an engine that is converted to a stationary engine after being placed into service as a nonroad or other non-stationary engine, model year means the calendar year or new model production period in which the engine was originally produced.

Other internal combustion engine means any internal combustion engine, except combustion turbines, which is not a reciprocating internal combustion engine or rotary internal combustion engine.

Reciprocating internal combustion engine means any internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work.

Rotary internal combustion engine means any internal combustion engine which uses rotary motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work.

Spark ignition means relating to a gasoline, natural gas, or liquefied petroleum gas fueled engine or any other type of engine with 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 internal combustion engine means any internal combustion engine, except combustion turbines, that converts heat energy into mechanical work and is not mobile. Stationary ICE differ from mobile ICE in that a stationary internal combustion engine is not a nonroad engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30 (excluding paragraph (2)(ii) of that definition), and is not used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition. Stationary ICE include reciprocating ICE, rotary ICE, and other ICE, except combustion turbines.

Subpart means 40 CFR part 60, subpart IIII.

Useful life means the period during which the engine is designed to properly function in terms of reliability and fuel consumption, without being remanufactured, specified as a number of hours of operation or calendar years, whichever comes first. The values for useful life for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder are given in 40 CFR 1039.101(g). The values for useful life for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder are given in 40 CFR 94.9(a).

Table 1 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Emission Standards for Stationary Pre-2007 Model Year Engines With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder and 2007–2010 Model Year Engines >2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder

[As stated in §§60.4201(b), 60.4202(b), 60.4204(a), and 60.4205(a), you must comply with the following emission standards]

Maximum engine power	Emission standards for stationary pre-2007 model year engines with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder and 2007–2010 model year engines >2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)				
	NMHC + NO_X	HC	NO_X	CO	PM
KW<8 (HP<11)	10.5 (7.8)			8.0 (6.0)	1.0 (0.75)
8≤KW<19 (11≤HP<25)	9.5 (7.1)			6.6 (4.9)	0.80 (0.60)
19≤KW<37 (25≤HP<50)	9.5 (7.1)			5.5 (4.1)	0.80 (0.60)
37≤KW<56 (50≤HP<75)			9.2 (6.9)		
56≤KW<75 (75≤HP<100)			9.2 (6.9)		
75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175)			9.2 (6.9)		
130≤KW<225 (175≤HP<300)		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)
225≤KW<450 (300≤HP<600)		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)
450≤KW≤560 (600≤HP≤750)		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)
KW>560 (HP>750)		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)

Table 2 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Emission Standards for 2008 Model Year and Later Emergency Stationary CI ICE <37 KW (50 HP) With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder

[As stated in §60.4202(a)(1), you must comply with the following emission standards]

Engine power	Emission standards for 2008 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE <37 KW (50 HP) with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)			
	Model year(s)	NO_X+ NMHC	CO	PM
KW<8 (HP<11)	2008+	7.5 (5.6)	8.0 (6.0)	0.40 (0.30)
8≤KW<19 (11≤HP<25)	2008+	7.5 (5.6)	6.6 (4.9)	0.40 (0.30)
19≤KW<37 (25≤HP<50)	2008+	7.5 (5.6)	5.5 (4.1)	0.30 (0.22)

Table 3 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Certification Requirements for Stationary Fire Pump Engines

[As stated in §60.4202(d), you must certify new stationary fire pump engines beginning with the following model years:]

Engine power	Starting model year engine manufacturers must certify new stationary fire pump engines according to §60.4202(d)
KW<75 (HP<100)	2011
75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175)	2010
130≤KW≤560 (175≤HP≤750)	2009
KW>560 (HP>750)	2008

Table 4 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Emission Standards for Stationary Fire Pump Engines

[As stated in §§60.4202(d) and 60.4205(c), you must comply with the following emission standards for stationary fire pump engines]

Maximum engine power	Model year(s)	NMHC + NO_X	CO	PM
KW<8 (HP<11)	2010 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	8.0 (6.0)	1.0 (0.75)
	2011+	7.5 (5.6)		0.40 (0.30)
8≤KW<19 (11≤HP<25)	2010 and earlier	9.5 (7.1)	6.6 (4.9)	0.80 (0.60)
	2011+	7.5 (5.6)		0.40 (0.30)
19≤KW<37 (25≤HP<50)	2010 and earlier	9.5 (7.1)	5.5 (4.1)	0.80 (0.60)
	2011+	7.5 (5.6)		0.30 (0.22)
37≤KW<56 (50≤HP<75)	2010 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	5.0 (3.7)	0.80 (0.60)
	2011+[1]	4.7 (3.5)		0.40 (0.30)
56≤KW<75 (75≤HP<100)	2010 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	5.0 (3.7)	0.80 (0.60)
	2011+[1]	4.7 (3.5)		0.40 (0.30)
75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175)	2009 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	5.0 (3.7)	0.80 (0.60)
	2010+[2]	4.0 (3.0)		0.30 (0.22)
130≤KW<225 (175≤HP<300)	2008 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
	2009+[3]	4.0 (3.0)		0.20 (0.15)
225≤KW<450 (300≤HP<600)	2008 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
	2009+[3]	4.0 (3.0)		0.20 (0.15)
450≤KW≤560 (600≤HP≤750)	2008 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
	2009+	4.0 (3.0)		0.20 (0.15)
KW>560 (HP>750)	2007 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
	2008+	6.4 (4.8)		0.20 (0.15)

[1]For model years 2011–2013, manufacturers, owners and operators of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 revolutions per minute (rpm) may comply with the emission limitations for 2010 model year engines.

[2]For model years 2010–2012, manufacturers, owners and operators of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 rpm may comply with the emission limitations for 2009 model year engines.

[3]In model years 2009–2011, manufacturers of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 rpm may comply with the emission limitations for 2008 model year engines.

Table 5 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Labeling and Recordkeeping Requirements for New Stationary Emergency Engines

[You must comply with the labeling requirements in §60.4210(f) and the recordkeeping requirements in §60.4214(b) for new emergency stationary CI ICE beginning in the following model years:]

Engine power	Starting model year
19≤KW<56 (25≤HP<75)	2013
56≤KW<130 (75≤HP<175)	2012
KW≥130 (HP≥175)	2011

Table 6 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Optional 3-Mode Test Cycle for Stationary Fire Pump Engines

[As stated in §60.4210(g), manufacturers of fire pump engines may use the following test cycle for testing fire pump engines:]

Mode No.	Engine speed[1]	Torque (percent)[2]	Weighting factors
1	Rated	100	0.30
2	Rated	75	0.50
3	Rated	50	0.20

[1]Engine speed: ±2 percent of point.

[2]Torque: NFPA certified nameplate HP for 100 percent point. All points should be ±2 percent of engine percent load value.

Table 7 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Requirements for Performance Tests for Stationary CI ICE With a Displacement of ≥30 Liters per Cylinder

[As stated in §60.4213, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of ≥30 liters per cylinder:]

For each	Complying with the requirement to	You must	Using	According to the following requirements
1. Stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of ≥30 liters per cylinder	a. Reduce NO_X emissions by 90 percent or more	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(a) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device.
		ii. Measure O_2 at the inlet and outlet of the control device;	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(b) Measurements to determine O_2 concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for NO_X concentration.
		iii. If necessary, measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and,	(3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17)	(c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurements for NO_X concentration.
		iv. Measure NO_X at the inlet and outlet of the control device	(4) Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17)	(d) NO_X 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.
	b. Limit the concentration of NO_X in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust.	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(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 internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and,	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(b) Measurements to determine O_2 concentration must be made at the same time as the measurement for NO_X concentration.

		iii. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and,	(3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17)	(c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurement for NO_X concentration.
		iv. Measure NO_X at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine	(4) Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17)	(d) NO_X 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.
	c. Reduce PM emissions by 60 percent or more	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(a) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device.
		ii. Measure O_2 at the inlet and outlet of the control device;	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(b) Measurements to determine O_2 concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.
		iii. If necessary, measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(c) Measurements to determine and moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.
		iv. Measure PM at the inlet and outlet of the control device	(4) Method 5 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(d) PM 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.
	d. Limit the concentration of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(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 internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(b) Measurements to determine O_2 concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.

		iii. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.
		iv. Measure PM at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine	(4) Method 5 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(d) PM 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.

Table 8 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart IIII

[As stated in §60.4218, you must comply with the following applicable General Provisions:]

General Provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§60.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes	
§60.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in §60.4219.
§60.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes	
§60.4	Address	Yes	
§60.5	Determination of construction or modification	Yes	
§60.6	Review of plans	Yes	
§60.7	Notification and Recordkeeping	Yes	Except that §60.7 only applies as specified in §60.4214(a).
§60.8	Performance tests	Yes	Except that §60.8 only applies to stationary CI ICE with a displacement of (≥30 liters per cylinder and engines that are not certified.
§60.9	Availability of information	Yes	
§60.10	State Authority	Yes	
§60.11	Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements	No	Requirements are specified in subpart IIII.
§60.12	Circumvention	Yes	
§60.13	Monitoring requirements	Yes	Except that §60.13 only applies to stationary CI ICE with a displacement of (≥30 liters per cylinder.
§60.14	Modification	Yes	
§60.15	Reconstruction	Yes	
§60.16	Priority list	Yes	
§60.17	Incorporations by reference	Yes	
§60.18	General control device requirements	No	
§60.19	General notification and reporting requirements	Yes	

Attachment B
to MSOP No. F165-29160-00003

Newport Chemical Depot (NECD)
Indiana State Road 63, Newport, Indiana, 47966

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 63—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES

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

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 63—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES

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

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

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.6580 What is the purpose of subpart ZZZZ?

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

[73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6585 Am I subject to this subpart?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This subpart applies to each affected source.

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

(1) *Existing stationary RICE.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(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; 75 FR 9674, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 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; 75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010]

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, as amended at 75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 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, as amended at 75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 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.

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 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.

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 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.

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010]

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.

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010]

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.

[75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 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:

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

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 (CO_2). If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent oxygen and CO_2concentration is measured in lieu of oxygen concentration measurement, a CO_2correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO_2correction 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:

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

Where:

F_o= Fuel factor based on the ratio of oxygen volume to the ultimate CO_2volume 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 (dscf/10^6 Btu).

F_c= Ratio of the volume of CO_2produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3 /J (dscf/10^6 Btu).

(ii) Calculate the CO_2correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent oxygen, as follows:

$$X_{co_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \qquad \text{(Eq. 3)}$$

Where:

X_{co2}= CO_2correction factor, percent.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O_2−15 percent O_2, the defined O_2correction value, percent.

(iii) Calculate the $NO_X$and SO_2gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O_2using CO_2as follows:

$$C_{adj} = C_d \frac{X_{co_2}}{\%CO_2} \qquad \text{(Eq. 4)}$$

Where:

$\%CO_2$= Measured CO_2concentration 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.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 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 CO_2at 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 CO_2concentration.

(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; 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 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).

(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; 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010]

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, as amended at 75 FR 9677, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 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.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9677, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 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.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 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).

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010]

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.

[75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 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 or 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 CO_2.

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 CO_2.

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 CO_2, 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 C_3H_8.

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 PPPPP 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; 75 FR 9679, Mar. 3, 2010]

Table1ato 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 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following emission limitations for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB 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. 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	

[1]Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[75 FR 9679, Mar. 3, 2010]

Table1bto 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 using NSCR; or	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

For each...	You must meet the following operating limitation...
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 63.6640, 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_2until 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	

[1]Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[75 FR 9680, Mar. 3, 2010]

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 ≥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 existing, new and reconstructed compression ignition stationary RICE:

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.

[1]Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(g) for a different temperature range.

[75 FR 9680, Mar. 3, 2010]

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	
	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.	

[1]If 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.

[2]Sources 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.

[3]Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[75 FR 9681, Mar. 3, 2010]

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.
	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	

[1]Sources 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.

[2]If 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.

[75 FR 9681, Mar. 3, 2010]

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.

[1]After 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.

[75 FR 9682, Mar. 3, 2010]

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

As stated in §§63.6610, 63.6611, 63.6612, 63.6620, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests for stationary RICE for existing sources:

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_2at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Portable CO and O_2analyzer.	(a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005)[a](incorporated by reference, *see* §63.14). Measurements to determine O_2must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration.
		ii. Measure the CO at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Portable CO and O_2analyzer.	(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 O_2, dry basis.
2. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; and	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A §63.7(d)(1)(i)	(a) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device.
		ii. Measure O_2at 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 O_2concentration 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 D6348–03[c], 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.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
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_2concentration 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_2concentration 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 D6348–03[c], 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 (2005)[a], Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03	(a) CO concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour longer runs.

[a]You 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.

[b]You may also use Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03.

[c]You 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.

[75 FR 9682, Mar. 3, 2010]

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

As stated in §§63.6612, 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
		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_2or CO_2at 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.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
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.
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

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.
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.

[75 FR 9684, Mar. 3, 2010]

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[a]; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
2. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE >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[a]; 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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
		iii. Conducting an annual RATA of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.
4. 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		ii. reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		iv. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
5. 4SRB stationary RICE >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 ≥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 limit[a]; 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[a]; 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 HP that are limited use CI stationary RICE	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 5 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.

