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: September 1, 2010

RE: Bunge North America (East), LLC / 001-29371-00005

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

Notice of Decision: Approval – Effective Immediately

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Enclosures
FNTV-PMOD.doc 3/27/08

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Ms. Christine Thomas
Bunge North America (East), LLC
1200 N 2nd Street
Decatur, IN 46733

September 1, 2010

Re: 001-29371-00005
Significant Permit Modification to
Part 70 No.: T 001-23640-00005

Dear Ms. Thomas:

Bunge North America (East), LLC was issued a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal T 001-23640-00005 on April 8, 2008 for a stationary grain handling, soybean meal production, and soybean oil extraction plant. A letter requesting changes to this permit was received on June 10, 2010. Pursuant to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7-12 a significant permit modification to this permit is hereby approved as described in the attached Technical Support Document.

The modification consists of the addition of a new hammermill and pneumatic conveying system and the removal of an existing hammermill.

All other conditions of the permit shall remain unchanged and in effect. Please find attached the entire Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal as modified.

This decision is subject to the Indiana Administrative Orders and Procedures Act - IC 4-21.5-3-5. If you have any questions on this matter, please contact Kristen Layton, OAQ, 100 North Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 IGCN 1003, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251, or call at (800) 451-6027, and ask for Kristen Layton or extension 3-3031, or dial (317) 233-3031.

Sincerely,

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

Attachments
KRL
cc: File – Adams County
U.S. EPA, Region V
Adams County Health Department
Air Compliance and Enforcement Branch

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
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(317) 232-8603
Toll Free (800) 451-6027
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Part 70 Operating Permit
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

Bunge North America (East), LLC
1200 N. 2nd Street
Decatur, Indiana 46733

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

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

This permit is issued in accordance with 326 IAC 2 and 40 CFR Part 70 Appendix A and contains the conditions and provisions specified in 326 IAC 2-7 as required by 42 U.S.C. 7401, et. seq. (Clean Air Act as amended by the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments), 40 CFR Part 70.6, IC 13-15 and IC 13-17. This permit also addresses certain new source review requirements for existing equipment and is intended to fulfill the new source review procedures pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2 and 326 IAC 2-7-10.5, applicable to those conditions.

Operation Permit No.: T001-23640-00005	
Issued by/Original Signed by: Alfred Dumaual, Ph.D., Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: April 8, 2008 Expiration Date: April 8, 2013

Administrative Amendment No. 001-26472-00005, issued May 7, 2008
Administrative Amendment No. 001-27445-00005, issued February 27, 2009
Administrative Amendment No. 001-27635-00005, issued April 28, 2009
Significant Permit Modification No. 001-27816-00005, issued November 24, 2009
Significant Permit Modification No. 001-29164-00005, issuance Pending

Significant Permit Modification No.: 001-29371-00005	
Issued by: Donald F. Robin Donald F. Robin, P.E., Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: September 1, 2010 Expiration Date: April 8, 2013

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Part 70 Quarterly Reports
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Attachment C - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production

SECTION A SOURCE SUMMARY

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

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

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary stationary grain handling, soybean meal production, and soybean oil extraction plant.

Source Address:	1200 N. 2nd Street, Decatur, Indiana 46733
General Source Phone Number:	(260)724-2101
SIC Code:	2075
County Location:	Adams
Source Location Status:	Attainment for all criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 Operating Permit Program Major Source, under PSD Rules Major Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Not 1 of 28 Source Categories

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

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

(a) Truck Dump #2, identified as 1EL1, constructed in 1980, using a baghouse for particulate matter (PM) control, and exhausting to stack 1EL. This is an affected facility under the New Source Performance Standard for Grain Elevators 40 CFR 60.300, Subpart DD.

(b) The following grain elevator East Workhouse components, together identified as 2EL1, using a baghouse and oil suppressant for PM control, and exhausting to stack 2EL, consisting of:

(1) One (1) dryer megatex enclosed conveyor, constructed in 1979;

(2) One (1) dryer rotex, constructed prior to 1977;

(3) One (1) #1 scalperator, constructed prior to 1977;

(4) One (1) #2 scalperator, constructed prior to 1977;

(5) One (1) #3 scalperator, constructed prior to 1977;

(6) One (1) ext. screening bin, constructed prior to 1977;

(7) One (1) screening bin, constructed prior to 1977;

(8) One (1) solvent screening leg, constructed prior to 1977;

(9) One (1) #1 leg, constructed prior to 1977;

(10) One (1) #2 leg, constructed prior to 1977;

(11) One (1) #3 leg, constructed prior to 1977;

(12) One (1) west to east Hi-Roller, constructed prior to 1977;

(13) One (1) west to east belt loader, constructed prior to 1977;

(14) One (1) dry bean leg, constructed prior to 1977;

(15) One (1) #1 dryer Hi-Roller, constructed prior to 1977;

(16) One (1) weaver's belt, constructed prior to 1977; and

(17) One (1) 102 belt, constructed prior to 1977.

(c) One (1) hammermill, permitted in 2010 for construction, identified as 2EL2, with a maximum capacity of 5.60 tons per hour, using a baghouse as control (Unit ID 2EL2), and exhausting to stack 2EL2.

(d) One (1) pneumatic conveying system, permitted in 2010 for construction, identified as 2EL3, with a maximum capacity of 5.60 tons per hour, using a baghouse for control (Unit ID 22EX2) as control, and exhausting to stack 22EX2.

(e) The following grain elevator components, together identified as 5EL1, using a baghouse and oil suppressant for PM control, and exhausting to stack 5EL, consisting of:

(1) One (1) north tripper buggy, constructed prior to 1977;

(2) One (1) north galley belt loader, constructed prior to 1977;

(3) One (1) east west belt, constructed prior to 1977; and

(4) One (1) bin 102, constructed prior to 1977.

(f) One (1) north west receiving house enclosed conveyor identified as 8EL1, constructed prior to 1977, using oil suppressant for PM control, with no aspiration.

(g) The following grain elevator components together identified as 10EL1, using a baghouse and oil suppressant for PM control, and exhausting to stack 10EL, consisting of:

(1) One (1) rail loadout, constructed in 1984. This is an affected facility under the New Source Performance Standard for Grain Elevators 40 CFR 60.300, Subpart DD;

(2) One (1) rail receiving, constructed in 1960;

(3) One (1) north leg, constructed prior to 1960; and

(4) One (1) south leg, constructed prior to 1960.

(h) The following grain elevator components together identified as 14EL1, using a baghouse and oil suppressant for PM control, and exhausting to stack 14EL, consisting of:

(1) One (1) jumbo silo east galley belt, constructed prior to 1977;

(2) One (1) jumbo silo west galley belt, constructed prior to 1977;

(3) One (1) jumbo silo crossover galley belt, constructed prior to 1977;

(i) One (1) natural gas fired grain dryer #2, identified as 19EL1, constructed in 1995, using self-cleaning screens for PM control, and exhausting to vent 19EL. This is an affected facility under the New Source Performance Standard for Grain Elevators 40 CFR 60.300, Subpart DD.

(j) One (1) truck dump #7, identified as 20EL1, constructed in 1997, consisting of one (1) weigh scale truck unloading pit, and two (2) enclosed bucket elevator legs, using two (2) baghouses in parallel for PM control, and exhausting to stack 20EL. This is an affected facility under the New Source Performance Standard for Grain Elevators 40 CFR 60.300, Subpart DD.

(k) Silo bin vents, identified as 3EL1, constructed prior to 1977, using soybean oil as a dust suppressant, and exhausting to vent 3EL.

(l) Silo direct loadout, identified as 4EL1, constructed prior to 1977, using soybean oil as a dust suppressant.

(m) One (1) south tripper buggy, one (1) south galley belt loader, and one (1) north south belt, identified as 6EL1, all constructed prior to 1977, using a baghouse and oil suppressant for PM control, and exhausting to stack 6EL.

(n) One (1) south west receiving house enclosed conveyor, identified as 7EL1, constructed prior to 1977, using oil suppressant for PM control with no aspiration.

(o) One (1) truck dump #3, identified as 9EL1, constructed in 1976, using a baghouse for PM control, and exhausting to stack 9EL.

(p) One (1) truck dump #5, identified as 12EL1, constructed prior to 1977, using a baghouse for PM control, and exhausting to stack 12EL.

(q) One (1) jumbo silo east tunnel belt, one (1) jumbo silo west tunnel belt, and one (1) jumbo silo crossover tunnel belt, identified as 13EL1, all constructed prior to 1977, using a baghouse and oil suppressant for PM control, and exhausting to stack 13EL.

(r) One (1) truck dump #6, identified as 15EL1, constructed prior to 1977, using a baghouse for PM control, and exhausting to stack 15EL.

(s) One (1) natural gas fired grain dryer #1, identified as 16EL1, constructed in 1986, using self-cleaning screens for PM control, and exhausting to stack 16EL. This is an affected facility under the New Source Performance Standard for Grain Elevators 40 CFR 60.300, Subpart DD.

(t) Two (2) natural gas fired grain dryers, #4 and #5, identified as 17EL1, constructed in the 1960's, using self-cleaning screens for PM control, and exhausting to vent 17EL.

(u) One (1) Lec. Dept. filter aid unit, identified as 204RO1, constructed in 1980, using a baghouse for PM control, and exhausting to stack 204RO.

(v) Daily use bins, identified as 102EO1, constructed in 1976, using a baghouse for PM control, and exhausting to stack 102EO.

(w) Filter aid silos, identified as 103EO1, constructed in 1976, using a baghouse for PM control, and exhausting to stack 103EO.

(x) One (1) natural gas fired hydrogen generator furnace, identified as 107EO1, constructed in 1992, with a maximum heat input capacity of 25.2 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack 107EO.

(y) Salt conveying, identified as 4SP1, constructed in 1981, using a baghouse for PM control, and exhausting to stack 4SP.

(z) Six (6) flaking rolls, #1, #2, #3, #4, #5, and #6, constructed in 1996, and B flake n/s drag, constructed in 1991, all identified together as 1EX1, using fabric filters for PM control, and exhausting to stack 1EX.

(aa) One (1) flaking roll #14 and flaking roll discharge #14, identified as 1EX2, constructed in 1991, using fabric filters for PM control, and exhausting to stack 1EX.

(bb) The following soybean processing equipment, together identified as 3EX1, sharing a cyclone with 3EX2 for PM control, and exhausting to stack 3EX, consisting of:

(1) Four (4) flaking rolls, #9, #10, #11, and #12, constructed in 1978;

(2) One (1) flaking roll #13, constructed in 1985;

(3) One (1) ‘A’ flake n/s drag, constructed in 1993; and

(4) One (1) ‘A’ flake e/w drag, constructed in 1993.

(cc) One (1) north run around drag, identified as 3EX2, constructed in 1984, sharing a cyclone with 3EX1, and exhausting to stack 3EX.

(dd) The following soybean processing equipment, together identified as 4EX1, sharing a baghouse with 4EX2 and 4EX3 for PM control, and exhausting to stack 4EX, consisting of:

(1) One (1) whole bean scale, constructed in 1989;

(2) One (1) ‘A’ whole bean leg, constructed in 1997;

(3) One (1) ‘A’ surge bin, constructed prior to 1979;

(4) One (1) whole bean drag, constructed in 1981; and

(5) One (1) ‘B’ surge bin, constructed prior to 1979.

(ee) A run around rework screw, identified as 4EX2, constructed in 1991, sharing a baghouse with 4EX1 and 4EX3 for PM control, and exhausting to stack 4EX.

(ff) The following soybean processing equipment, together identified as 4EX3, sharing a baghouse with 4EX1 and 4EX2 for PM control, and exhausting to stack 4EX, consisting of:

(1) One (1) hull refining screw conveyor, constructed in 1991;

(2) One (1) hull refining process, constructed in 1991; and

(3) One (1) hull grinding process, constructed in 1987.

(gg) Dehulling equipment, identified as 5EX1, constructed in 1997, sharing a baghouse with 5EX2 and 5EX3 for PM control, and exhausting to stack 5EX.

(hh) Hot dehulling equipment, identified as 5EX2, constructed in 1991, sharing a baghouse with 5EX1 and 5EX3 for PM control, and exhausting to stack 5EX.

(ii) Screening aspiration, identified as 5EX3, constructed in 1988, sharing a baghouse with 5EX1 and 5EX2 for PM control, and exhausting to stack 5EX.

(jj) Truck meal loadout and rail meal loadout, identified as 6EX1, constructed in 1982, replaced in 1999, with truck meal loadout using a baghouse for PM control, and exhausting to stack 6EX, and rail meal loadout using a choke loader for intrinsic PM control of fugitive emissions.

(kk) One (1) soybean meal sizing and grinding operation, collectively identified as 7EX, approved in 2010 for construction, using a baghouse for PM control, and exhausting to stack 7EX, consisting of:

(1) One (1) meal screener, identified as 7EX1, with a maximum capacity of 176 tons per hour;

(2) Four (4) meal grinders, identified as 7EX2 through 7EX5, each with a maximum capacity of 45 tons per hour; and

(3) Associated conveyors.

(ll) One (1) leg No. 2, one (1) mixing conveyor, and one (1) bin drag, together identified as 9EX1, all constructed in 1983, using a baghouse for PM control, and exhausting to stack 9EX.

(mm) The following soybean processing equipment, together identified as 10EX1, using a baghouse for PM control, and exhausting to stack 10EX, consisting of:

(1) One (1) leg No. 3, constructed in the 1950's;

(2) One (1) tunnel drag, constructed in 1983; and

(3) One (1) meal loadout drag, constructed in 1982.

(nn) One (1) kaolin bin, identified as 11EX1, constructed in the 1950's, using a baghouse for PM control, and exhausting to stack 11EX.

(oo) One (1) meal loadout bin, identified as 12EX1, constructed in 1982, using a baghouse for PM control, and exhausting to stack 12EX.

(pp) One (1) belt to storage bowls, one (1) large storage bowl, and one (1) small storage bowl, identified as 16EX1, 16EX2, and 16EX3, respectively, all constructed in 1982, with no PM control, and exhausting to stack 16EX.

(qq) Whole bean bins, identified as 18EX1, constructed in the 1940's, with no PM control, and exhausting to stack 18EX.

(rr) Meal storage silos with bin vents, identified as 23EX1, constructed in the 1950's, and one (1) bin vent filter, exhausting to stack 23EX.

(ss) One (1) natural gas fired steam generator, identified as 110EO1, constructed in 2002, with a maximum heat input capacity of 14 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack 110EO. This is an affected facility under the New Source Performance Standards for Small Industrial - Commercial - Institutional Steam Generating Units 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc.

(tt) One (1) natural gas fired steam generator #3, identified as 108EO1, constructed in 1994, with a maximum heat input capacity of 14 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack 108EO. This is an affected facility under the New Source Performance Standards for Small Industrial - Commercial - Institutional Steam Generating Units 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc.

(uu) One (1) B & W coal fired boiler, identified as 1SP1, constructed in 1950, using multiple cyclones and a baghouse for control of particulate and HAPs, and exhausting to stack 1SP.

(vv) One (1) Keeler coal fired boiler, identified as 2SP1, constructed in 1963, using multiple cyclones and a baghouse for control of particulate and HAPs, and exhausting to stack 1SP.

(ww) One (1) Murray natural gas fired, vegetable oil-fired, used oil-fired, and hazardous chemical fired boiler, identified as 3SP1, constructed in 1968, and exhausting to stack 1SP.

(xx) One (1) hexane extraction system, identified collectively as 24EX, modified prior to 1980, with hexane emissions from the vent system controlled by a mineral oil absorber, and exhausting to stack 24EXA. For reporting purposes, all hexane emissions are collectively accounted for in the total hexane losses named 24EX.

(1) One (1) ‘A’ unit, identified as 24EX1, consisting of 'A' pre-DT, constructed in 1996, ‘A’ DT, constructed in 1980, and the 'A' Meal Dryer, constructed in 1980. 'A' pre-DT is on top of and feeds the ‘A’ DT, which is on top of and feeds the ‘A’ Meal Dryer. The ‘A’ pre-DT and the 'A' DT exhaust to the hexane solvent reclaim system. The ‘A’ Meal Dryer uses a cyclone for PM control, and exhausts to stack 24EX1. Hexane emissions are reported in 24EX.

(2) One (1) ‘B’ unit, identified as 24EX2, consisting of 'B' pre-DT, constructed in 1996, 'B' DT, constructed in 1980, and the 'B' Meal Dryer, constructed in 1980. 'B' pre-DT is on top of and feeds the ‘B’ DT which is on top of and feeds the ‘B’ Meal Dryer. The 'B' pre-DT and the ‘B’ DT exhaust to the hexane solvent reclaim system. The ‘B’ Meal Dryer uses a cyclone for PM control, and exhausts to stack 24EX2. Hexane emissions are reported in 24EX.

(3) One meal cooler, identified as 24EX3, constructed in 1996, using two (2) cyclones for PM control, exhausting to stacks 24EX3A and 24EX3B, respectively, with hexane emissions reported in 24EX.