[a]After 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.

[75 FR 9685, Mar. 3, 2010]

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 landfill gas or digester gas, is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; and	i. Annually, according to the requirements in §63.6650.
	b. The operating limits provided in your Federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits; and	i. *See* item 2.a.i.
	c. Any problems or errors suspected with the meters	i. *See* item 2.a.i.

[75 FR 9687, Mar. 3, 2010]

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]		
§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.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§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 performance tests	No.	Subpart ZZZZ specifies 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.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§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 (CMS) requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS).
§63.8(c)(5)	COMS minimum procedures	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(c)(6)–(8)	CMS requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(d)	CMS quality control	Yes.	
§63.8(e)	CMS performance evaluation	Yes	Except for §63.8(e)(5)(ii), which applies to COMS.
		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.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
		Except that §63.9(b) only applies as specified in §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 deadlines	Yes.	
§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.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§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.
§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.	

[75 FR 9688, Mar. 3, 2010]

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Addendum to the Technical Support Document (TSD) for a Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit (FESOP) Transitioning to a Minor Source Operating Permit (MSOP)

Source Background and Description

Source Name:	**Newport Chemical Depot (NECD)**
Source Location:	**Indiana State Road 63, Newport, Indiana, 47966**
County:	**Vermillion**
SIC Code:	**9711**
Operation Permit No.:	**M165-29160-00003**
Permit Reviewer:	**Nathan C. Bell**

On April 19, 2010, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) had a notice published in the Daily Clintonian newspaper, Clinton, Indiana, stating that Newport Chemical Depot (NECD), had applied to transition from a FESOP to a MSOP. The notice also stated that the OAQ proposed to issue a MSOP for this operation and provided information on how the public could review the proposed permit and other documentation. Finally, the notice informed interested parties that there was a period of thirty (30) days to provide comments on whether or not this permit should be issued as proposed.

Comments and Responses

On May 19, 2010, Newport Chemical Depot (NECD) submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on the draft MSOP. The Technical Support Document (TSD) is used by IDEM, OAQ for historical purposes. IDEM, OAQ does not make any changes to the original TSD, but the Permit will have the updated changes. The comments and revised permit language are provided below with deleted language as ~~strikeouts~~ and new language **bolded**.

Comment 1:

In Condition D.1.7(b)(1) of the permit, please revise the terminology "the equipment covered in (cc)" to "the equipment covered in (ff)".

Response to Comment 1:

IDEM agrees with the recommended change. Condition D.1.7(b)(1) of the permit has been revised as follows:

D.1.7 Record Keeping Requirements

...

(b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.5, the Permittee shall maintain records at the source of the information necessary for determining the emissions of PM-10, SO_2, VOC, CO and NOx, due to the equipment brought to the source temporarily. The records shall contain a minimum of the following:

(1) The hours of operation for each month for the equipment covered in (~~cc~~**ff**) of this section description box;

...

Additional Changes

IDEM, OAQ has decided to make additional revisions to the permit as described below, with deleted language as ~~strikeouts~~ and new language **bolded**.

Change 1:

IDEM, OAQ has decided to remove all references to the source mailing address. IDEM, OAQ will continue to maintain records of the mailing address. Section A.1 of the permit has been revised as follows:

~~Mailing Address: PO Box 160, Newport, Indiana 47966-0160~~

Change 2:

IDEM has added the word "status" to Condition D.1.7 (Record Keeping Requirements) to indicate that the Permittee has the obligation to document the compliance status as follows:

D.1.7 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document **the** compliance **status** with Condition D.1.2(c), the Permittee shall maintain a record of any actions taken if overspray is visibly detected.

Change 3:

Pursuant to the Federal Register 75 FR 9674, published on March 3, 2010, the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines have been updated. The updated rule applicability for the reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) at this source is as follows:

(a) The diesel generator NS-GN-11 (174 HP, exhausting to S/V 205) is subject the requirements of the 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (326 IAC 20-82), because it is considered a new stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine (RICE) at an area source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) and was order/manufactured on or after June 12, 2006. The diesel generator NS-GN-11 was ordered in August 2007.

The diesel generator NS-GN-11 is subject the following applicable portions of the NESHAP for new stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) at an area source of HAP:

(1) 40 CFR 63.6580
(2) 40 CFR 63.6585
(3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(2)(iii) and (c)
(4) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(6)
(5) 40 CFR 63.6665
(6) 40 CFR 63.6670
(7) 40 CFR 63.6675

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6665, the diesel generator NS-GN-11 does not have to meet the requirements of 40 CRF 63, Subpart A (General Provisions), since it is considered a new stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(b) All other reciprocating internal combustion engines at this source are subject the requirements of the 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (326 IAC 20-82), since they are each considered an existing stationary RICE (constructed before June 12, 2006) at an area source of HAP.

All other reciprocating internal combustion engines at this source are subject the following applicable portions of the NESHAP for existing stationary RICE (constructed before June 12, 2006) at an area source of HAP:

<u>Existing emergency compression ignition stationary RICE</u>

The existing emergency compression ignition stationary RICE are each subject to the following:

(1) 40 CFR 63.6580
(2) 40 CFR 63.6585
(3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii)
(4) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1), (b), and (c)
(5) 40 CFR 63.6603
(6) 40 CFR 63.6605
(7) 40 CFR 63.6625(e), (f), (h), (i)
(8) 40 CFR 63.6635
(9) 40 CFR 63.6640
(10) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5)
(11) 40 CFR 63.6650
(12) 40 CFR 63.6655
(13) 40 CFR 63.6660
(14) 40 CFR 63.6665
(15) 40 CFR 63.6670
(16) 40 CFR 63.6675
(17) Table 2d (item 4)
(18) Table 6 (item 9)
(19) Table 7
(20) Table 8

Note: Existing emergency compression ignition (CI) stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP are not subject to numerical CO or formaldehyde emission limitations, but are only subject to work and management practices under Table 2d and Table 6.

<u>Existing non-emergency compression ignition stationary RICE</u>

The existing non-emergency compression ignition stationary RICE at this source, which each have a site rating less than or equal to 300 brake horsepower (HP), are each subject to the following:

(1) 40 CFR 63.6580
(2) 40 CFR 63.6585
(3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii)
(4) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1), (b), and (c)
(5) 40 CFR 63.6603
(6) 40 CFR 63.6605
(7) 40 CFR 63.6625(e)
(8) 40 CFR 63.6635
(9) 40 CFR 63.6640(a), (b), and (e)
(10) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5)

(11) 40 CFR 63.6650
(12) 40 CFR 63.6655
(13) 40 CFR 63.6660
(14) 40 CFR 63.6665
(15) 40 CFR 63.6670
(16) 40 CFR 63.6675
(17) Table 2d (item 1)
(18) Table 6 (item 9)
(19) Table 7
(20) Table 8

Note: Existing non-emergency compression ignition (CI) stationary RICE that have a site rating less than or equal to 300 brake horsepower (HP) and are located at an area source of HAP are not subject to numerical CO or formaldehyde emission limitations, but are only subject to work and management practices under Table 2d and Table 6.

Existing spark ignition stationary RICE (emergency and non-emergency)

The existing spark ignition stationary RICE are each subject to the following:

(1) 40 CFR 63.6580
(2) 40 CFR 63.6585
(3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii), (b)(3)
(4) 40 CFR 63.6670
(5) 40 CFR 63.6675

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6590(b)(3), the existing spark ignition stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines at this source do not have to meet the requirements of 40 CRF 63, Subpart A (General Provisions), since they each are considered an existing spark ignition stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions and/or an existing spark ignition emergency stationary RICE.

IDEM, OAQ has revised the permit to contain the requirements of most recent version of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (75 FR 9674, Mar. 3, 2010) as follows, with deleted language as ~~strikeouts~~ and new language **bolded**:

E.1.3 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ][326 IAC 20-82]

The Permittee, which owns or operates new stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (constructed on or after June 12, 2006) at an area source of hazardous air pollutants, shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82:

(1) 40 CFR 63.6580
(2) 40 CFR 63.6585
(3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(2)(iii)~~,~~ **and** (c)
(4) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(6)~~, (c)~~
(5) 40 CFR 63.6665
(6) 40 CFR 63.6670~~(a)~~
(7) 40 CFR 63.6675

The entire text of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ is included as Attachment B of this permit.

…

E.2.1 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ][326 IAC 20-82]

The Permittee, which owns or operates existing stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (constructed before June 12, 2006) at an area source of hazardous air pollutants, shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82:

~~(1) 40 CFR 63.6580~~
~~(2) 40 CFR 63.6585~~
~~(3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii), (b)(3)~~
~~(4) 40 CFR 63.6665~~
~~(5) 40 CFR 63.6670(a)~~
~~(6) 40 CFR 63.6675~~

(a) The existing emergency compression ignition stationary RICE are each subject to the following:

(1) 40 CFR 63.6580
(2) 40 CFR 63.6585
(3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii)
(4) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1), (b), and (c)
(5) 40 CFR 63.6603
(6) 40 CFR 63.6605
(7) 40 CFR 63.6625(e), (f), (h), (i)
(8) 40 CFR 63.6635
(9) 40 CFR 63.6640
(10) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5)
(11) 40 CFR 63.6650
(12) 40 CFR 63.6655
(13) 40 CFR 63.6660
(14) 40 CFR 63.6665
(15) 40 CFR 63.6670
(16) 40 CFR 63.6675
(17) Table 2d (item 4)
(18) Table 6 (item 9)
(19) Table 7
(20) Table 8

(b) The existing non-emergency compression ignition stationary RICE at this source, which each have a site rating less than or equal to 300 brake horsepower (HP), are each subject to the following:

(1) 40 CFR 63.6580
(2) 40 CFR 63.6585
(3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii)
(4) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1), (b), and (c)
(5) 40 CFR 63.6603
(6) 40 CFR 63.6605
(7) 40 CFR 63.6625(e)
(8) 40 CFR 63.6635
(9) 40 CFR 63.6640(a), (b), and (e)
(10) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5)
(11) 40 CFR 63.6650
(12) 40 CFR 63.6655
(13) 40 CFR 63.6660

(14) 40 CFR 63.6665
(15) 40 CFR 63.6670
(16) 40 CFR 63.6675
(17) Table 2d (item 1)
(18) Table 6 (item 9)
(19) Table 7
(20) Table 8

(c) The existing spark ignition stationary RICE are each subject to the following:

(1) 40 CFR 63.6580
(2) 40 CFR 63.6585
(3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii), (b)(3)
(4) 40 CFR 63.6670
(5) 40 CFR 63.6675

The entire text of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ is included as Attachment B of this permit.

…

Attachment B: 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines
(note: the most recent version of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, is now included in its entirety in the MSOP as Attachment B, but is not shown in its entirety as bold text in this ATSD)

IDEM Contact

(a) Questions regarding this proposed MSOP can be directed to Nathan Bell at the Indiana Department Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch, 100 North Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 IGCN 1003, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251 or by telephone at (317) 233-5670 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension (35670).

(b) A copy of the permit is available on the Internet at: http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/

(c) For additional information about air permits and how the public and interested parties can participate, refer to the IDEM's Guide for Citizen Participation and Permit Guide on the Internet at: www.idem.in.gov

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Technical Support Document (TSD) for a Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit (FESOP) Transitioning to a Minor Source Operating Permit (MSOP)

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	**Newport Chemical Depot (NECD)**
Source Location:	**Indiana State Road 63, Newport, Indiana, 47966**
County:	**Vermillion**
SIC Code:	**9711**
Operation Permit No.:	**M165-29160-00003**
Permit Reviewer:	**Nathan C. Bell**

On April 13, 2010, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) received an application from Newport Chemical Depot (NECD) requesting to transition from a FESOP to a MSOP. The source has completed the closure of the Newport Chemical Disposal Facility (NECDF) and requested that the permit be updated to indicate that there are no longer any pollutant-emitting activities related to closure of the NECDF and that the portable enclosed emergency personnel decontamination trailer (PDS) has been removed from the source. As a result of these changes, the unlimited potential to emit of the source is now less than the Title V major source thresholds. In addition, NECD requested that several emission unit descriptions in the permit be updated to indicate that they are no longer associated with the NECDF, but are now associated with the either the Main Operation or other temporary operations.

Existing Approvals

The source has been operating under previous approvals including, but not limited to, the following:

(a) FESOP Renewal No. F165-23739-00003 on April 22, 2008.

(b) FESOP Significant Revision No. 165-27643-00003, issued on September 24, 2009

Due to this application, the source is transitioning from a FESOP to a MSOP.

County Attainment Status

The source is located in Vermillion County.

Pollutant	Designation
SO_2	Better than national standards.
CO	Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990.
O_3	Unclassifiable or attainment effective June 15, 2004, for the 8-hour ozone standard.[1]
PM_{10}	Attainment effective October 27, 1997, for the part of Clinton Township that includes sections 15, 16, 21, 22, 27, 28, 33, and 34. Unclassifiable effective November 15, 1990, for the remainder of Vermillion County.
NO_2	Cannot be classified or better than national standards.
Pb	Not designated.
[1]Unclassifiable or attainment effective October 18, 2000, for the 1-hour ozone standard which was revoked effective June 15, 2005. Unclassifiable or attainment effective April 5, 2005, for $PM_{2.5}$.	