(4) Two (2) hexane storage tanks, identified as 24EX4A and 24EX4B, constructed in 1995 and 2005, respectively, with emissions vented to the mineral oil absorber inlet, with hexane emissions reported in 24EX.

(5) One (1) wastewater system, identified as 24EX5, constructed prior to 1980, containing traces of hexane, exhausting to the extraction hot water separation pit, with hexane emissions reported in 24EX.

(6) One (1) refined oil hot well, identified as 24EX6, constructed in 1975, with hexane emissions reported in 24EX.

(7) One (1) sampling /hexane unloading port, identified as 24EX7, with hexane emissions reported in 24EX.

(8) Oil tanks containing non-deodorized oil, identified as 24EX8, venting to the atmosphere, with hexane emissions reported at 24EX.

The hexane extraction system (24EX, consisting of 24EX1 through 24EX8) are affected facilities under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production 40 CFR 63, Subpart GGGG.

(yy) The following soybean processing equipment, identified as 17EX2, modified in 1987, using a cyclone for PM control, and exhausting to stack 17EX, consisting of:

(1) One (1) flaking roll #8, constructed in 1981; and

(2) One (1) 'B' flake e/w drag, constructed in 1980.

(zz) Two (2) conditioners identified as 31EX1 and 31EX2 constructed in 2002, and exhausting internally.

(aaa) One (1) enclosed pneumatic ash conveying and loading operation, constructed in the 1950's, identified as emission unit 8SP1, using a baghouse for emission control, and exhausting to stack 1SP. The ash loading operation uses water spray for fugitive emission mitigation.

(bbb) One (1) batch enzyme bag unloader, with a maximum throughput rate of 51 tons per year, identified as 112EO1, approved in 2009 for construction, using a baghouse for emission control and exhausting to stack 112EO.

This emission unit is not an affected facility under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production 40 CFR 63, Subpart GGGG.

(ccc) One (1) pelletizer/pellet cooler to produce pellets from the existing dehulling/grinding (millfeed) system, approved in 2009 for construction, with a maximum rate of 10 tons per hour, identified as 32EX1, using a high efficiency cyclone for emission control and exhausting to stack 32EX.

(ddd) One (1) totally enclosed conveyor, approved in 2009 for construction, with a maximum rate of 10 tons per hour, identified as 32EX2.

(eee) One (1) loadout bin, identified as 29EX1, constructed in 1994, using a bin vent filter for PM control, and exhausting to stack 29EX.

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

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

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

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

This stationary source also includes the following insignificant activities:

(a) Natural gas-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than ten million (10,000,000) British thermal units per hour.

(b) Propane or liquified petroleum gas, or butane-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than six million (6,000,000) British thermal units per hour.

(c) Combustion source flame safety purging on start-up.

(d) A gasoline fuel transfer and dispensing operation handling less than or equal to 1,300 gallons per day, such as filling of tanks, locomotives, automobiles, having a storage capacity less than or equal to 10,500 gallons.

(e) A petroleum fuel, other than gasoline, dispensing facility having a storage capacity less than or equal to 10,500 gallons, and dispensing less than or equal to 23,000 gallons per month.

(f) Vessels storing lubricating oils, hydraulic oils, machining oils, and machining fluids.

(g) Machining where an aqueous cutting coolant continuously floods the machining interface.

(h) Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months, and not subject to 326 IAC 20-6.

(i) Cleaners and solvents characterized as follows:

(1) having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 2 kPa; 15 mmHg; or 0.3 psi measured at 38 degrees C (100°F); or

(2) having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 0.7 kPa; 5 mmHg; or 0.1 psi measured at 20 degrees C (68°F);

the use of which for all cleaners and solvents combined does not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months.

(j) Closed loop heating and cooling systems.

(k) Activities associated with the treatment of wastewater streams with an oil and grease content less than or equal to 1% by volume.

(l) Water based adhesives that are less than or equal to 5% by volume of VOCs, excluding HAPs.

(m) Noncontact cooling tower systems with natural draft cooling towers not regulated under a NESHAP.

(n) Replacement or repair of electrostatic precipitators, bags in baghouses, and filters in other filtrations equipment.

(o) Heat exchanger cleaning and repair.

(p) Process vessel degreasing and cleaning to prepare for internal repairs.

(q) Underground conveyors.

(r) Coal bunker and coal scale exhausts and associated dust collector vents.

(s) Asbestos abatement projects regulated by 326 IAC 14-10.

(t) 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.

(u) 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.

(v) Blowdown for any of the following: sight glass, boiler, compressors, pumps, and cooling tower.

(w) Stationary fire pumps.

(x) Purge double block and bleed valves.

(y) Filter or coalescer media changeout.

(z) Vents from ash transport systems not operated at positive pressure.

(aa) A laboratory as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(D).

(bb) Emission units with PM and PM10 emissions less than five (5) tons per year, SO2, NOx, and VOC emissions less than ten (10) tons per year, CO emissions less than twenty-five (25) tons per year, lead emissions less than two-tenths (0.2) tons per year, single HAP emissions less than one (1) ton per year, and combination of HAPs emissions less than two and a half (2.5) tons per year, consisting of:

(1) One (1) acetic anhydride storage tank.

(2) One (1) Hoffman vacuum system, for housekeeping.

(3) One (1) elevator/railcar pest control/fumigation.

(4) One (1) Millfeed storage bin, 22EX.

(5) One (1) Flake drag air brake fan, 15EX.

(6) One (1) Coal receiving operation, 6SP.

A.5 Part 70 Permit Applicability [326 IAC 2-7-2]

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

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

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

SECTION B GENERAL CONDITIONS

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

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

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

(a) This permit, T001-23640-00005, is issued for a fixed term of five (5) years from the issuance date of this permit, as determined in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3-5(f) and IC 13-15-5-3. Subsequent revisions, modifications, or amendments of this permit do not affect the expiration date of this permit.

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

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

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

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

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

B.4 Enforceability [326 IAC 2-7-7] [IC 13-17-12]

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) The Permittee shall furnish to IDEM, OAQ, within a reasonable time, any information that IDEM, OAQ may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. Upon request, the Permittee shall also furnish to IDEM, OAQ copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

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

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

(a) A certification required by this permit meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) if:

(i) it contains a certification by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34), and

(ii) the certification states that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

(b) The Permittee may use the attached Certification Form, or its equivalent with each submittal requiring certification. One (1) certification may cover multiple forms in one (1) submittal.

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

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

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

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

and

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

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

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

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

(2) The compliance status;

(3) Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

(c) A copy of the PMPs shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ upon request and within a reasonable time, and shall be subject to review and approval by IDEM, OAQ. IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to revise its PMPs whenever lack of proper maintenance causes or is the primary contributor to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions. The PMPs and their submittal do not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Telephone Number: 1-800-451-6027 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance and Enforcement Branch), or
Telephone Number: 317-233-0178 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance and Enforcement Branch)
Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865

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

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

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

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

(A) A description of the emergency;

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

(C) Corrective actions taken.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) No permit shield shall apply to any permit term or condition that is determined after issuance of this permit to have been based on erroneous information supplied in the permit application. Erroneous information means information that the Permittee knew to

be false, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have been known to be false, at the time the information was submitted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to T001-23640-00005 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either:

(1) incorporated as originally stated,

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

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

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

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

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

B.15 Permit Modification, Reopening, Revocation and Reissuance, or Termination [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(C)][326 IAC 2-7-8(a)][326 IAC 2-7-9]

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

meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

(1) That this permit contains a material mistake.

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

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

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

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

B.16 Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-7-3][326 IAC 2-7-4][326 IAC 2-7-8(e)]

(a) The application for renewal shall be submitted using the application form or forms prescribed by IDEM, OAQ and shall include the information specified in 326 IAC 2-7-4. Such information shall be included in the application for each emission unit at this source, except those emission units included on the trivial or insignificant activities list contained in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21) and 326 IAC 2-7-1(40). The renewal application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

Request for renewal shall be submitted to:

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

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

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

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

(c) If the Permittee submits a timely and complete application for renewal of this permit, the source's failure to have a permit is not a violation of 326 IAC 2-7 until IDEM, OAQ takes final action on the renewal application, except that this protection shall cease to apply if, subsequent to the completeness determination, the Permittee fails to submit by the

deadline specified, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-4(a)(2)(D), in writing by IDEM, OAQ any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

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

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

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

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

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

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

B.18 Permit Revision Under Economic Incentives and Other Programs [326 IAC 2-7-5(8)][326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(2)]

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

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

B.19 Operational Flexibility [326 IAC 2-7-20][326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

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

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

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

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

(4) The Permittee notifies the:

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

and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Any change in emissions; and

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

The notification which shall be submitted is not considered an application form, report or compliance certification. Therefore, the notification by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

(d) Alternative Operating Scenarios [326 IAC 2-7-20(d)]
The Permittee may make changes at the source within the range of alternative operating scenarios that are described in the terms and conditions of this permit in accordance with 326 IAC 2-7-5(9). No prior notification of IDEM, OAQ, or U.S. EPA is required.

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

B.20 Source Modification Requirement [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

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

B.21 Inspection and Entry [326 IAC 2-7-6][IC 13-14-2-2][IC 13-30-3-1][IC 13-17-3-2]

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

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

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

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

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

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

B.22 Transfer of Ownership or Operational Control [326 IAC 2-7-11]

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

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

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

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

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

B.23 Annual Fee Payment [326 IAC 2-7-19] [326 IAC 2-7-5(7)][326 IAC 2-1.1-7]

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

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

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

B.24 Advanced Source Modification Approval [326 IAC 2-7-5(16)] [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

(a) The requirements to obtain a source modification approval under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5 or a permit modification under 326 IAC 2-7-12 are satisfied by this permit for the proposed emission units, control equipment or insignificant activities in Sections A.2 and A.3.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-9 any permit authorizing construction may be revoked if construction of the emission unit has not commenced within eighteen (18) months from the date of issuance of the permit, or if during the construction, work is suspended for a continuous period of one (1) year or more.

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

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

SECTION C SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS

Entire Source

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

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

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

C.2 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Permittee shall not operate an incinerator except as provided in 326 IAC 4-2 or in this permit. The Permittee shall not operate a refuse incinerator or refuse burning equipment except as provided in 326 IAC 9-1-2 or in this permit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

thirty-five (35) cubic feet on all facility components, then the notification requirements of 326 IAC 14-10-3 are mandatory. All demolition projects require notification whether or not asbestos is present.

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

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

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

(A) Asbestos removal or demolition start date;

(B) Removal or demolition contractor; or

(C) Waste disposal site.

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

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

All required notifications shall be submitted to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) The Permittee shall notify IDEM, OAQ of the actual test date at least fourteen (14) days prior to the actual test date. The notification submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

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

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

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

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

Unless otherwise specified in this permit, for all monitoring requirements not already legally required, the Permittee shall be allowed up to ninety (90) days from the date of permit issuance or of initial start-up, whichever is later, to begin such monitoring. If due to circumstances beyond the Permittee's control, any monitoring equipment required by this permit cannot be installed and operated no later than ninety (90) days after permit issuance or the date of initial startup, whichever is later, the Permittee may extend the compliance schedule related to the equipment for an additional ninety (90) days provided the Permittee notifies:

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

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

The notification which shall be submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

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

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

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

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

C.12 Emergency Reduction Plans [326 IAC 1-5-2] [326 IAC 1-5-3]

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

(a) The Permittee shall maintain the most recently submitted written emergency reduction plans (ERPs) consistent with safe operating procedures.

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

C.13 Risk Management Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)] [40 CFR 68]

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

C.14 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

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

(a) The Permittee shall take reasonable response steps to restore operation of the emissions unit (including any control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing excess emissions.

(b) The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction. The response may include, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) initial inspection and evaluation;

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

(3) any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to normal or usual manner of operation.

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

(1) monitoring results;

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

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

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

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

C.15 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test [326 IAC 2-7-5][326 IAC 2-7-6]

(a) When the results of a stack test performed in conformance with Section C - Performance Testing, of this permit exceed the level specified in any condition of this permit, the Permittee shall submit a description of its response actions to IDEM, OAQ, no later than seventy-five (75) days after the date of the test.

(b) A retest to demonstrate compliance shall be performed no later than one hundred eighty (180) days after the date of the test. Should the Permittee demonstrate to IDEM, OAQ that retesting in one hundred eighty (180) days is not practicable, IDEM, OAQ may extend the retesting deadline

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

The response action documents submitted pursuant to this condition do require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

C.16 Emission Statement [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(iii)][326 IAC 2-7-5(7)][326 IAC 2-7-19(c)][326 IAC 2-6]

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

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

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

The statement must be submitted to:

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

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

C.17 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6] [326 IAC 2-2][326 IAC 2-3]

(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) If there is a reasonable possibility (as defined in 40 CFR 51.165(a)(6)(vi)(A), 40 CFR 51.165(a)(6)(vi)(B), 40 CFR 51.166(r)(6)(vi)(a), and/or 40 CFR 51.166(r)(6)(vi)(b)) that a “project” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(qq) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(ll)) at an existing emissions unit, other than projects at a source with a Plantwide Applicability Limitation (PAL), which is not part of a “major modification” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(ee) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(z)) may result in significant emissions increase and the Permittee elects to utilize the “projected actual emissions” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(rr) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(mm)), the Permittee shall comply with following:

(1) Before beginning actual construction of the “project” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(qq) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(ll)) at an existing emissions unit, document and maintain the following records:

(A) A description of the project.

(B) Identification of any emissions unit whose emissions of a regulated new source review pollutant could be affected by the project.

(C) A description of the applicability test used to determine that the project is not a major modification for any regulated NSR pollutant, including:

(i) Baseline actual emissions;

(ii) Projected actual emissions;

(iii) Amount of emissions excluded under section 326 IAC 2-2-1(rr)(2)(A)(iii) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (mm)(2)(A)(iii); and

(iv) An explanation for why the amount was excluded, and any netting calculations, if applicable.

(d) If there is a reasonable possibility (as defined in 40 CFR 51.165(a)(6)(vi)(A) and/or 40 CFR 51.166(r)(6)(vi)(a)) that a “project” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(qq) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(ll)) at an existing emissions unit, other than projects at a source with a Plantwide Applicability Limitation (PAL), which is not part of a “major modification” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(ee) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(z)) may result in significant emissions

increase and the Permittee elects to utilize the "projected actual emissions" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(rr) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(mm)), the Permittee shall comply with following:

(1) Monitor the emissions of any regulated NSR pollutant that could increase as a result of the project and that is emitted by any existing emissions unit identified in (1)(B) above; and

(2) Calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of five (5) years following resumption of regular operations after the change, or for a period of ten (10) years following resumption of regular operations after the change if the project increases the design capacity of or the potential to emit that regulated NSR pollutant at the emissions unit.

C.18 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-2]

(a) The Permittee shall submit the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report or its equivalent. Any deviation from permit requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported except that a deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of this permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report. This report shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the reporting period. The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report shall include a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). A deviation is an exceedance of a permit limitation or a failure to comply with a requirement of the permit.

(b) The address for report submittal is:

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

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

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

(e) If the Permittee is required to comply with the recordkeeping provisions of (d) in Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements for any "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1 (qq) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (ll)) at an existing emissions unit, and the project meets the following criteria, then the Permittee shall submit a report to IDEM, OAQ:

(1) The annual emissions, in tons per year, from the project identified in (c)(1) in Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements exceed the baseline actual emissions, as documented and maintained under Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements (c)(1)(C)(i), by a significant amount, as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1 (xx) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (qq), for that regulated NSR pollutant, and

(2) The emissions differ from the preconstruction projection as documented and maintained under Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements (c)(1)(C)(ii).

(f) The report for project at an existing emissions unit shall be submitted no later than sixty (60) days after the end of the year and contain the following:

(1) The name, address, and telephone number of the major stationary source.

(2) The annual emissions calculated in accordance with (d)(1) and (2) in Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements.

(3) The emissions calculated under the actual-to-projected actual test stated in 326 IAC 2-2-2(d)(3) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-2(c)(3).

(4) Any other information that the Permittee wishes to include in this report such as an explanation as to why the emissions differ from the preconstruction projection.

Reports required in this part 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

(g) The Permittee shall make the information required to be documented and maintained in accordance with (c) in Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements available for review upon a request for inspection by IDEM, OAQ. The general public may request this information from the IDEM, OAQ under 326 IAC 17.1.

Stratospheric Ozone Protection

C.19 Compliance with 40 CFR 82 and 326 IAC 22-1

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

SECTION D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description: Grain Handling and Grain Drying Facilities

(a) Truck Dump #2, identified as 1EL1, constructed in 1980, using a baghouse for particulate matter (PM) control, and exhausting to stack 1EL. This is an affected facility under the New Source Performance Standard for Grain Elevators 40 CFR 60.300, Subpart DD.