(a) Ozone Standards
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. Vermillion 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
Vermillion County has been classified as attainment for PM2.5. On May 8, 2008 U.S. EPA promulgated the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) for PM2.5 emissions, and the effective date of these rules was July 15, 2008. Indiana has three years from the publication of these rules to revise its PSD rules, 326 IAC 2-2, to include those requirements. The May 8, 2008 rule revisions require IDEM to regulate PM10 emissions as a surrogate for PM2.5 emissions until 326 IAC 2-2 is revised.

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

Fugitive Emissions

Since this type of operation is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories under 326 IAC 2-2, 326 IAC 2-3, or 326 IAC 2-7, and there is no applicable New Source Performance Standard that was in effect on August 7, 1980, fugitive emissions are not counted toward the determination of PSD, Emission Offset, and Part 70 Permit applicability.

Background and Description of Permitted Emission Units

On April 13, 2010, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) received an application from Newport Chemical Depot (NECD) requesting to transition from a FESOP to a MSOP. The source has completed the closure of the Newport Chemical Disposal Facility (NECDF) and requested that the permit be updated to indicate that there are no longer any pollutant-emitting activities related to closure of the NECDF and that the portable enclosed emergency personnel decontamination trailer (PDS) has been removed from the source. As a result of these changes, the unlimited potential to emit of the source is now less than the Title V major source thresholds. In addition, NECD requested that several emission unit descriptions in the permit be updated to indicate that they are no longer associated with the NECDF, but are now associated with the either the Main Operation or other temporary operations.

The source consists of the following permitted emission units:

(a) Main Operation: The following non-emergency type generators and welder:

(1) one (1) diesel generator, identified as 1978, rated at 155 kW, exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 20, and constructed in 1990;

(2) one (1) gasoline generator, identified as 1958, rated at 7.5 kW, exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 33, and constructed in 1993;

(3) one (1) gasoline generator, identified as 1972, rated at 7.5 kW, exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 59, and constructed in 1986;

(4) one (1) diesel generator, identified as 1002, rated at 12.7 kW, exhausting at one

(1) stack identified as S/V 108, and approved for construction in 2005;

(5) one (1) gasoline engine powered welder, identified as NS-WEL-3, rated at 11 horsepower (HP), exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 84, and approved for construction in 2000; and

(b) Main Operation: The following emergency type generators:

(1) one (1) diesel generator, identified as 1975, rated at 155 kW, exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 22, and constructed in 1991;

(2) one (1) diesel generator, identified as 1976, rated at 250 kW, exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 23, and constructed in 1990;

(3) one (1) diesel generator, identified as 1979, rated at 250 kW, exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 24, and constructed in 1991;

(4) one (1) diesel generator, identified as 1971, rated at 255 kW, exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 25, and constructed in 1984;

(5) two (2) natural gas generators, identified as 1951 and 1952 respectively, individually rated at 125 kW, each exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 55 and S/V 56, respectively, and each constructed in 1994;

(6) one (1) #2 fuel oil generator, identified as 1953, rated at 250 kW, exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 75, and approved for construction in 1999. Generator 1953 is inactive and not in use;

(7) one (1) diesel fuel-fired generator, identified as 1955, rated at 125 kW, exhausting at one (1) stack, identified as S/V 96, and approved for construction in 2002. Generator 1955 is inactive and not in use;

(8) two (2) diesel fuel-fired generators, identified as 1954 and 1956 respectively, each rated at 12 kW, each exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 97 and 98, respectively, and each approved for construction in 2002;

(9) one (1) fire pump engine, identified as 1928, rated at 265 hp, exhausting at one (1) stack identified as S/V 102, and approved for construction in 2003; and

(10) one (1) diesel fuel-fired generator, identified as NS-GN-11 (ordered in August 2007), rated at 174 HP, exhausting to stack S/V 205, and approved for construction in 2006.

The diesel generator NS-GN-11 is considered an affected facility under the NSPS for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII) and a new stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine at an area source of hazardous air pollutants under NESAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CRF 63, Subpart ZZZZ).

(11) one (1) diesel fuel-fired generator for Sprung Structure, identified as NS-GN-7, rated at 350 kW, installed in 2003, identified as S/V 99.

(c) Main Operation: The following gasoline pumps and gasoline power washer (internal combustion engines):

(1) one (1) gasoline power washer, identified as 1941, rated at 20 HP, and approved

for construction in 1999;

(2) one (1) gasoline pump, identified as 1923, rated at 20 HP, and approved for construction in 1999;

(3) one (1) gasoline pump, identified as 1916, rated at 12 HP, and approved for construction in 1999;

(4) one (1) gasoline pump, identified as 1915, rated at 10 HP, and approved for construction in 1999;

(5) one (1) gasoline pump, identified as 1914, rated at 8 HP, and approved for construction in 1999;

(6) one (1) gasoline pump, identified as 1920, rated at 7.5 HP, and approved for construction in 1999; and

(7) one (1) gasoline pump, identified as 1925, located in Spill Response Trailer, rated at 3 HP, and approved for construction in 1999.

(d) Main Operation: The following maintenance units (internal combustion engines):

(1) one (1) diesel-fired engine, identified as 1983, rated at 65 HP, and approved for construction in 1999; and

(2) one (1) gasoline-fired engine, identified as 1993, rated at 55 HP, and approved for construction in 1999.

(e) one (1) natural gas-fired boiler identified as Building 7700 Boiler rated at 2.51 million (MM) British thermal units per hour, using #2 fuel oil as a backup, exhausting at one (1) stack, and constructed in 1973;

(f) one (1) 550-gallon capacity diesel fuel underground storage tank (UST) identified as Tank #6178, exhausting at one emission point, and constructed in 1995;

(g) one (1) 240-gallon capacity diesel fuel aboveground storage tank (AST) identified as Tank 733K, exhausting at one emission point, and constructed in 1990;

(h) one (1) 1,000-gallon diesel fuel UST, identified as ORO, and constructed in 1991;

(i) one (1) 550-gallon capacity No. 2 fuel oil UST identified as Tank 7703-1, exhausting at one emission point, and constructed in 1995;

(j) one (1) 18,000-gallon capacity propane AST identified as Propane Tank at Propane Station;

(k) one (1) diesel AST, ID 710, with a storage capacity of 480 gallons, and approved for construction in 2002;

(l) one (1) 530 gallon diesel AST for Sprung Structure, approved for construction in 2002 (this tank is attached to S/V 99 in Section A.2(f)(2));

(m) two (2) walk-in paint booths exhausting at two emission points, and each constructed in 1983;

(n) four (4) cold cleaning degreasing units, installed in 2000, using less than 145 gallons of

solvent per year, and each constructed in 1988;

(o) one (1) woodworking operation, controlled by one (1) dust collector, exhausting at one (1) emission point, and constructed in 1955;

(p) one (1) mobile abrasive blaster rated at 107.1 pounds blast media, and constructed in 1984;

(q) one (1) gasoline dispensing station with fuel dispensing of less than 1,300 gallons per day into motor vehicle fuel tanks, including of one (1) 10,000 gallon underground storage tank, exhausting at one emission point, and constructed in 1993;

(r) additional miscellaneous insignificant activities as:
(1) boilers/heaters (excluding Building 7700), constructed prior to 1996;
(2) medical lab, constructed prior to 1996;
(3) wastewater treatment facility, constructed prior to 1996;
(4) combustion start-up;
(5) 10,000-gallon capacity diesel fuel storage tank, constructed prior to 1996;
(6) fire training activities;
(7) asbestos abatement projects;
(8) water treatment;
(9) toxic laundry;
(10) pesticides/herbicides;
(11) structural painting;
(12) welding;
(13) air conditioning & refrigeration units;
(14) fire suppression systems;
(15) road paving;
(16) fixed abrasive blaster, constructed prior to 1996;
(17) protective mask cleaning;
(18) weapons cleaning; and
(19) miscellaneous chemical usage;

(s) miscellaneous fugitive activities:
(1) landfills;
(2) small arms firing;
(3) storage piles;
(4) road dust; and
(5) prairie burns, stated as up to 200 acres per year.

(t) one (1) oxyacetylene and stick welding station, with maximum wire consumption rate of 2.01 pounds per hour, and approved for construction in 1998;

(u) paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access;

(v) purging of gas lines and vessels that is related to routine maintenance and repair of buildings, structures, or vehicles at the source where air emissions from those activities would not be associated with any production process;

(w) equipment used to collect any material that might be released during a malfunction, process upset, or spill cleanup, including catch tanks, temporary liquid separators, tanks, and fluid handling equipment;

(x) on-site fire and emergency response training approved by the department;

(y) stationary fire pumps;

(z) any unit emitting greater than one (1) pound per day but less than five (5) pounds per day or one (1) ton per year of a single HAP;

(aa) any unit emitting greater than one (1) pound per day but less than twelve and one-half (12.5) pounds per day of two and one-half (2.5) tons per year of any combination of HAPs;

(bb) two (2) propane fired hot water heaters, each rated at 0.179 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr), and each approved for construction in 1999;

(cc) three (3) gasoline-fired engines, identified as 1554, 1551 and 1550 respectively, each rated at 5.5, 20 and 10 HP, respectively, and each approved for construction in 1999;

(dd) four (4) portable kerosene heaters, each rated at 0.189, 0.189, 0.149 and 0.162 MMBtu/hr, respectively, each exhausting at one (1) stack, identified as S/V 88, S/V 89, S/V 90 and S/V 91, respectively, and each approved for construction in 2000;

(ee) three (3) propane heaters, each rated at 0.028, 0.095 and 0.095 MMBtu/hr, respectively, each exhausting at one (1) stack, identified as S/V 92, S/V 93 and S/V 94, respectively, and each approved for construction in 2000;

(ff) the following equipment to be temporarily installed and operated at the existing source, each approved for construction in 2000:
- (1) internal combustion engines:
  - (A) non-emergency generators;
  - (B) pressure washers;
  - (C) air compressors;
  - (D) welders;
  - (E) winches;
  - (F) water pumps;
  - (G) cutting torches;
  - (H) emergency lights.
  - (I) portable generators
- (2) above ground storage tanks with storage capacity less than 10,500 gallons;
- (3) heaters;
- (4) smoke bombs; and

(gg) #2 fuel oil tanks, each approved for construction in 2003:
- (1) two (2) 10,000-gallon storage tanks, identified as M-3201A and M-3201B, respectively;
- (2) two (2) 500-gallon tanks, identified as M-3202A and M3202B, respectively;
- (3) one (1) 480-gallon tank, identified as M-3204;
- (4) one (1) 360-gallon tank, identified as Fire Pump tank; and
- (5) one (1) 480-gallon tank, identified as M-3205.

Stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines listed above that were constructed before June 12, 2006, are each considered an existing stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine at an area source of hazardous air pollutants under NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CRF 63, Subpart ZZZZ).

Enforcement Issues

There are no pending enforcement actions related to this source.

Emission Calculations

See Appendix A of this TSD for detailed emission calculations.
In October 1993 a Final Order Granting Summary Judgment was signed by an Administrative Law Judge ("ALJ") resolving an appeal of an IDEM permit related to the method by which IDEM calculated potential emissions from woodworking operations. In his findings, the ALJ determined that particulate controls were necessary for the facility to produce its normal product and is integral to the normal operation of the facility, and therefore, potential emissions were to be calculated after controls. Based on this ruling, potential emissions for particulate matter were calculated after consideration of the controls.

The dust collector for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from the woodworking operation at all times that the woodworking operation is in operation.

Permit Level Determination – MSOP

The following table reflects the unlimited potential to emit (PTE) of the entire source before controls. Control equipment is not considered federally enforceable until it has been required in a federally enforceable permit.

Pollutant	Potential To Emit (tons/year)
PM	44.97
PM10[(1)]	38.70
PM2.5	38.70
SO_2	18.09
NO_x	85.11
VOC	60.86
CO	28.94
Worst Single HAP	5.05 (xylenes)
Total HAPs	11.79

(1) Under the Part 70 Permit program (40 CFR 70), particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (PM10), not particulate matter (PM), is considered as a "regulated air pollutant".

(a) The potential to emit (PTE) (as defined in 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(16)) of PM10, PM2.5, NO_X, VOC, and CO are each less than one hundred (100) tons per year, but greater than or equal to twenty-five (25) tons per year. The PTE of SO_2 is less than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Therefore, the source is subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-6.1. A Minor Source Operating Permit (MSOP) will be issued.

Pursuant to Significant Permit Revision No. 165-16273-00003, issued January 8, 2003, and in order to confirm the MSOP status of the source, the Permittee shall comply with the following emission limitation for temporarily installed and operated equipment at the source (equipment covered in (ff) of the emission unit description list in Background and Description of Permitted Emission Units Section above):

The emissions of PM-10, SO_2, VOC, CO and NOx shall not exceed 8 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, each, for the operation of all temporarily installed and operated equipment, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with these limits, combined with the PM-10, SO_2, VOC, CO, and NOx emissions from other emission units at the source, shall limit the total PM-10, SO_2, VOC, CO and NOx emissions

from the entire source to less than 100 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period and will confirm the MSOP status of the source.