(b) The following grain elevator East Workhouse components, together identified as 2EL1, using a baghouse and oil suppressant for PM control, and exhausting to stack 2EL, consisting of:

(1) One (1) dryer megatex enclosed conveyor, constructed in 1979;

(2) One (1) dryer rotex, constructed prior to 1977;

(3) One (1) #1 scalperator, constructed prior to 1977;

(4) One (1) #2 scalperator, constructed prior to 1977;

(5) One (1) #3 scalperator, constructed prior to 1977;

(6) One (1) ext. screening bin, constructed prior to 1977;

(7) One (1) screening bin, constructed prior to 1977;

(8) One (1) solvent screening leg, constructed prior to 1977;

(9) One (1) #1 leg, constructed prior to 1977;

(10) One (1) #2 leg, constructed prior to 1977;

(11) One (1) #3 leg, constructed prior to 1977;

(12) One (1) west to east Hi-Roller, constructed prior to 1977;

(13) One (1) west to east belt loader, constructed prior to 1977;

(14) One (1) dry bean leg, constructed prior to 1977;

(15) One (1) #1 dryer Hi-Roller, constructed prior to 1977;

(16) One (1) weaver's belt, constructed prior to 1977; and

(17) One (1) 102 belt, constructed prior to 1977.

(c) One (1) hammermill, permitted in 2010 for construction, identified as 2EL2, with a maximum capacity of 5.60 tons per hour, using a baghouse as control (Unit ID 2EL2), and exhausting to stack 2EL2.

(d) One (1) pneumatic conveying system, permitted in 2010 for construction, identified as 2EL3, with a maximum capacity of 5.60 tons per hour, using a baghouse for control (Unit ID 22EX2) as control, and exhausting to stack 22EX2.

(e) The following grain elevator components, together identified as 5EL1, using a baghouse and oil suppressant for PM control, and exhausting to stack 5EL, consisting of:

(1) One (1) north tripper buggy, constructed prior to 1977;

(2) One (1) north galley belt loader, constructed prior to 1977;

(3) One (1) east west belt, constructed prior to 1977; and

(4) One (1) bin 102, constructed prior to 1977.

(f) One (1) north west receiving house enclosed conveyor identified as 8EL1, constructed prior to 1977, using oil suppressant for PM control, with no aspiration.

(g) The following grain elevator components together identified as 10EL1, using a baghouse and oil suppressant for PM control, and exhausting to stack 10EL, consisting of:

(1) One (1) rail loadout, constructed in 1984. This is an affected facility under the New Source Performance Standard for Grain Elevators 40 CFR 60.300, Subpart DD;

(2) One (1) rail receiving, constructed in 1960;

(3) One (1) north leg, constructed prior to 1960; and

(4) One (1) south leg, constructed prior to 1960.

(h) The following grain elevator components together identified as 14EL1, using a baghouse and oil suppressant for PM control, and exhausting to stack 14EL, consisting of:

(1) One (1) jumbo silo east galley belt, constructed prior to 1977;

(2) One (1) jumbo silo west galley belt, constructed prior to 1977; and

(3) One (1) jumbo silo crossover galley belt, constructed prior to 1977.

(i) One (1) natural gas fired grain dryer #2, identified as 19EL1, constructed in 1995, using self-cleaning screens for PM control, and exhausting to vent 19EL. This is an affected facility under the New Source Performance Standard for Grain Elevators 40 CFR 60.300, Subpart DD.

(j) One (1) truck dump #7, identified as 20EL1, constructed in 1997, consisting of one (1) weigh scale truck unloading pit, and two (2) enclosed bucket elevator legs, using two (2) baghouses in parallel for PM control, and exhausting to stack 20EL. This is an affected facility under the New Source Performance Standard for Grain Elevators 40 CFR 60.300, Subpart DD.

(k) One (1) natural gas fired grain dryer #1, identified as 16EL1, constructed in 1986, using self-cleaning screens for PM control, and exhausting to stack 16EL. This is an affected facility under the New Source Performance Standard for Grain Elevators 40 CFR 60.300, Subpart DD.

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

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

D.1.1 PSD Minor Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

(a) Pursuant to CP 001-4673-00005, issued May 10, 1996, and AA 001-9930-00005, issued September 17, 1998:

(1) The amount of soybean grains processed after the grain dryers shall be limited to less than 1,368,750 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month, and

(2) The PM emissions from emission unit 19EL1 shall be limited to less than 1.36 pounds per hour and the PM10 emissions from emission unit 19EL1 shall be limited to less than 0.283 pounds per hour.

These limits, in combintion with the limits in Condition D.2.1, restrict the net increases of PM and PM10 emissions from the modification in 1996 to below the PSD significant levels of twenty-five (25) and fifteen (15) tons per year, respectively. This will render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable to the modification performed in 1996.

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

In order to make the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable, the Permittee shall comply with the following:

(a) The PM/PM10 emissions from the hammermill plenum baghouse filter, Unit ID 2EL2, shall not exceed 0.17 lb/hr.

(b) The PM/PM10 emissions from the screenings pneumatic conveyor baghouse filter, Unit ID 2EL3, shall not exceed 0.03 lb/hr.

Compliance with these limits shall limit the potential to emit from this modification to less than twenty-five (25) tons per of PM and less than fifteen (15) tons of PM10 per twelve (12) consecutive month period and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable.

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Process Operations), the particulate matter (PM) from the following units shall be limited by the equation following this table:

Unit	Description
2EL1	Dryer Megatex Conveyor, Dryer Rotex, #1, #2, and #3 Scalperators, Screening Bins, Solvent Screening Leg, #1 Leg, #2 Leg, #3 Leg, West to East Hi-Roller, West to East Belt Loader, Dry Bean Leg, #1 Dryer Roller, Weaver's Belt, 102 Belt
5EL1	North Tripper Buggy, North Galley Belt Loader, East West Belt, Bin 102
8EL1	North West Receiving House Conveyor
10EL1	Rail Receiving, North Leg, South Leg
14EL1	Jumbo Silo East and West Galley Belts, Jumbo Silo Crossover Galley Belt
16EL1	Grain Dryer #1
19EL1	Grain Dryer #2

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

$E = 55.0\ P^{0.11} - 40$ where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour; and
P = process weight rate in tons per hour

The individual limitations are included in an IDEM, OAQ confidential file because the process weight rates are considered confidential.

D.1.4 Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), particulate emissions from each of following operations shall not exceed the pound per hour limit listed in the table below:

Unit	Process Weight Rate (ton/hr)	PM Limit (lb/hr)
2EL2	5.6	13.0
2EL3	5.6	13.0

The pounds per hour limitations were calculated using the following equations:

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

$E = 4.10\ P^{0.67}$ where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour and
P = process weight rate in tons per hour

D.1. 5 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities and their control devices. Section B - Preventative Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventative maintenance plan required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.6 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.1.2(a), the Permittee shall perform PM and PM-10 testing of the hammermill plenum baghouse filter, unit ID 2EL2, no later than 180 days of publication of the new or revised condensable PM test method(s) referenced in the U. S. EPA's Final Rule for Implementation of the New Source Review (NSR) Program for Particulate Matter Less Than 2.5 Micrometers (PM2.5), signed on May 8th, 2008. This testing shall be conducted utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of this valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition. PM-10 includes filterable and condensable PM.

D.1. 7 Particulate Matter (PM) [40 CFR 64 (CAM)]

(a) In order to comply with Conditions D.1.1, D.1.2, D.1.3, and D.1.4, the baghouses for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from 1EL1, 2EL1, 2EL2, 2EL3, 5EL1, 10EL1, 14EL1, and 20EL1 at all times that these processes are in operation.

(b) In order to comply with Conditions D.1.1 and D.1.3, the self-cleaning screens for PM control shall be in operation and control emissions from 19EL1 and 16 EL1 at all times that these processes are in operation.

(c) In order to comply with Conditions D.1.1 and D.1.3, dust control oil shall be applied on all grain received at the dump pits serving the emission units identified as 2EL1, 5EL1, 8EL1, 10EL1, and 14EL1.

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

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

D.1. 8 Visible Emissions Notations [40 CFR 64 (CAM)]

(a) Daily visible emission notations of the grain handling and grain drying stack exhausts/vents (1EL, 2EL, 2EL2, 22EX2, 5EL, 10EL, 14EL, 19EL, 20EL, 16EL) shall be performed during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

(b) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.

(c) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.

(d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process.

(e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.