(b) The potential to emit (PTE) (as defined in 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(16)) of any single HAP is less than ten (10) tons per year and the PTE of a combination of HAPs is less than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Therefore, this source is an area source under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and not subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7.

Federal Rule Applicability Determination

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

(a) The requirements of 326 IAC 12 or 40 CFR 60, Subpart Da (60.40Da through 60.49Da), Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generating Units for Which Construction is Commenced After September 18, 1978, are not included in the permit, because each of the natural gas and propane-fired boilers/water heaters at this source has a heat input rate less than 250 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hr) and this source does not produce steam for the purpose of generating and supplying electrical power to any utility power distribution system for sale.

(b) The requirements of 326 IAC 12 or 40 CFR 60, Subpart Db (60.40b through 60.49b), Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, are not included in the permit, because each of the natural gas and propane-fired boilers/water heaters at this source has a heat input rate less than 100 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hr).

(c) The requirements of 326 IAC 12 or 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc (60.40c through 60.48c), Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, are not included in the permit, because each of the natural gas and propane-fired boilers/water heaters at this source has a heat input rate less than or equal to 10 million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hr).

(d) The requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart K (60.110 through 60.113), NSPS for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978 (326 IAC 12), are not included in the permit for each of the storage vessels constructed during this period at this source, since each storage vessels at this source has a storage capacity less than 40,000 gallons.

(e) The requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Ka (60.110a through 60.115a), NSPS for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984 (326 IAC 12), are not included in the permit for each of the storage vessels constructed during this period at this source, since each storage vessels at this source has a storage capacity less than 40,000 gallons.

(f) The requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb (60.110b through 60.117b), NSPS for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984 (326 IAC 12), are not included in the permit for each of the storage vessels constructed during this period at this source, since each storage vessel has a capacity less than seventy-five (75) cubic meters (m3) (19,813 gallons).

(g) The diesel generator NS-GN-11 (174 HP, exhausting to S/V 205) is subject to the requirements of the 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60.4200 - 60.4219) (326 IAC 12), because it was constructed (ordered by the source) after July 11, 2005, and has a vendor manufacturing date after April 1, 2006. The diesel generator NS-GN-11 was ordered in August 2007.

Applicable portions of the NSPS are the following:

(1) 40 CFR 60.4200(a)(2), (c)
(2) 40 CFR 60.4205(a), (b)
(3) 40 CFR 60.4206
(4) 40 CFR 60.4207
(5) 40 CFR 60.4208
(6) 40 CFR 60.4209
(7) 40 CFR 60.4211(a), (b)(1), (c), (e)
(8) 40 CFR 60.4214(b)
(9) 40 CFR 60.4218
(10) 40 CFR 60.4219

The requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 12-1, apply to the diesel generator NS-GN-11, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII.

(h) The requirements of the 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60.4200 through 60.4219) (326 IAC 12) are not included in the permit for all other compression ignition internal combustion engines at this source (diesel generators, pumps, air compressors, and other diesel engines), because each compression ignition internal combustion engine was constructed (ordered by the source) before July 11, 2005, and has a vendor manufacturing date before April 1, 2006.

(i) The requirements of the 40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ, New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60.4230 through 60.4248) (326 IAC 12) are not included in the permit for all spark ignition internal combustion engines at this source (natural gas, propane, and gasoline-fired engines), because each spark ignition internal combustion engine was constructed (ordered by the source) before June 12, 2006, and has a vendor manufacturing date before July 1, 2007.

(j) There are no other New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) (326 IAC 12 and 40 CFR Part 60) included for this permit.

<u>National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)</u>

(k) The requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart T (63.460 through 63.470), National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Halogenated Solvent Cleaning, are not included in the permit, because this operation does not use a degreasing solvent that contains any of the halogenated compounds listed in 40 CFR 63.460(a).

(l) This requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart MMMM (63.3880 through 63.3981), National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products, are not included in the permit, because this source is not a major source of HAPs as defined in 40 CFR 63.2.

(m) The requirements of the 40 CFR 63, Subpart PPPP (63.4480 through 63.4581), National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products, are not included in the permit, because this source is not a major source of HAPs as defined in 40 CFR 63.2.

(n) The diesel generator NS-GN-11 (174 HP, exhausting to S/V 205) is subject the requirements of the 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (326 IAC 20-82), because it is considered a new stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine (RICE) at an area source of

hazardous air pollutants (HAP) and was order/manufactured on or after June 12, 2006. The diesel generator NS-GN-11 was ordered in August 2007.

The diesel generator NS-GN-11 is subject the following applicable portions of the NESHAP for new stationary RICE at an area source of HAP:

(1) 40 CFR 63.6580
(2) 40 CFR 63.6585
(3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(2)(iii), (c)
(4) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(6), (c)
(5) 40 CFR 63.6665
(6) 40 CFR 63.6670(a)
(7) 40 CFR 63.6675

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6665, the diesel generator NS-GN-11 does not have to meet the requirements of 40 CRF 63, Subpart A (General Provisions), since it is a stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(o) All other reciprocating internal combustion engines at this source are subject the requirements of the 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (326 IAC 20-82), since they are each considered an existing stationary RICE (constructed before June 12, 2006) at an area source of HAP.

All other reciprocating internal combustion engines at this source are subject the following applicable portions of the NESHAP for existing stationary RICE (constructed before June 12, 2006) at an area source of HAP:

(1) 40 CFR 63.6580
(2) 40 CFR 63.6585
(3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii), (b)(3)
(4) 40 CFR 63.6665
(5) 40 CFR 63.6670(a)
(6) 40 CFR 63.6675

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6590(b)(3), all other reciprocating internal combustion engines at this source do not have to meet the requirements of 40 CRF 63, Subpart A (General Provisions), since they each are considered an existing compression ignition (CI) stationary RICE and/or an existing emergency stationary RICE.

(p) The requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart HHHHHH (63.11169 through 63.11180), NESHAP for Paint Stripping and Miscellaneous Surface Coating Operations at Area Sources, are not included in this permit, since this area source does not perform paint stripping using chemical strippers that contain methylene chloride for the removal of dried paint, does not perform spray application of coatings to motor vehicles or mobile equipment, and does not perform spray application of coatings that contain chromium, lead manganese, nickel or cadmium to a plastic and/or metal substrates.

(q) There are no other National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) (326 IAC 14, 326 IAC 20 and 40 CFR Part 63) included for this proposed revision.

<u>Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)</u>

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

State Rule Applicability Determination

The following state rules are applicable to the source:

326 IAC 2-6.1 (Minor Source Operating Permits (MSOP))
MSOP applicability is discussed under the Permit Level Determination – MSOP section above.

326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration(PSD))
This modification to an existing PSD minor stationary source will not change the PSD minor status, because the potential to emit of all attainment regulated pollutants from the entire source will continue to be less than the PSD major source threshold levels. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, the PSD requirements do not apply. See PTE of the Entire Source After Issuance of the FESOP Revision Section above.

326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP))
Each emission unit at this source is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 2-4.1, since the unlimited potential to emit of HAPs from each unit is less than ten (10) tons per year for any single HAP and less than twenty-five (25) tons per year of a combination of HAPs.

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

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

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

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

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

326 IAC 6-5 (Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations)
This source is not subject to 326 IAC 6-5 for fugitive particulate matter emissions, because the source is not located in any area listed under 326 IAC 6-5-1(a) and the source has received all the necessary preconstruction approvals before December 13, 1985. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 6-5-1, the requirements of 326 IAC 6-5 do not apply.

326 IAC 8-1-6 (VOC Rules: General Reduction Requirements for New Facilities)
Each emission unit at this source is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6, since each has unlimited VOC potential emissions less than than twenty-five (25) tons per year.

326 IAC 8-6 (VOC Rules: Organic Solvent Emission Limitations)

This rule applies to sources commencing operation after October 7, 1974 and prior to January 1, 1980, located anywhere in the state, with potential VOC emissions of 100 tons per year or more, and not regulated by any other provision of Article 8. This source does not have potential VOC emissions at, or in excess of 100 tons per year; therefore, this rule does not apply.

There are no other 326 IAC 8 Rules that are applicable to the emission units at this source.

326 IAC 12 (New Source Performance Standards)

See Federal Rule Applicability Section of this TSD.

326 IAC 20 (Hazardous Air Pollutants)

See Federal Rule Applicability Section of this TSD.

Internal Combustion Engines (Generators, Welders, Power Washer, Pumps, Compressors, etc.)

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

Each of the internal combustion engines (generators, welders, power washer, pumps, compressors, etc.) at this source is exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3, because, pursuant to 326 IAC 1-2-59, liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air are not considered as part of the process weight. In addition, pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(14), each of the internal combustion engines (generators, welders, power washer, pumps, compressors, etc.) at this source is also exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3, because they each have potential particulate emissions of less than five hundred fifty one thousandths (0.551) pound per hour.

326 IAC 7-1.1 (Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1-1, each of the internal combustion engines (generators, welders, power washer, pumps, compressors, etc.) at this source is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 7-1.1, since each has unlimited sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions less than twenty-five (25) tons per year and ten (10) pounds per hour respectively.

326 IAC 10-1-1 (Nitrogen Oxides Control)

Each of the internal combustion engines (generators, welders, power washer, pumps, compressors, etc.) at this source is not subject to 326 IAC 10-1-1 (Nitrogen Oxides Control), because the source is not located in Clark or Floyd counties.

326 IAC 10-4 (Nitrogen Oxides Budget Trading Program)

Each of the internal combustion engines (generators, welders, power washer, pumps, compressors, etc.) at this source is not subject to 326 IAC 10-4, because each does not meet the definition of an electricity generating unit as defined in 326 IAC 10-4-2(16) or a large affected unit as defined in 326 IAC 10-4-2(27).

326 IAC 10-5-1 (Nitrogen Oxide Reduction Program for Internal Combustion Engines (ICE))

Each of the internal combustion engines (generators, welders, power washer, pumps, compressors, etc.) at this source is not subject to 326 IAC 10-5-1 (Nitrogen Oxide Reduction Program for Internal Combustion Engines (ICE)), because each engine is not an affected engine as defined under the NOx SIP Call Inventory compiled by the US EPA, including amendments under the March 2, 2000 Federal Register (65 FR 11222) and the April 21, 2004 Federal Register (69 FR 21604) for the Phase II NOx SIP Call Rule. Additionally, each engine is not subject to NOx control under a compliance plan pursuant to 326 IAC 10-5-3.

External Combustion Units (Boilers, Hot Water Heaters, Heaters)

326 IAC 6-2 (Particulate Emissions Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating)

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-1(c), the natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Building 7700 Boiler, rated at 2.51 MMBtu/hr is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-2-3, since it is a source of indirect heating that was constructed before September 21, 1983, and is located in Vermillion County. Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-3(e), the particulate matter emissions from the natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Building 7700 Boiler, shall not exceed 0.6 lb/MMBtu, since it has a maximum operating capacity rating of less than 250 MMBtu/hr and began operation after June 8, 1972.

Based on the AP-42, Chapter 1.4, natural gas combustion particulate emission factor of 1.9 pounds per million cubic foot (MMCF) of natural gas, the natural gas-fired boiler has particulate emissions as follows:

(1.9 pound PM/MMCF) * (MMCF/1000 MMBtu) = 0.0019 pound PM per MMBtu

Therefore, the natural gas-fired boiler is able to comply with the particulate emission limitation under 326 IAC 6-2-3(e).

(b) Each of the four (4) portable kerosene heaters and each of the three (3) propane heaters are not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-2, because they each are not an indirect heating unit.

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

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(1), each of the natural gas and propane-fired boilers/water heaters is exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3, because they each are a source of indirect heating.

(b) Each of the four (4) portable kerosene heaters and each of the three (3) propane heaters is exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3, because, pursuant to 326 IAC 1-2-59, liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air are not considered as part of the process weight. In addition, pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(14), each of the four (4) portable kerosene heaters and each of the three (3) propane heaters is also exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3, because they each have potential particulate emissions of less than five hundred fifty one thousandths (0.551) pound per hour.

326 IAC 7-1.1 (Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1-1, each of the external combustion units (boilers, hot water heaters, heaters) at this source is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 7-1.1, since each has unlimited sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions less than twenty-five (25) tons per year and ten (10) pounds per hour respectively.

Fuel Storage Tanks

326 IAC 8-4-3 (VOC Rules: Petroleum Liquid Storage Facilities)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-4-1(d) and 326 IAC 8-4-3(a), each of the storage vessels at this source is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-4-3, because each storage vessel, which were constructed after January 1, 1980, has storage capacity less than thirty-nine thousand (39,000) gallons.

326 IAC 8-9 (VOC Rules: Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-9-1(a), each of the storage vessels at this source is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-9, because the source is located in Vermillion County.

Paint Booths

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b), the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3-2(d) are applicable to the two (2) walk-in paint booths, since each of the booths has potential particulate emissions greater than five hundred fifty-one thousandths (0.551) pound per hour, and has the potential to use greater than five (5) gallons per day of surface coatings.

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(d), particulate from the walk-in paint booths shall be controlled by a dry particulate filter, waterwash, or an equivalent control device, and the Permittee shall operate the control device in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

If overspray is visibly detected at the exhaust or accumulates on the ground, the Permittee shall inspect the control device and do either of the following no later than four (4) hours after such observation:

(1) Repair control device so that no overspray is visibly detectable at the exhaust or accumulates on the ground.

(2) Operate equipment so that no overspray is visibly detectable at the exhaust or accumulates on the ground.

If overspray is visibly detected, the Permittee shall maintain a record of the action taken as a result of the inspection, any repairs of the control device, or change in operations, so that overspray is not visibly detected at the exhaust or accumulates on the ground. These records must be maintained for five (5) years.

326 IAC 8-2-9 (VOC Rules: Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Coating Operations)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-9(a)(2), the requirements of 326 IAC 8-2-9 are not applicable to metal and plastic surface coating in the two (2) walk-in paint booths, since they each were constructed in 1983 and they each have potential VOC emissions less than 25 tons per year.

326 IAC 8-10 (VOC Rules: Automobile Refinishing)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-10-1(a)(2), this rule applies to all sources on or after June 1, 2009, that refinish motor vehicles, motor vehicle parts, motor vehicle components, or mobile equipment. The two (2) walk-in paint booths (constructed in 1983 and located in Vermillion County) are not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-10, since this source does not refinish motor vehicles, motor vehicle parts, motor vehicle components, or mobile equipment.

Cold Cleaning Degreasing Units

326 IAC 8-3-2 (VOC Rules: Cold Cleaner Operations)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-1(a), each of the four (4) cold cleaning degreasing units (installed in 1988) are subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-3-2, since the source is located in Vermillion County and the units were each installed after January 1, 1980. Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-2, the source 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; and

(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 8-3-5 (VOC Rules: Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-1(b), this rule applies to cold cleaning degreasers without remote solvent reservoirs that either existed as of July 1, 1990, and were located in a specified county, or the cleaning facility was constructed after July 1, 1990 and was located anywhere in the state. The four (4) cold cleaning degreasing units (installed in 1988 and located in Vermillion County) are not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-3-5, since they each have a remote solvent reservoir.

326 IAC 20-6-1 (Halogenated Solvent Cleaning)

This source is not subject to the requirements of the 326 IAC 20-6-1, since the degreasing operations do not use a solvent that contains any of the halogenated compounds listed in 326 IAC 20-6-1(a).

Woodworking Operation and Abrasive Blasting Units

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b), the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3-2 are applicable to the woodworking facilities, the mobile abrasive blaster, and the fixed abrasive blaster, since each of the units has potential particulate emissions greater than five hundred fifty-one thousandths (0.551) pound per hour, Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e), the allowable particulate emission rate from the woodworking facilities, the mobile abrasive blaster, and the fixed abrasive blaster shall each not exceed the allowable particulate emission rate based on the following equation:

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

$E = 4.10\ P^{0.67}$

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

When the process weight rate is less than one hundred (100) pounds per hour, the allowable rate of emission is five hundred fifty-one thousandths (0.551) pound per hour.

The dust collector for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from the woodworking operation at all times that the woodworking operation is in operation in order to comply with this limit.

Gasoline Dispensing Station

326 IAC 8-4-6 (Petroleum Sources: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-4-1(e), the gasoline dispensing station at this source is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-4-6, since it was installed after July 1, 1989 and is considered a “gasoline dispensing facility” as defined in 326 IAC 8-4-6(a)(8). Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-4-6(a)(8), a “gasoline dispensing facility” as defined as any facility where gasoline is dispensed into motor vehicle fuel tanks or portable containers from a storage tank with capacity of 575 gallons or more. The gasoline dispensing station at this source dispenses gasoline into motor vehicle fuel tanks from a 10,000 gallon underground storage tank.

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-4-6 (Gasoline Dispensing Facilities), the Permittee shall comply with the following requirements for the gasoline dispensing station and associated vapor balance, collection, and control systems:

(a) The Permittee shall not allow the transfer of gasoline between any transport and any storage tank unless such tank is equipped with the following:

(1) A submerged fill pipe.

(2) Either a pressure relief valve set to release at no less than seven-tenths (0.7) pounds per square inch or an orifice of five-tenths (0.5) inch in diameter.

(3) A vapor balance system connected between the tank and the transport, operating according to the manufacturer's specifications.

(b) If the owner or employees of the owner of a gasoline dispensing facility are not present during loading, it shall be the responsibility of the owner or operator of the transport to make certain the vapor balance system is connected between the transport and the storage tank is operating according to manufacturer's specifications.

(c) Upon request by the agency, the owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility which claims to be exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 8-4-6 shall submit records to the agency within thirty (30) calendar days from the date of the request which demonstrates that the gasoline dispensing facility is in fact exempt.

(d) Within forty-five (45) days after the installation of a vapor collection and control system, the Permittee shall submit to IDEM, OAQ, a registration form which shall be provided by IDEM, OAQ, which provides, at a minimum, the following:

(1) The name, address, and telephone number of the facility.

(2) The signature of the owner or operator.

(3) The CARB executive order number for the vapor collection and control system to be utilized.

(4) The number of nozzles, excluding diesel and kerosene, used for motor vehicle refueling.

(5) The monthly average volume of motor vehicle fuel dispensed.

(6) The date of completion of installation of the vapor collection and control system. Completion of installation includes the successful passing of a vapor leakage and blockage test. A vapor leakage and blockage test must, at a minimum, include the following:

(A) A pressure decay or leak test.

(B) A dynamic pressure drop test.

(C) A liquid blockage test.

The results of these tests must be submitted with the registration form specified in subsection (h) of this condition.

(e) All vapor collection and control systems shall be retested for vapor leakage and blockage, and successfully pass the test, at least every five (5) years or upon major system replacement or modification. A major system modification is considered to be replacing, repairing, or upgrading seventy-five percent (75%) or more of a vapor collection and control system of a facility.

326 IAC 8-4-9 (Petroleum Sources: Leaks From Transports and Vapor Collection Systems; Records)

The gasoline dispensing station at this source is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-4-6. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 8-4-9(a)(1), the gasoline dispensing station and associated vapor balance, collection, and control systems shall be subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-4-9.

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-4-9 (Leaks from transports and vapor collection systems; records), the Permittee shall comply with the following requirements for the gasoline dispensing station and associated vapor balance, collection, and control systems:

(a) No person shall allow a gasoline transport that is subject to this rule and that has a capacity of two thousand (2,000) gallons or more to be filled or emptied unless the gasoline transport completes the following:

(1) Annual leak detection testing before the end of the twelfth (12th) calendar month following the previous year's test, according to test procedures contained in 40 CFR 63.425(e), as follows:

(A) Conduct the pressure and vacuum tests for the transport's cargo tank using a time period of five (5) minutes. The initial pressure for the pressure test shall be four hundred sixty (460) millimeters H2O (eighteen (18) inches H2O) gauge. The initial vacuum for the vacuum test shall be one hundred fifty (150) millimeters H2O (six (6) inches H2O) gauge. The maximum allowable pressure or vacuum change is twenty-five (25) millimeters H2O (one (1) inch H2O) in five (5) minutes.

(B) Conduct the pressure test of the cargo tank's internal vapor valve as follows:

(i) After completing the test under clause (A) of this condition, use the procedures in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 27 to repressurize the tank to four hundred sixty (460) millimeters H2O (eighteen (18) inches H2O) gauge. Close the transport's internal vapor valve or valves, thereby isolating the vapor return line and manifold from the tank.

(ii) Relieve the pressure in the vapor return line to atmospheric pressure, then reseal the line. After five (5) minutes, record the gauge pressure in the vapor return line and manifold. The maximum allowable five (5) minute pressure increase is one hundred thirty (130) millimeters H2O (five (5) inches H2O).

(2) Repairs by the gasoline transport owner or operator, if the transport does not meet the criteria of subsection (a)(1) of this condition, and retesting to prove compliance with the criteria of subsection (a)(1) of this condition.

(b) The annual test data remain valid until the end of the twelfth (12th) calendar month following the test. The owner of the gasoline transport shall be responsible for compliance with subsection (a) of this condition, and shall provide the owner of the loading facility with the most recent valid modified 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 27 test results upon request. The owner of the loading facility shall take all reasonable steps, including reviewing the test date and tester's signature, to ensure that gasoline transports loading at its facility comply with subsection (a) of this condition.

(c) The Permittee shall:

(1) Design and operate the applicable system and the gasoline loading equipment in a manner that prevents:

(A) Gauge pressure from exceeding four thousand five hundred (4,500) pascals (eighteen (18) inches of H2O) and a vacuum from exceeding one thousand five hundred (1,500) pascals (six (6) inches of H2O) in the gasoline transport;

(B) A reading equal to or greater than twenty-one thousand (21,000) parts per million as propane, from all points on the perimeter of a potential leak source when measured by the method referenced in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 21, or an equivalent procedure approved by the commissioner during loading or unloading operations at gasoline dispensing facilities, bulk plants, and bulk terminals; and

(C) Avoidable visible liquid leaks during loading or unloading operations at gasoline dispensing facilities, bulk plants, and bulk terminals.

(2) Within fifteen (15) days, repair and retest a vapor balance, collection, or control system that exceeds the limits in subsection (c)(1) of this condition.

(d) The department may, at any time, monitor a gasoline transport, vapor balance, or vapor control system to confirm continuing compliance with subsection (a) of this condition.

(e) If the commissioner allows alternative test procedures, such method shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA as a SIP revision.

(f) During compliance tests conducted under 326 IAC 3-6 (stack testing), each vapor balance or control system shall be tested applying the standards described in subsection (c)(1)(B) of this condition. Testers shall use 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 21 to determine if there are any leaks from the hatches and the flanges of the gasoline transports. If any leak is detected, the transport cannot be used for the capacity of the compliance test of the bulk gas terminal. The threshold for leaks shall be ten thousand (10,000) parts per million methane.

Miscellaneous Insignificant Activities and Fugitive Activities

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

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(9), each of the welding operations is exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3, because the potential to consume welding wire is less than six hundred twenty-five (625) pounds per day.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(9), the torch cutting operation is exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3, because the maximum capacity of the torch cutting operation is less than three thousand four hundred (3,400) inches per hour of stock one (1) inch thickness or less is cut.

Compliance Determination, Monitoring and Testing Requirements

(a) The compliance determination requirements applicable to this source are as follows:

The dust collector for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from the woodworking operation at all times that the woodworking operation is in operation

(b) There are no compliance monitoring requirements for this source.

(c) The testing requirements applicable to this source are as follows:

The Permittee shall perform all testing of gasoline fuel transfer and dispensing operation vapor balance, collection, and control system(s) as required by 326 IAC 8-4-6(l), 326 IAC 8-4-9(h), 326 IAC 8-4-9(i) (see State Rule Applicability - Gasoline Dispensing Station section above).

Conclusion and Recommendation

Unless otherwise stated, information used in this review was derived from the application and additional information submitted by the applicant. An application for the purposes of this review was received on April 13, 2010.

The operation of this source shall be subject to the conditions of the attached proposed MSOP No. M165-29160-00003. The staff recommends to the Commissioner that this MSOP be approved.

IDEM Contact

(a) Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to Nathan Bell at the Indiana Department Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch, 100 North Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 IGCN 1003, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251 or by telephone at (317) 233-5670 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 35670.

(b) A copy of the findings is available on the Internet at: http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/

(c) For additional information about air permits and how the public and interested parties can participate, refer to the IDEM's Guide for Citizen Participation and Permit Guide on the Internet at: www.idem.in.gov

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Emission Summary

Company Name: Newport Chemical Depot (NECD)
Source Address: Indiana State Road 63, Newport, Indiana, 47966-0121
Operation Permit No.: M165-29160-00003
Permit Reviewer: Nathan C. Bell

	Unlimited Potential to Emit (PTE) (tons/year)									
Process Description	PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO	Total HAPs	Worst Single HAP	
Generators, Pumps, Air Compressors, and Other Engines	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.49	72.14	24.05	19.28	3.58	1.09	(toluene)
Temporary Equipment	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	negligible	negligible	
Natural Bas Boiler in Bldg 7700 (worst case)	0.16	0.26	0.26	5.58	1.57	0.06	0.92	0.02	0.02	(hexane)
Paint Booths	10.66	10.66	10.66	0	0	14.47	0	5.56	4.25	(xylenes)
Woodworking Operation*	0.51	0.51	0.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
Abrasive Blaster	19.24	13.47	13.47	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
Insignificant and Trivial Activities	1.51	0.90	0.90	0.02	3.40	14.28	0.74	2.63	0.80	(xylenes)
Total	**44.97**	**38.70**	**38.70**	**18.09**	**85.11**	**60.86**	**28.94**	**11.79**	**5.05**	**(xylenes)**

*Potential to Emit after integral controls

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Generators, Pumps, Air Compressors, and Other Engines

Company Name: Newport Chemical Depot (NECD)
Source Address: Indiana State Road 63, Newport, Indiana, 47966-0121
Operation Permit No.: M165-29160-00003
Permit Reviewer: Nathan C. Bell

		Pollutants (tons/yr)									
		PM	PM-10	PM-2.5	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO	Total HAPs	Worst Single HAP	
Emission Factors (lb/hp-hr)											
Industrial Diesel Fuel Generators (<= 600 hp)***		2.20E-03	2.20E-03	2.20E-03	2.05E-03	0.031	2.51E-03	6.68E-03	2.71E-05	8.26E-06	(formaldehyde)
Large Diesel Fuel Generators (> 600 hp)***	Sulfur Content (%) = 0.50	7.00E-04	4.01E-04	4.01E-04	4.05E-03	0.024	7.05E-04	5.50E-03	1.57E-03	7.76E-04	(benzene)
Gasoline Generators**		7.21E-04	7.21E-04	7.21E-04	5.91E-04	0.011	2.16E-02	6.96E-03	3.94E-03	1.24E-03	(toluene)
Natural Gas Generators (assuming 4-stroke lean burn engine)***		5.40E-07	6.99E-05	6.99E-05	4.12E-06	0.029	8.26E-04	2.22E-03	5.02E-04	3.70E-04	(formaldehyde)

**Gasoline Generator HAP emission factors calculated using percent by weight of TOC that is HAP (18.25% Total HAP by weight and 5.72% by weight Toluene) from US EPA's SPECIATE Database Version 4.0 (December 2006) for "Light-Duty Gasoline Vehicles - Exhaust".
***Emission factors in units of lb/MMBtu were converted to lb/hp-hr using a conversion break specific fuel consumption (BSFC) of 0.007 MMBtu/bh-hr.