D.1. 9 Parametric Monitoring [40 CFR 64 (CAM)]

The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouses used in conjunction with 1EL1, 2EL1, 2EL2, 2EL3, 5EL1, 10EL1, 14EL1, and 20EL1 at least once per day when these facilities are in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouse is outside the normal range of 0.5 and 10.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response. Section C – Response to Excursions and Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

The instrument used for determining the pressure shall comply with Section C - Instrument Specifications, of this permit, shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated or replaced at least once every six (6) months.

D.1. 10 Broken or Failed Bag Detection [40 CFR 64 (CAM)]

(a) For a single compartment baghouses controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, a failed unit and the associated process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

(b) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a batch process, the feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit have been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in emissions unit. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

Bag failure can be indicated by a significant drop in the baghouse's pressure reading with abnormal visible emissions, by an opacity violation, or by other means such as gas temperature, flow rate, air infiltration, leaks, dust traces or triboflows.

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

D.1. 11 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.1, the Permittee shall maintain monthly records of the amount of soybean grains processed after the grain dryers.

(b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.8, the Permittee shall maintain a daily record of visible emission notations of the grain handling processes' stack exhausts. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

(c) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.9, the Permittee shall maintain a daily record of the pressure drop across the baghouses controlling the grain handling processes. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a pressure drop reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a pressure drop reading (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

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

D.1. 12 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance status with Condition D.1.1(a)(1) shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. Section C - General Reporting contains the Permittee’s obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

SECTION D.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description: Grain Handling and Soybean Meal Production Facilities

(a) Silo bin vents, identified as 3EL1, constructed prior to 1977, using soybean oil as a dust suppressant, and exhausting to vent 3EL.

(b) Silo direct loadout, identified as 4EL1, constructed prior to 1977, using soybean oil as a dust suppressant.

(c) One (1) south tripper buggy, one (1) south galley belt loader, and one (1) north south belt, identified as 6EL1, all constructed prior to 1977, using a baghouse and oil suppressant for PM control, and exhausting to stack 6EL.

(d) One (1) south west receiving house enclosed conveyor, identified as 7EL1, constructed prior to 1977, using oil suppressant for PM control with no aspiration.

(e) One (1) truck dump #3, identified as 9EL1, constructed in 1976, using a baghouse for PM control, and exhausting to stack 9EL.

(f) One (1) truck dump #5, identified as 12EL1, constructed prior to 1977, using a baghouse for PM control, and exhausting to stack 12EL.

(g) One (1) jumbo silo east tunnel belt, one (1) jumbo silo west tunnel belt, and one (1) jumbo silo crossover tunnel belt, identified as 13EL1, all constructed prior to 1977, using a baghouse and oil suppressant for PM control, and exhausting to stack 13EL.

(h) One (1) truck dump #6, identified as 15EL1, constructed prior to 1977, using a baghouse for PM control, and exhausting to stack 15EL.

(i) Two (2) natural gas fired grain dryers, #4 and #5, identified as 17EL1, constructed in the 1960's, using self-cleaning screens for PM control, and exhausting to vent 17EL.

(j) One (1) Lec. Dept. filter aid unit, identified as 204RO1, constructed in 1980, using a baghouse for PM control, and exhausting to stack 204RO.

(k) Daily use bins, identified as 102EO1, constructed in 1976, using a baghouse for PM control, and exhausting to stack 102EO.

(l) Filter aid silos, identified as 103EO1, constructed in 1976, using a baghouse for PM control, and exhausting to stack 103EO.

(m) Salt conveying, identified as 4SP1, constructed in 1981, using a baghouse for PM control, and exhausting to stack 4SP.

(n) Six (6) flaking rolls, #1, #2, #3, #4, #5, and #6, constructed in 1996, and B flake n/s drag, constructed in 1991, all identified together as 1EX1, using fabric filters for PM control, and exhausting to stack 1EX.

(o) One (1) flaking roll #14 and flaking roll discharge #14, identified as 1EX2, constructed in 1991, using fabric filters for PM control, and exhausting to stack 1EX.

(p) The following soybean processing equipment, together identified as 3EX1, sharing a cyclone with 3EX2 for PM control, and exhausting to stack 3EX, consisting of:

(1) Four (4) flaking rolls, #9, #10, #11, and #12, constructed in 1978;

(2) One (1) flaking roll #13, constructed in 1985;

(3) One (1) 'A' flake n/s drag, constructed in 1993; and

(4) One (1) 'A' flake e/w drag, constructed in 1993.

(q) One (1) north run around drag, identified as 3EX2, constructed in 1984, sharing a cyclone with 3EX1, and exhausting to stack 3EX.

(r) The following soybean processing equipment, together identified as 4EX1, sharing a baghouse with 4EX2 and 4EX3 for PM control, and exhausting to stack 4EX, consisting of:

(1) One (1) whole bean scale, constructed in 1989;

(2) One (1) 'A' whole bean leg, constructed in 1997;

(3) One (1) 'A' surge bin, constructed prior to 1979;

(4) One (1) whole bean drag, constructed in 1981; and

(5) One (1) 'B' surge bin, constructed prior to 1979.

(s) A run around rework screw, identified as 4EX2, constructed in 1991, sharing a baghouse with 4EX1 and 4EX3 for PM control, and exhausting to stack 4EX.

(t) The following soybean processing equipment, together identified as 4EX3, sharing a baghouse with 4EX1 and 4EX2 for PM control, and exhausting to stack 4EX, consisting of:

(1) One (1) hull refining screw conveyor, constructed in 1991;

(2) One (1) hull refining process, constructed in 1991; and

(3) One (1) hull grinding process, constructed in 1987.

(u) Dehulling equipment, identified as 5EX1, constructed in 1997, sharing a baghouse with 5EX2 and 5EX3 for PM control, and exhausting to stack 5EX.

(v) Hot dehulling equipment, identified as 5EX2, constructed in 1991, sharing a baghouse with 5EX1 and 5EX3 for PM control, and exhausting to stack 5EX.

(w) Screening aspiration, identified as 5EX3, constructed in 1988, sharing a baghouse with 5EX1 and 5EX2 for PM control, and exhausting to stack 5EX.

(x) Truck meal loadout and rail meal loadout, identified as 6EX1, constructed in 1982, replaced in 1999, with truck meal loadout using a baghouse for PM control, and exhausting to stack 6EX, and rail meal loadout using a choke loader for intrinsic PM control of fugitive emissions.

(y) One (1) soybean meal sizing and grinding operation, collectively identified as 7EX, approved in 2010 for construction, using a baghouse for PM control, and exhausting to stack 7EX, consisting of:

(1) One (1) meal screener, identified as 7EX1, with a maximum capacity of 176 tons per hour;

(2) Four (4) meal grinders, identified as 7EX2 through 7EX5, each with a maximum capacity of 45 tons per hour; and

(3) Associated conveyors.

(z) One (1) leg No. 2, one (1) mixing conveyor, and one (1) bin drag, together identified as 9EX1, all constructed in 1983, using a baghouse for PM control, and exhausting to stack 9EX.

(aa) The following soybean processing equipment, together identified as 10EX1, using a baghouse for PM control, and exhausting to stack 10EX, consisting of:

(1) One (1) leg No. 3, constructed in the 1950's;

(2) One (1) tunnel drag, constructed in 1983; and

(3) One (1) meal loadout drag, constructed in 1982.

(bb) One (1) kaolin bin, identified as 11EX1, constructed in the 1950's, using a baghouse for PM control, and exhausting to stack 11EX.

(cc) One (1) meal loadout bin, identified as 12EX1, constructed in 1982, using a baghouse for PM control, and exhausting to stack 12EX.

(dd) One (1) belt to storage bowls, one (1) large storage bowl, and one (1) small storage bowl, identified as 16EX1, 16EX2, and 16EX3, respectively, all constructed in 1982, with no PM control, and exhausting to stack 16EX.

(ee) Whole bean bins, identified as 18EX1, constructed in the 1940's, with no PM control, and exhausting to stack 18EX.

(ff) Meal storage silos with bin vents, identified as 23EX1, constructed in the 1950's, and one (1) bin vent filter, exhausting to stack 23EX.

(gg) One (1) hexane extraction system, identified collectively as 24EX, modified prior to 1980, with hexane emissions from the vent system controlled by a mineral oil absorber, and exhausting to stack 24EXA. For reporting purposes, all hexane emissions are collectively accounted for in the total hexane losses named 24EX.

(1) One (1) ‘A’ unit, identified as 24 EX1, consisting of 'A' pre-DT, constructed in 1996, ‘A’ DT, constructed in 1980, and the 'A' Meal Dryer, constructed in 1980. 'A' pre-DT is on top of and feeds the ‘A’ DT, which is on top of and feeds the ‘A’ Meal Dryer. The ‘A’ pre-DT and the 'A' DT exhaust to the hexane solvent reclaim system. The ‘A’ Meal Dryer uses a cyclone for PM control, and exhausts to stack 24EX1. Hexane emissions are reported in 24EX.