Unlimited Potential to Emit in tons/yr (based on maximum hours of operation)

	Unit ID (capacity)	S/V ID	Total Capacity (kW-hr)	Total Capacity (hp-hr)	PM	PM-10	PM-2.5	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO	Total HAPs	Worst Single HAP		Maximum Operating Hours	Type of Unit
Gasoline Generators	1941 (20 hp)	Bld. 717A	14.914	20.0	0.063	0.063	0.063	0.052	0.964	1.891	0.610	0.345	0.108	(toluene)	8760	Non-Emergency
	1923 (20 hp)	Bld. 739A	14.914	20.0	0.063	0.063	0.063	0.052	0.964	1.891	0.610	0.345	0.108	(toluene)	8760	Non-Emergency
	1916 (12 hp)	Bld. 739A	8.9484	12.0	0.038	0.038	0.038	0.031	0.578	1.135	0.366	0.207	0.065	(toluene)	8760	Non-Emergency
	1915 (10 hp)	Bld. 725A	7.457	10.0	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.026	0.482	0.946	0.305	0.173	0.054	(toluene)	8760	Non-Emergency
	1914 (8 hp)	Bld. 739A	5.9656	8.0	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.021	0.385	0.757	0.244	0.138	0.043	(toluene)	8760	Non-Emergency
	1920 (7.5 hp)	Bld. 710	5.59275	7.5	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.019	0.361	0.709	0.229	0.129	0.041	(toluene)	8760	Non-Emergency
	1925 (3 hp)	Bld. 717A	2.24	3.0	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.008	0.145	0.284	0.091	0.052	0.016	(toluene)	8760	Non-Emergency
	1993 (55 hp)	Bld. 725A	41.01	55.0	0.174	0.174	0.174	0.142	2.650	5.201	1.677	0.949	0.298	(toluene)	8760	Non-Emergency
	1554 (5.5 hp)	-	4.10	5.5	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.014	0.265	0.520	0.168	0.095	0.030	(toluene)	8760	Non-Emergency
	1551 (20 hp)	-	14.91	20.0	0.063	0.063	0.063	0.052	0.964	1.891	0.610	0.345	0.108	(toluene)	8760	Non-Emergency
	1550 (10 hp)	-	7.46	10.0	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.026	0.482	0.946	0.305	0.173	0.054	(toluene)	8760	Non-Emergency
	1958 (7.5 kW)	33	7.50	10.1	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.026	0.485	0.951	0.307	0.174	0.054	(toluene)	8760	Non-Emergency
	1972 (7.5 kW)	59	7.50	10.1	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.026	0.485	0.951	0.307	0.174	0.054	(toluene)	8760	Non-Emergency
	NE-WEL-3 (11 hp)	84	8.20	11.0	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.028	0.530	1.040	0.335	0.190	0.060	(toluene)	8760	Non-Emergency
Natural Gas Generators	1951 (125 kW)	55	125.00	167.6	2.3E-05	2.9E-03	2.9E-03	1.7E-04	1.197	0.035	0.093	0.021	0.015	(formaldehyde)	500	Emergency
	1952 (125 kW)	56	125.00	167.6	2.3E-05	2.9E-03	2.9E-03	1.7E-04	1.197	0.035	0.093	0.021	0.015	(formaldehyde)	500	Emergency
Ind. Diesel Fuel Generators	1983 (65 hp)	Bld. 725A	48.47	65.0	0.626	0.626	0.626	0.584	8.826	0.716	1.902	7.7E-03	2.4E-03	(formaldehyde)	8760	Non-Emergency
	1978 (155 kW)	20	155.00	207.9	2.003	2.003	2.003	1.866	28.223	2.289	6.082	0.025	7.5E-03	(formaldehyde)	8760	Non-Emergency
	108 (12.7 kW)	108	12.70	17.0	0.164	0.164	0.164	0.153	2.312	0.188	0.498	2.0E-03	6.2E-04	(formaldehyde)	8760	Non-Emergency
	1975 (155 kW)	22	155.00	207.9	0.114	0.114	0.114	0.107	1.611	0.131	0.347	1.4E-03	4.3E-04	(formaldehyde)	500	Emergency
	1976 (250 kW)	23	250.00	335.3	0.184	0.184	0.184	0.172	2.598	0.211	0.560	2.3E-03	6.9E-04	(formaldehyde)	500	Emergency
	1979 (250 kW)	24	250.00	335.3	0.184	0.184	0.184	0.172	2.598	0.211	0.560	2.3E-03	6.9E-04	(formaldehyde)	500	Emergency
	1971 (255 kW)	25	255.00	342.0	0.188	0.188	0.188	0.175	2.650	0.215	0.571	2.3E-03	7.1E-04	(formaldehyde)	500	Emergency
	1953 (250 kW)	75	250.00	335.3	0.184	0.184	0.184	0.172	2.598	0.211	0.560	2.3E-03	6.9E-04	(formaldehyde)	500	Emergency
	1955 (125 kW)	96	125.00	167.6	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.086	1.299	0.105	0.280	1.1E-03	3.5E-04	(formaldehyde)	500	Emergency
	1954 (12 kW)	97	12.00	16.1	8.9E-03	8.9E-03	8.9E-03	8.2E-03	0.125	0.010	0.027	1.1E-04	3.3E-05	(formaldehyde)	500	Emergency
	1956 (12 kW)	98	12.00	16.1	8.9E-03	8.9E-03	8.9E-03	8.2E-03	0.125	0.010	0.027	1.1E-04	3.3E-05	(formaldehyde)	500	Emergency
	1928 (265 hp)	102	197.61	265.0	0.146	0.146	0.146	0.136	2.054	0.167	0.443	1.8E-03	5.5E-04	(formaldehyde)	500	Emergency
	NS-GN-11 (174 hp)	205	129.75	174.0	0.096	0.096	0.096	0.089	1.348	0.109	0.291	1.2E-03	3.6E-04	(formaldehyde)	500	Emergency
	NS-GN-7 (350 kW)	99	350.00	469.4	0.258	0.258	0.258	0.241	3.638	0.295	0.784	3.2E-03	9.7E-04	(formaldehyde)	500	Emergency
Unlimited Potential to Emit in tons/yr (based on maximum hours of operation)					4.90	4.90	4.90	4.49	72.14	24.05	19.28	3.58	1.09	(toluene)		
Temporary Equipment*					8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	negligible	negligible			

Methodology
Emission Factors were obtained from AP-42, 5th edition.
Potential to Emit (ton/yr) = [Equipment Capacity (hp-hr)] * [Emission Factor (lb/hp-hr)] * [Maximum Hours of Operation (hrs/yr)] * [ton/ 2000 lbs]
*The total potential to emit for all the equipment temporarily operated at this site is conservatively assumed to be 8 tons per year for PM, PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NOx, VOC, and CO, respectively.

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Natural Gas Combustion Only
Small Industrial Boiler (<100 MMBtu/hr)
Boiler in Bldg 7700

Company Name: **Newport Chemical Depot (NECD)**
Source Address: **Indiana State Road 63, Newport, Indiana, 47966-0121**
Operation Permit No.: **M165-29160-00003**
Permit Reviewer: **Nathan C. Bell**

Heat Input Capacity MMBtu/hr	Potential Throughput MMCF/yr
2.51	22.0

	Pollutant					
	PM*	PM10/PM2.5*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	1.9	7.6	0.6	100.0 **see below	5.5	84.0
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.021	0.084	0.007	1.099	0.060	0.923

*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. PM10 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM10 combined. PM2.5 emissions assumed equal to PM10.
**Emission Factors for NOx: Uncontrolled = 100, Low NOx Burner = 50, Low NOx Burners/Flue gas recirculation = 32

Methodology

All emission factors are based on normal firing.
MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu
MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas

Potential Throughput (MMCF) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 MMCF/1,000 MMBtu
Emission Factors are from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, 1.4-3, SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03 (SUPPLEMENT D 7/98)
Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)/2,000 lb/ton
Note: Check the applicable rules and test methods for PM and PM10 when using the above emission factors to confirm that the correct factor is used (i.e., condensable included/not included).

See next page for HAPs emissions calculations.

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Natural Gas Combustion Only
Small Industrial Boiler (<100 MMBtu/hr)
Boiler in Bldg 7700

Company Name: **Newport Chemical Depot (NECD)**
Source Address: **Indiana State Road 63, Newport, Indiana, 47966-0121**
Operation Permit No.: **M165-29160-00003**
Permit Reviewer: **Nathan C. Bell**

HAPs - Organics

	Benzene	Dichlorobenzene	Formaldehyde	Hexane	Toluene
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	2.1E-03	1.2E-03	7.5E-02	1.8E+00	3.4E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	2.309E-05	1.319E-05	8.245E-04	0.020	3.738E-05

HAPs - Metals

	Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Manganese	Nickel
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	5.0E-04	1.1E-03	1.4E-03	3.8E-04	2.1E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	5.497E-06	1.209E-05	1.539E-05	4.178E-06	2.309E-05

Methodology is the same as previous page.

Potential to Emit Total HAPs (tons/yr) **0.021**

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

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Commercial/Institutional/Residential Combustors (< 100 mmBtu/hr)
#2 Fuel Oil
Boiler in Bldg 7700

Company Name: **Newport Chemical Depot (NECD)**
Source Address: **Indiana State Road 63, Newport, Indiana, 47966-0121**
Operation Permit No.: **M165-29160-00003**
Permit Reviewer: **Nathan C. Bell**

Heat Input Capacity MMBtu/hr	Potential Throughput kgals/year	S = Weight % Sulfur
2.51	157.05	0.5

	Pollutant					
	PM*	PM10/PM2.5*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lb/kgal	2.0	3.3	71 *(142.0S)*	20.0	0.34	5.0
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.16	0.26	5.58	1.57	0.03	0.39

Methodology

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

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

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

*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. PM10 emission factor is filterable PM (2.0 lb/kgal) plus condensable PM (1.3 lb/kgal). PM2.5 emissions assumed equal to PM10.

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

See page 2 for HAPs emission calculations.

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Commercial/Institutional/Residential Combustors (< 100 mmBtu/hr)
#2 Fuel Oil
Boiler in Bldg 7700
HAP Emissions

Company Name: **Newport Chemical Depot (NECD)**
Source Address: **Indiana State Road 63, Newport, Indiana, 47966-0121**
Operation Permit No.: **M165-29160-00003**
Permit Reviewer: **Nathan C. Bell**

	HAPs - Metals				
	Arsenic	Beryllium	Cadmium	Chromium	Lead
Emission Factor in lb/mmBtu	4.0E-06	3.0E-06	3.0E-06	3.0E-06	9.0E-06
Potential Emission in tons/yr	4.40E-05	3.30E-05	3.30E-05	3.30E-05	9.89E-05

	HAPs - Metals (continued)			
	Mercury	Manganese	Nickel	Selenium
Emission Factor in lb/mmBtu	3.0E-06	6.0E-06	3.0E-06	1.5E-05
Potential Emission in tons/yr	3.30E-05	6.60E-05	3.30E-05	1.65E-04

Potential to Emit Total HAPs (tons/yr) **5.4E-04**

Methodology
No data was available in AP-42 for organic HAPs.
Potential Emissions (tons/year) = Throughput (mmBtu/hr)*Emission Factor (lb/mmBtu)*8,760 hrs/yr / 2,000 lb/ton

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Woodworking Operations

Company Name: **Newport Chemical Depot (NECD)**
Source Address: **Indiana State Road 63, Newport, Indiana, 47966-0121**
Operation Permit No.: **M165-29160-00003**
Permit Reviewer: **Nathan C. Bell**

Dust Collector Control Efficiency 60.00%

Pollutant	Inlet Grain Loading per Actual Cubic foot of Outlet Air (grains/acfm)	Flow Rate (acfm)	Emission Rate before Controls (lb/hr)	Emission Rate before Controls (tons/yr)	Potential to Emit after Controls* (lb/hr)	Potential to Emit after Controls* (tons/yr)
PM/PM10/PM2.5**	0.1	5400	4.629	20.27	0.12	0.51

Methodology
Emission Rate in lbs/hr (after controls) = (grains/acfm) (acfm) (60 min/hr) (lb/7000 grains)
Emission Rate in tons/yr = (lbs/hr) (8760 hr/yr) (ton/2000 lb)
Emission Rate in lbs/hr (before controls) = Emission Rate (after controls): (lbs/hr)/(1-control efficiency)
Emission Rate in tons/yr = (lbs/hr) (8760 hr/yr) (ton/2000 lb)

*Potential to Emit after integral controls. See TSD, Emission Calculations section, for the integral controls determination.
**PM10 and PM2.5 emissions assumed equal to PM emissions.