(2) One (1) ‘B’ unit, identified as 24EX2, consisting of 'B' pre-DT, constructed in 1996, 'B' DT, constructed in 1980, and the 'B' Meal Dryer, constructed in 1980. 'B' pre-DT is on top of and feeds the ‘B’ DT which is on top of and feeds the ‘B’ Meal Dryer. The 'B' pre-DT and the ‘B’ DT exhaust to the hexane solvent reclaim system. The ‘B’ Meal Dryer uses a cyclone for PM control, and exhausts to stack 24EX2. Hexane emissions are reported in 24EX.

(3) One meal cooler, identified as 24EX3, constructed in 1996, using two (2) cyclones for PM control, exhausting to stacks 24EX3A and 24EX3B, respectively, with hexane emissions reported in 24EX.

(hh) The following soybean processing equipment, identified as 17EX2, modified in 1987, using a cyclone for PM control, and exhausting to stack 17EX, consisting of:

(1) One (1) flaking roll #8, constructed in 1981; and

(2) One (1) 'B' flake e/w drag, constructed in 1980.

(ii) Two (2) conditioners identified as 31EX1 and 31EX2 constructed in 2002, and exhausting internally.

(jj) One (1) enclosed pneumatic ash conveying and loading operation, constructed in the 1950's, identified as emission unit 8SP1, using a baghouse for emission control, and exhausting to stack 1SP. The ash loading operation uses water spray for fugitive emission mitigation.

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

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

D.2.1 PSD Minor Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

The Permittee shall comply with the following:

(a) The amount of soybean grains processed after the grain dryers shall be limited to less than 1,368,750 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month, and

(b) Pursuant to CP 001-4673-00005, issued May 10, 1996 and AA 001-9930-00005, issued September 17, 1998, the PM and PM10 emissions shall be limited as follows:

EU ID	Stack ID	PM Limit (lb/hr)	PM10 Limit (lb/hr)
19EL1	19EL	1.36	0.283
1EX1, 1EX2	1EX	0.474	0.474
4EX1, 4EX2, 4EX3	4EX	1.441	1.441
5EX1, 5EX2, 5EX3	5EX	1.676	1.676
24EX1	24EX1	6.79	6.79
24EX2	24EX2	6.79	6.79
24EX3	24EX3A, 24EX3B	2.18, each	2.18, each
23EX1	23EX	0.021	0.021
6EX1	6EX	2.218	2.218

These limits, in combintion with the limits in Condition D.1.1 and D.2.1(a), restrict the net increases of PM and PM10 emissions from the modification in 1996 to below the PSD significant levels of twenty-five (25) and fifteen (15) tons per year, respectively. This will render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable to the modification performed in 1996.

(c) Pursuant to SSM No. 001-29100-00005, the PM and PM10 emissions shall be limited as follows:

EU ID	Stack ID	PM Limit (lb/hr)	PM10 Limit (lb/hr)
7EX	7EX	0.514	0.514

These limits, in combintion with the limits in Condition D.2.1(a), restrict the increase of PM and PM10 emissions from SSM No. 001-29100-00005 to below the PSD significant levels of twenty-five (25) and fifteen (15) tons per year, respectively. This will render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable to SSM No. 001-29100-00005.

D.2.2 Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Process Operations), the particulate matter (PM) from the following emission units shall be limited by the equation(s) following this table:

Unit	Description
3EL1	Silo Bin Vents
4EL1	Silo Direct Loadout
6EL1	South Tripper Buggy, South Galley Belt Loader, North South Belt
7EL1	South West Receiving House Conveyor
8EL1	North West Receiving House Enclosed Conveyor
9EL1	Truck Dump #3
12EL1	Truck Dump #5
13EL1	Jumbo Silo East Tunnel Belt, Jumbo Silo West Tunnel Belt, Jumbo Silo Crossover Tunnel Belt
15EL1	Truck Dump #6
17EL1	Grain Dryer #4 and #5
19EL1	Grain Dryer #2
204RO1	Lec. Dept. Filter Aid Unit
102EO1	Daily Use Bins
103EO1	Filter Aid Silos
4SP1	Salt Conveying
1EX1	Flaking Rolls #1, #2, #3, #4, #5, #6, B Flake N/S Drag
1EX2	Flaking Roll #14, Flaking Roll Discharge #14
3EX1	Flaking Rolls #9, #10, #11, #12, #13, ‘A’ Flake N/S Drag, ‘A’ Flake E/W Drag
3EX2	North Run Around Drag
4EX1	Whole Bean Scale, ‘A’ Whole Bean Leg, ‘A’ Surge Bin, Whole Bean Drag, ‘B’ Surge Bin
4EX2	Run Around Rework Screw
4EX3	Hull Refining Screw Conveyor, Hull Refining Process, Hull Grinding Process
5EX1	Dehulling Equipment
5EX2	Hot Dehulling Equipment
5EX3	Screening
6EX1	Truck Meal Loadout, Rail Meal Loadout
9EX1	Leg No. 2, Mixing Conveyor, Bin Drag
10EX1	Leg No.3, Tunnel Drag, Meal Loadout Drag
11EX1	Kaolin Bin
12EX1	Meal Loadout Bin
24EX1	'A' Unit ('A' pre-DT, 'A' DT, and 'A' Meal Dryer)
24EX2	'B' Unit ('B' pre-DT, 'B' DT, and 'B' Meal Dryer)
24EX3	Meal Cooler
16EX1	Belt to Storage Bowls
16EX2	Large Storage Bowl
16EX3	Small Storage Bowl

Unit	Description
18EX1	Whole Bean Bins
23EX1	Meal Storage Silos
8SP1	Ash Conveying and Loading Operation
17EX2	Flaking Roll #8, 'B' Flake E/W Drag
31EX1	Conditioner
31EX2	Conditioner

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

$E = 4.10\ P^{0.67}$ where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour and
P = process weight rate in tons per hour

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

$E = 55.0\ P^{0.11} - 40$ where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour; and
P = process weight rate in tons per hour

The individual limitations are included in an IDEM, OAQ confidential file because the process weight rates are considered confidential.

D.2.3 Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), particulate emissions from each of following operations shall not exceed the pound per hour limit listed in the table below:

Unit	Process Weight Rate (ton/hr)	PM Limit (lb/hr)
7EX1	176	57.13
7EX2	45	43.60
7EX3	45	43.60
7EX4	45	43.60
7EX5	45	43.60
Conveyor (each)	176	57.13

The pounds per hour limitations were calculated using the following equations:

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

$E = 4.10\ P^{0.67}$ where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour and
P = process weight rate in tons per hour

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

$E = 55.0\ P^{0.11} - 40$ where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour and
P = process weight rate in tons per hour

D.2.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities and their control devices. Section B - Preventative Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventative maintenance plan required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.2.5 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.1.1(c), the Permittee shall perform PM and PM-10 testing of the meal sizing and grinding operation, unit ID 7EX, no later than 180 days of publication of the new or revised condensable PM test method(s) referenced in the U. S. EPA's Final Rule for Implementation of the New Source Review (NSR) Program for Particulate Matter Less Than 2.5 Micrometers (PM2.5), signed on May 8th, 2008. This testing shall be conducted utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of this valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition. PM-10 includes filterable and condensable PM.

D.2.6 Particulate Matter (PM) [40 CFR 64 (CAM)]

(a) In order to comply with Conditions D.2.1 and D.2.2, the baghouses, filters, and cyclones for PM control shall be in operation and control emissions from the listed facilities at all times that these facilities are in operation.

(b) In order to comply with Conditions D.2.1 and D.2.2, dust control oil shall be applied on all grain received at the dump pits serving the emission units identified as 3EL1, 4EL1, 6EL1, 7EL1, and 13 EL1.

(c) In order to comply with Conditions D.2.1 and D.2.2, the self-cleaning screens for PM control shall be in operation and control emissions from the grain dryers #4 and #5 (17EL1) at all times that these facilities are in operation.

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

D.2.7 Particulate Matter (PM)

In order to comply with Condition D.2.3, the baghouse shall be in operation and control emissions from the meal sizing and grinding operation, unit ID 7EX, at all times when the equipment is in operation.