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
VOC and Particulate from Surface Coating Operations

Company Name: Newport Chemical Depot (NECD)
Source Address: Indiana State Road 63, Newport, Indiana, 47966-0121
Operation Permit No.: M165-29160-00003
Permit Reviewer: Nathan C. Bell

Material	Product Name	Density (Lb/Gal)	Weight % Volatile (H20 & Organics)	Weight % Water	Weight % Organics	Volume % Water	Volume % Non-Volatiles (solids)	Actual Material Usage for 1 Booth (gal/year)	Actual Hours of Operation for 1 Booth (hour/year)	Potential Material Usage for 2 Booths (gal/hour)	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating less water	Pounds VOC per gallon of coating	PTE of VOC (lbs/hour)	PTE of VOC (lbs/day)	PTE of VOC (tons/year)	PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 (tons/year)	lb VOC/gal solids	Transfer Efficiency
White wood primer	Primer Part A and Part B (1:1)	11.20	33.90%	0.00%	33.9%	0.00%	50.00%	100.000	416.0	0.4808	3.80	3.80	1.83	43.81	8.00	7.79	7.59	50%
Stencil white	Spray Stencil Ink, CH Free, All Colors	6.12	98.80%	0.00%	98.8%	0.00%	6.00%	1.725	416.0	0.0083	6.05	6.05	0.05	1.20	0.22	0.00	100.78	50%
Stencil black	Spray Stencil Ink, CH Free, All Colors	6.12	98.80%	0.00%	98.8%	0.00%	6.00%	3.319	416.0	0.0160	6.05	6.05	0.10	2.32	0.42	0.00	100.78	50%
Stencil black	Glyptal Alkyd	9.95	40.00%	0.00%	40.0%	0.00%	43.90%	0.081	416.0	0.0004	3.98	3.98	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.01	9.07	50%
Ensign blue-545	Touch 'N Tone Alkyd Resin Paint	9.00	58.90%	0.00%	58.9%	0.00%	9.00%	0.222	416.0	0.0011	5.30	5.30	0.01	0.14	0.02	0.01	58.90	50%
General purpose acrylic	Touch 'N Tone Alkyd Resin Paint	9.00	58.90%	0.00%	58.9%	0.00%	9.00%	1.111	416.0	0.0053	5.30	5.30	0.03	0.68	0.12	0.04	58.90	50%
Hialen light blue	Touch 'N Tone Alkyd Resin Paint	9.00	58.90%	0.00%	58.9%	0.00%	9.00%	0.889	416.0	0.0043	5.30	5.30	0.02	0.54	0.10	0.03	58.90	50%
Ruby red	Brilliant Red Spray Enamel	6.25	91.20%	0.00%	91.2%	0.00%	7.10%	4.320	416.0	0.0208	5.70	5.70	0.12	2.84	0.52	0.03	80.28	50%
School bus yellow	R-O-L Minit Dri Caution Yellow	6.08	61.00%	0.00%	61.0%	0.00%	7.60%	0.987	416.0	0.0047	3.71	3.71	0.02	0.42	0.08	0.02	48.80	50%
Enamel gloss gray	Derusto Rust Preventative Enamels	9.58	65.00%	0.00%	65.0%	0.00%	21.20%	3.862	416.0	0.0186	6.23	6.23	0.12	2.78	0.51	0.14	29.37	50%
General purpose enamel	Derusto Rust Preventative Enamels	9.58	65.00%	0.00%	65.0%	0.00%	21.20%	1.357	416.0	0.0065	6.23	6.23	0.04	0.98	0.18	0.05	29.37	50%
Magic green	Ivy Green Quick Dry Spray Enamel	6.33	80.60%	0.00%	80.6%	0.00%	14.20%	0.948	416.0	0.0046	5.10	5.10	0.02	0.56	0.10	0.01	35.93	50%
Gloss white	Tuff 'N Easy Enamel Spray (All Colors)	7.33	76.20%	22.00%	54.2%	22.00%	5.00%	2.456	416.0	0.0118	5.09	3.97	0.05	1.13	0.21	0.05	79.46	50%
Gloss black	Tuff 'N Easy Enamel Spray (All Colors)	7.33	76.20%	22.00%	54.2%	22.00%	5.80%	3.820	416.0	0.0184	5.09	3.97	0.07	1.75	0.32	0.07	68.50	50%
Traffic yellow	Derusto Inverted Marking Paint Traffic Yellow	8.25	56.90%	0.00%	56.9%	0.00%	31.50%	5.333	416.0	0.0256	4.69	4.69	0.12	2.89	0.53	0.20	14.90	50%
Traffic white	Inverted Marking Paint Traffic White	6.33	67.00%	0.00%	67.0%	0.00%	15.00%	1.106	416.0	0.0053	4.24	4.24	0.02	0.54	0.10	0.02	28.27	50%
Primer, surface red	Derusto Rust Preventative Enamel w/ Primer	9.16	44.40%	0.00%	44.4%	0.00%	38.50%	11.026	416.0	0.0530	4.07	4.07	0.22	5.17	0.94	0.59	10.56	50%
Machine safety blue	Rust-O-Lastic Finish Coating	10.10	29.70%	0.00%	29.7%	0.00%	41.00%	1.000	416.0	0.0048	3.00	3.00	0.01	0.35	0.06	0.07	7.32	50%
Oil fire protection red	Rust-O-Lastic Finish Coating	10.10	29.70%	0.00%	29.7%	0.00%	41.00%	0.250	416.0	0.0012	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.02	7.32	50%
Oil shale gray	Rust-O-Lastic Finish Coating	10.10	29.70%	0.00%	29.7%	0.00%	41.00%	2.750	416.0	0.0132	3.00	3.00	0.04	0.95	0.17	0.21	7.32	50%
Gray porch floor enamel	Dixie Gray Alkyd Floor Paint	8.75	39.80%	0.00%	39.8%	0.00%	46.70%	1.500	416.0	0.0072	3.48	3.48	0.03	0.60	0.11	0.08	7.46	50%
Safety yellow	Quick Dry Enamel Safety Yellow	8.89	36.70%	0.00%	36.7%	0.00%	49.90%	2.500	416.0	0.0120	3.26	3.26	0.04	0.94	0.17	0.15	6.54	50%
High visibility yellow	Quick Dry Enamel Safety Yellow	8.89	36.70%	0.00%	36.7%	0.00%	49.90%	0.750	416.0	0.0036	3.26	3.26	0.01	0.28	0.05	0.04	6.54	50%
Traffic yellow	PPG Traffic Paint Lead Free Yellow	11.31	25.70%	0.00%	25.7%	0.00%	43.00%	2.500	416.0	0.0120	2.91	2.91	0.03	0.84	0.15	0.22	6.76	50%
Traffic white	White Traffic and Zone Marking Paint	12.12	24.00%	0.00%	24.0%	0.00%	54.50%	2.750	416.0	0.0132	2.91	2.91	0.04	0.92	0.17	0.27	5.34	50%
Four seasons latex	FS/SS Acry HP White	11.11	45.50%	40.00%	5.5%	40.00%	36.90%	0.250	416.0	0.0012	1.02	0.61	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	1.66	50%
Alkyd gloss green	DuPont 258470 Green	8.07	53.30%	0.00%	53.3%	0.00%	28.90%	1.000	416.0	0.0048	4.30	4.30	0.02	0.50	0.09	0.04	14.88	50%
Aluminum heat res	Silver Brite Aluminum Paint, Hi-Heat Silicone Alkyd	9.04	57.40%	0.00%	57.4%	0.00%	26.20%	0.250	416.0	0.0012	5.19	5.19	0.01	0.15	0.03	0.01	19.81	50%
Cold galv zinc	Cold Galvaning Compound	12.52	15.60%	0.00%	15.6%	0.00%	84.00%	0.500	416.0	0.0024	1.95	1.95	0.00	0.11	0.02	0.06	2.33	50%
Oil gloss black	Gloss Black House and Trim	7.77	44.30%	0.00%	44.3%	0.00%	47.20%	4.000	416.0	0.0192	3.44	3.44	0.07	1.59	0.29	0.18	7.29	50%
Acrylic light gray	Light Gray Pitthane Comp	9.13	48.70%	0.00%	48.7%	0.00%	37.00%	1.000	416.0	0.0048	4.45	4.45	0.02	0.51	0.09	0.05	12.02	50%
Latex flat white	Rich Lux Wal-Shield Latex Flat	11.11	45.50%	40.00%	5.5%	40.00%	36.90%	1.750	416.0	0.0084	1.02	0.61	0.01	0.12	0.02	0.11	1.66	50%
Latex oyster white	Rich Lux Wal-Shield Latex Flat	11.30	45.50%	40.00%	5.5%	40.00%	34.00%	1.000	416.0	0.0048	1.04	0.62	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.06	1.83	50%
												Total Potential to Emit:	**3.16**	**75.82**	**13.84**	**10.66**		
Spray thinner (cleanup)	Spray Thinner	7.45	100.00%	0.00%	100.0%	0.00%	0.00%	1.000	416.0	0.0048	7.45	7.45	0.04	0.86	0.16	0.00	0.00	50%
Urethane thinner (cleanup)	Urethane Thinner	8.03	100.00%	0.00%	100.0%	0.00%	0.00%	1.000	416.0	0.0048	8.03	8.03	0.04	0.93	0.17	0.00	0.00	50%
Epoxy thinner (cleanup)	Epoxy Thinner	7.25	100.00%	0.00%	100.0%	0.00%	0.00%	1.000	416.0	0.0048	7.25	7.25	0.03	0.84	0.15	0.00	0.00	50%
Epoxy thinner (cleanup)	Epoxy Thinner	7.25	100.00%	0.00%	100.0%	0.00%	0.00%	1.000	416.0	0.0048	7.25	7.25	0.03	0.84	0.15	0.00	0.00	50%

Total Potential to Emit (coating + thinners): **3.30** | **79.28** | **14.47** | **10.66**

Particluate Control Efficiency: 66.00%
Total Potential to Emit Particulate (after control): **3.62**

METHODOLOGY

Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating less Water = [Density (lb/gal)] * [Weight % Organics] / [1-Volume % water]
Pounds of VOC per Gallon Coating = [Density (lb/gal)] * [Weight % Organics]
PTE of VOC (lbs/hour) = [Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal)] * [Potential Material Usage for 2 Booths (gal/hour)]
PTE of VOC (lbs/day) = [Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal)] * [Potential Material Usage for 2 Booths (gal/hour)] * [24 hr/day]
PTE of VOC (tons/year) = [Pounds of VOC per Gallon coating (lb/gal)] * [Potential Material Usage for 2 Booths (gal/hour)] * [8760 hr/yr] * [1 ton/2000 lbs]
PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 (tons/year) = [Density (lbs/gal)] * [Potential Material Usage for 2 Booths (gal/hour)] * [1- Weight % Volatiles] * [1-Transfer efficiency] * [8760 hrs/yr] * [1 ton/2000 lbs]
Pounds VOC per Gallon of Solids = [Density (lbs/gal)] *][Weight % organics] / [Volume % solids] * [Transfer Efficiency]
Total = Worst Coating + Sum of all solvents used
Total Potential to Emit Particulate (after control) = [PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 (tons/year) (before control)] * [1 - control efficiency]

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
HAPs from Surface Coating Operations

Company Name: Newport Chemical Depot (NECD)
Source Address: Indiana State Road 63, Newport, Indiana, 47966-0121
Operation Permit No.: M165-29160-00003
Permit Reviewer: Nathan C. Bell

Material	Product Name	Density (Lb/Gal)	Potential Material Usage for 2 Booths (gal/hour)	Maximum Usage (lbs/hr)	Weight % Toluene	Weight % Naphthalene	Weight % Xylene	Weight % Ethylbenzene	Weight % Methanol	Weight % Hexane	Weight % Cumene	Weight % Glycol Ethers	Weight % MIBK	PTE of Toluene (tons/yr)	PTE of Naphthalene (tons/yr)	PTE of Xylene (tons/yr)	PTE of Ethylbenzene (tons/yr)	PTE of Methanol (tons/yr)	PTE of Hexane (tons/yr)	PTE of Cumene (tons/yr)	PTE of Glycol Ethers (tons/yr)	PTE of MIBK (tons/yr)
White wood primer	Primer Part A and Part B (1:1)	11.20	0.4808	5.385	0.68%	0%	15.00%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1.6E-01	0	3.5E+00	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stencil white	Spray Stencil Ink, CH Free, All Colors	6.12	0.0083	0.051	30.00%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6.7E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stencil black	Spray Stencil Ink, CH Free, All Colors	6.12	0.0160	0.098	30.00%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1.3E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stencil black	Glyptal Alkyd	9.95	0.0004	0.004	3.00%	0%	37.40%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5.1E-04	0	6.4E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ensign blue-545	Touch 'N Tone Alkyd Resin Paint	9.00	0.0011	0.010	20.15%	0%	0.46%	0%	0%	0%	0.25%	0%	0%	8.5E-03	0	1.9E-04	0	0	0	1.1E-04	0	0
General purpose acrylic	Touch 'N Tone Alkyd Resin Paint	9.00	0.0053	0.048	20.15%	0%	0.46%	0%	0%	0%	0.25%	0%	0%	4.2E-02	0	9.6E-04	0	0	0	5.3E-04	0	0
Hialen light blue	Touch 'N Tone Alkyd Resin Paint	9.00	0.0043	0.038	20.15%	0%	0.46%	0%	0%	0%	0.25%	0%	0%	3.4E-02	0	7.7E-04	0	0	0	4.2E-04	0	0
Ruby red	Brilliant Red Spray Enamel	6.25	0.0208	0.130	0%	0%	35.00%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	2.0E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0
School bus yellow	R-O-L Minit Dri Caution Yellow	6.08	0.0047	0.029	22.20%	0.10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2.8E-02	1.3E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enamel gloss gray	Derusto Rust Preventative Enamels	9.58	0.0186	0.178	25.00%	0%	1.63%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	1.3E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0
General purpose enamel	Derusto Rust Preventative Enamels	9.58	0.0065	0.063	25.00%	0%	1.63%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	4.4E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magic green	Ivy Green Quick Dry Spray Enamel	6.33	0.0046	0.029	0%	0%	25.00%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	3.2E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gloss white	Tuff 'N Easy Enamel Spray (All Colors)	7.33	0.0118	0.087	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gloss black	Tuff 'N Easy Enamel Spray (All Colors)	7.33	0.0184	0.135	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic yellow	Derusto Inverted Marking Paint Traffic Yellow	8.25	0.0256	0.212	20.00%	0.00%	20.00%	5.00%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1.9E-01	0	1.9E-01	4.6E-02	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic white	Inverted Marking Paint Traffic White	6.33	0.0053	0.034	10.00%	0%	10.00%	5.00%	5.00%	10.00%	0%	0%	0%	1.5E-02	0	1.5E-02	7.4E-03	7.4E-03	1.5E-02	0	0	0
Primer, surface red	Derusto Rust Preventative Enamel w/ Primer	9.16	0.0530	0.486	0%	0%	2.44%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	5.2E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine safety blue	Rust-O-Lastic Finish Coating	10.10	0.0048	0.049	0%	0%	0.06%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	1.3E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil fire protection red	Rust-O-Lastic Finish Coating	10.10	0.0012	0.012	0%	0%	0.06%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	3.2E-05	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil shale gray	Rust-O-Lastic Finish Coating	10.10	0.0132	0.134	0%	0%	0.06%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	3.5E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gray porch floor enamel	Dixie Gray Alkyd Floor Paint	8.75	0.0072	0.063	0%	0%	5.40%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	1.5E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0
Safety yellow	Quick Dry Enamel Safety Yellow	8.89	0.0120	0.107	0.20%	0%	0.40%	0.20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9.4E-04	0	1.9E-03	9.4E-04	0	0	0	0	0
High visibility yellow	Quick Dry Enamel Safety Yellow	8.89	0.0036	0.032	0.20%	0%	0.40%	0.20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2.8E-04	0	5.6E-04	2.8E-04	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic yellow	PPG Traffic Paint Lead Free Yellow	11.31	0.0120	0.136	6.05%	0%	1.05%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3.6E-02	0	6.3E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic white	White Traffic and Zone Marking Paint	12.12	0.0132	0.160	5.75%	0%	0.75%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4.0E-02	0	5.3E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0
Four seasons latex	FS/SS Acry HP White	11.11	0.0012	0.013	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alkyd gloss green	DuPont 258470 Green	8.07	0.0048	0.039	7.00%	0%	2.00%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1.2E-02	0	3.4E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aluminum heat res	Silver Brite Aluminum Paint, Hi-Heat Silicone Alkyd	9.04	0.0012	0.011	0.30%	0%	16.35%	5.30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1.4E-04	0	7.8E-03	2.5E-03	0	0	0	0	0
Cold galv zinc	Cold Galvaning Compound	12.52	0.0024	0.030	0%	0%	0.40%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	5.3E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil gloss black	Gloss Black House and Trim	7.77	0.0192	0.149	0.20%	0%	2.45%	0.20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1.3E-03	0	1.6E-02	1.3E-03	0	0	0	0	0
Acrylic light gray	Light Gray Pitthane Comp	9.13	0.0048	0.044	5.15%	0%	6.15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5.00%	9.9E-03	0	1.2E-02	0	0	0	0	0	9.6E-03
Latex flat white	Rich Lux Wal-Shield Latex Flat	11.11	0.0084	0.093	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latex oyster white	Rich Lux Wal-Shield Latex Flat	11.30	0.0048	0.054	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spray thinner (cleanup)	Spray Thinner	7.45	0.0048	0.036	20.00%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3.1E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urethane thinner (cleanup)	Urethane Thinner	8.03	0.0048	0.039	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Epoxy thinner (cleanup)	Epoxy Thinner	7.25	0.0048	0.035	20.00%	0%	45.00%	0%	0%	0%	0%	30.00%	0%	3.1E-02	0	6.9E-02	0	0	0	0	4.6E-02	0
Epoxy thinner (cleanup)	Epoxy Thinner	7.25	0.0048	0.035	20.00%	0%	45.00%	0%	0%	0%	0%	30.00%	0%	3.1E-02	0	6.9E-02	0	0	0	0	4.6E-02	0
													PTE of Single HAPs (tons/yr)	**1.12**	**1.3E-04**	**4.25**	**5.9E-02**	**7.4E-03**	**1.5E-02**	**1.1E-03**	**9.2E-02**	**9.6E-03**
													PTE of Total HAPs (tons/yr)	**5.56**								

ACRONYMS
MIBK = Methyl isobutyl ketone (Hexone)

METHODOLOGY
HAPS emission rate (tons/yr) = [Maximum Usage (lb/hr)] * [Weight % HAP] * [8760 hours/yr] * [1 ton/2000 lbs

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Abrasive Blasting - Confined

Company Name: Newport Chemical Depot (NECD)
Source Address: Indiana State Road 63, Newport, Indiana, 47966-0121
Operation Permit No.: M165-29160-00003
Permit Reviewer: Nathan C. Bell

Table 1 - Emission Factors for Abrasives

	Emission Factor (EF)	
Abrasive	lb PM / lb abrasive	lb PM10 / lb PM
Sand	0.041	0.70
Grit	0.010	0.70
Steel Shot	0.004	0.86
Other	0.010	

Table 2 - Density of Abrasives (lb/ft3)

Abrasive	Density (lb/ft3)
Al oxides	160
Sand	99
Steel	487

Table 3 - Sand Flow Rate (FR1) Through Nozzle (lb/hr)

Flow rate (FR1) of sand through a blasting nozzle as a function of nozzle pressure and internal diameter (ID1)

		Nozzle Pressure (psig)							
Nozzle Type (diameter)	Internal diameter, in	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
No. 2 (1/8 inch)	0.125	28	35	42	49	55	63	70	77
No. 3 (3/16 inch)	0.1875	65	80	94	107	122	135	149	165
No. 4 (1/4 inch)	0.25	109	138	168	195	221	255	280	309
No. 5 (5/16 inch)	0.3125	205	247	292	354	377	420	462	507
No. 6 (3/8 inch)	0.375	285	355	417	477	540	600	657	720
No. 7 (7/16 inch)	0.4375	385	472	560	645	755	820	905	940
No. 8 (1/2 inch)	0.5	503	615	725	835	945	1050	1160	1265
No. 10 (5/8 inch)	0.625	820	990	1170	1336	1510	1680	1850	2030
No. 12 (3/4 inch)	0.75	1140	1420	1670	1915	2160	2400	2630	2880
No. 16 (1 inch)	1	2030	2460	2900	3340	3780	4200	4640	5060

CALCULATIONS

Adjusting Flow Rates for Different Abrasives and Nozzle Diameters
Flow Rate (FR) = Abrasive flow rate (lb/hr) of abrasive at nozzle pressure and internal nozzle diameter (ID)

D1 = Density of sand from Table 2 =	99	lb/ft3
ID1 = Internal diameter of nozzle for sand blasting from Table 3 =	0.1875	inch
FR1 = Sand flow rate at nozzle pressure and internal diameter (ID1) from Table 3 =	107.14	lb/hr
D = Density of actual abrasive =	99	lb/ft3
ID = internal diameter of actual nozzle =	0.1875	inch
FR = Flow rate of actual abrasive (lb/hr) =	107.14	lb/hr (per nozzle)

Potential to Emit Before Control

FR = Flow rate of actual abrasive (lb/hr) =	107.14		lb/hr (per nozzle)
w = fraction of time of wet blasting =	0		%
N = number of nozzles =	1		
EF = PM emission factor for actual abrasive from Table 1 =	0.041		lb PM/ lb abrasive
PM10 emission factor ratio for actual abrasive from Table 1 =	0.70		lb PM10 / lb PM
	PM	**PM10/PM2.5***	
Potential to Emit (before control) =	**4.393**	**3.075**	**lb/hr**
=	**105.43**	**73.80**	**lb/day**
=	**19.24**	**13.47**	**ton/yr**

METHODOLOGY

Emission Factors from STAPPA/ALAPCO "Air Quality Permits", Vol. I, Section 3 "Abrasive Blasting" (1991 edition)
Flow rate of actual abrasive (FR) (lb/hr) = FR1 x (ID/ID1)^2 x (D/D1)
Potential to Emit (before control) = EF x FR x (1 - w/200) x N (where w should be entered in as a whole number (if w is 50%, enter 50))
Potential to Emit (after control) = [Potential to Emit (before control)] * [1 - control efficiency]
Potential to Emit (tons/year) = [Potential to Emit (lbs/hour)] x [8760 hours/year] x [ton/2000 lbs]
*PM2.5 emissions assumed equal to PM10.

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Insignificant and Trivial Activities

Company Name: **Newport Chemical Depot (NECD)**
Source Address: **Indiana State Road 63, Newport, Indiana, 47966-0121**
Operation Permit No.: **M165-29160-00003**
Permit Reviewer: **Nathan C. Bell**

	Potential to Emit (tons/year)*									
Process Description	PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO	Total HAPs	Worst Single HAP	
Diesel and No. 2 fuel oil storage tanks	0	0	0	0	0	9.0E-03	0	1.2E-04	4.5E-05	(xylenes)
Gasoline dispensing station and storage tank	0	0	0	0	0	8.91	0	2.32	0.80	(xylenes)
Degreasing operations	0	0	0	0	0	2.32	0	0.31	0.28	(naphthalene)
Other insignificant and trivial activities	1.51	0.90	0.90	0.02	3.40	3.04	0.74	negligible	negligible	--
Total	**1.51**	**0.90**	**0.90**	**0.02**	**3.40**	**14.28**	**0.74**	**2.63**	**0.80**	**(xylenes)**

*As specified in FESOP No. 165-5470-00003, emissions for insignificant and trivial activities were provided by the source and determined by IDEM to be accurate.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

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

TO: Cathy Collins
Newport Chemical Depot
3000 S SR 63
Newport, IN 47966

DATE: June 16, 2010

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

SUBJECT: Final Decision
MSOP
165-29160-00003

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:
William Hibner, Responsible Official
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

Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	DPABST 6/16/2010 Newport Chemical Depot 165-29160-00003 (Final)			AFFIX STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
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2		William Hibner Commander Newport Chemical Depot 3000 S SR 63 Newport IN 47966 *(RO CAATS)*									
3		Cayuga Town Council PO Box 33 Cayuga IN 47928 *(Local Official)*									
4		Vermillion County Health Department 257 Walnut Street Clinton IN 47842-2342 *(Health Department)*									
5		Emergency Manager 301 4th Street Covington IN 47932 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Dana Township Board PO Box 371, Dana Town Rd. Dana IN 47847 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Ms. Lynda T. Profitt 606 - B Residenz Parkway Kettering OH 45429 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Montezuma Town Council President 1605 N. Jefferson Montezuma IN 47862 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Newport Town Council P.O. Box 65 Newport IN 47966 *(Local Official)*									
10		Commissioner, Parke County RR #4, Box 30 Rockville IN 47872 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Vermillion County Commissioners P.O. Box 190 Newport IN 47966 *(Local Official)*									
12		J.P. Roehm PO Box 303 Clinton IN 47842 *(Affected Party)*									
13											
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