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

D.2.8 Visible Emissions Notations [40 CFR 64 (CAM)]

(a) Daily visible emission notations of the grain handling, grain drying, and soybean meal production stack exhausts/vents (3EL, 6EL, 9EL, 12EL, 13EL, 15EL, 17EL, 204RO, 102EO, 103EO, 4SP, 1EX, 3EX, 4EX, 5EX, 6EX, 7EX, 9EX, 10EX, 11EX, 12EX, 24EX1, 24EX2, 16EX, 18EX, 24EX3A, 24EX3B, 23EX, 1SP, and 17EX) shall be performed during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

(b) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.

(c) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.

(d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process.

(e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.

D.2.9 Parametric Monitoring [40 CFR 64 (CAM)]

The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouses used in conjunction with 6EL1, 9EL1, 12EL1, 13EL1, 15EL1, 204RO1, 102EO1, 103EO1, 4SP1, 4EX1, 4EX2, 4EX3, 5EX1, 5EX2, 5EX3, 6EX1, 7EX, 9EX1, 10EX1, 11EX1, 12EX1, and 8SP1 at least once per day when these facilities are in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouse is outside the normal range of 0.5 and 12.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Section C – Response to Excursions and Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

The instrument used for determining the pressure shall comply with Section C - Instrument Specifications, of this permit, shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated or replaced at least once every six (6) months.

D.2.10 Broken or Failed Bag Detection [40 CFR 64 (CAM)]

(a) For a single compartment baghouses controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, a failed unit and the associated process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

(b) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a batch process, the feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit have been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in emissions unit. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

Bag failure can be indicated by a significant drop in the baghouse's pressure reading with abnormal visible emissions, by an opacity violation, or by other means such as gas temperature, flow rate, air infiltration, leaks, dust traces or triboflows.

D.2.11 Cyclone Failure Detection [40 CFR 64 (CAM)]

In the event that cyclone failure has been observed:

Failed units and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the emission unit. Operations may continue only if the event

qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

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

D.2.12 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.1, the Permittee shall maintain monthly records of the amount of soybean grains processed after the grain dryers.

(b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.8, the Permittee shall maintain a daily record of visible emission notations of the grain handling and soybean meal production processes' stack exhausts. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

(c) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.9, the Permittee shall maintain a daily record of the pressure drop across the baghouses controlling the grain handling and soybean meal production processes. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a pressure drop reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a pressure drop reading (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

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

D.2.13 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Condition D.2.1(a)(1) shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. Section C - General Reporting contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

SECTION D.3 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description: Boilers and Heaters

(a) One (1) natural gas fired hydrogen generator furnace, identified as 107EO1, constructed in 1992, with a maximum heat input capacity of 25.2 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack 107EO.

(b) One (1) natural gas fired steam generator, identified as 110EO1, constructed in 2002, with a maximum heat input capacity of 14 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack 110EO. This is an affected facility under the New Source Performance Standards for Small Industrial - Commercial - Institutional Steam Generating Units 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc.

(c) One (1) natural gas fired steam generator #3, identified as 108EO1, constructed in 1994, with a maximum heat input capacity of 14 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack 108EO. This is an affected facility under the New Source Performance Standards for Small Industrial - Commercial - Institutional Steam Generating Units 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc.

(d) One (1) B & W coal fired boiler, identified as 1SP1, constructed in 1950, using multiple cyclones and a baghouse for control of particulate and HAPs, and exhausting to stack 1SP.

(e) One (1) Keeler coal fired boiler, identified as 2SP1, constructed in 1963, using multiple cyclones and a baghouse for control of particulate and HAPs, and exhausting to stack 1SP.

(f) One (1) Murray natural gas fired, vegetable oil-fired, used oil-fired, and hazardous chemical fired boiler, identified as 3SP1, constructed in 1968, and exhausting to stack 1SP.

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

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

D.3.1 Particulate Matter Limitation (PM) [326 IAC 6-2-3] [326 IAC 6-2-4]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-3(d) (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating), the particulate matter (PM) emissions from the boilers identified as 1SP1, 2SP1, and 3SP1 shall each be limited to less than 0.8 pounds per MMBtu of heat input. The emission limit was calculated by the following equation:

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

Where

C = max ground level concentration (= 50 µm/m3)
Pt = emission rate limit (lbs/MMBtu)
Q = total source heat input capacity (MMBtu/hr) = 271 MMBtu
N = number of stacks = 1
a = plume rise factor = 0.67
h = stack height (ft) = 184

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Source of Indirect Heating), the particulate matter (PM) emissions from the boiler identified as 107EO1 shall be limited to less than 0.25 pounds per MMBtu of heat input.

(c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Source of Indirect Heating), the particulate matter (PM) emissions from the boiler identified as 108EO1 shall be limited to less than 0.245 pounds per MMBtu of heat input.

(d) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Source of Indirect Heating), the particulate matter (PM) emissions from the boiler identified as 110EO1 shall be limited to less than 0.24 pounds per MMBtu of heat input.

The emission limits for boilers 107EO1, 108EO1, and 110EO1 were calculated by the following equation:

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

Where Pt = emission rate limit (lbs/MMBtu)
Q = total source heat input capacity (MMBtu/hr)

D.3.2 Consent Decree Limits, Compliance, and Record Keeping Requirements

(a) As used in this section, "Consent Decree" shall mean the consent decree entered on January 16, 2007, in Civil Action No. 2:06-CV-02209, United States District Court for the Central District of Illinois, in which the Permittee and IDEM were parties. As required by Section 41.a of the Consent Decree, the Permittee shall modify their existing Part 70 Operating Permit to incorporate the emission limits set forth in the Control Technology Plan (CTP).

(b) As required by Section 41.a of the Consent Decree and the Control Technology Plan (CTP), the particulate matter (PM) emissions from the boilers identified as 1SP1 and 2SP1 shall each be limited to less than 0.07 pounds per MMBtu of heat input.

D.3.2 Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) [326 IAC 7-1.1-1]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1-2(a)(1), (Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations) the sulfur dioxide emissions from the B&W boiler (1SP1) and the Keeler boiler (2SP1), when combusting coal, shall be less than 6.0 pounds per MMBtu. Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2-1, compliance shall be demonstrated on a calendar month average in accordance with the coal sampling requirements indicated in Condition D.3.4, Sulfur Dioxide Emissions and Sulfur Content.

D.3.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities and their control devices. Section B - Preventative Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventative maintenance plan required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.3.4 Sulfur Dioxide Emissions and Sulfur Content [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(A)] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2-1(c)(2), The Permittee shall submit quarterly reports of the calendar month average coal sulfur content, coal heat content, the sulfur dioxide emission rate in pounds per MMBtu, and the total monthly coal consumption.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2-1(e), coal sampling and analysis data shall be collected pursuant to the procedures specified in 326 IAC 3-7-2(b) or 326 IAC 3-7-3 as follows:

(1) Minimum Coal Sampling Requirements and Analysis Methods:

(A) The coal sample acquisition point shall be at a location where representative samples of the total coal flow to be combusted by the

facility or facilities may be obtained. A single as-bunkered or as-burned sampling station may be used to represent the coal to be combusted by multiple facilities using the same stockpile feed system;

(B) Coal shall be sampled at least one (1) time per day;

(C) Minimum sample size shall be five hundred (500) grams;

(D) Samples shall be composited and analyzed at the end of each calendar month;

(E) Preparation of the coal sample, heat content analysis, and sulfur content analysis shall be determined pursuant to 326 IAC 3-7-2(c); or

(2) Sample and analyze the coal pursuant to 326 IAC 3-7-3.

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

D.3.5 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Visible emission notations of the boiler's (1SP1, 2SP1, 3SP1) stack exhaust (1SP) shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

(b) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.

(c) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.

(d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process.

(e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.

D.3.6 Parametric Monitoring

The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouse used in conjunction with 1SP1 and 2SP1 at least once per day when these boilers are in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouse is outside the normal range of 0.5 and 12.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Section C – Response to Excursions and Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

The instrument used for determining the pressure shall comply with Section C - Instrument Specifications, of this permit, shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated or replaced at least once every six (6) months.

D.3.7 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

(a) For a single compartment baghouses controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, a failed unit and the associated process shall be shut down immediately

until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

(b) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a batch process, the feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit have been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in emissions unit. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

Bag failure can be indicated by a significant drop in the baghouse's pressure reading with abnormal visible emissions, by an opacity violation, or by other means such as gas temperature, flow rate, air infiltration, leaks, dust traces or triboflows.

D.3.8 Cyclone Failure Detection

In the event that cyclone failure has been observed:

Failed units and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the emission unit. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

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

D.3.9 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Conditions D.3.2 and D.3.4, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (5) below. Records maintained for (1) through (5) shall be taken monthly and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the PM and SO_2 emission limits established in Conditions D.3.2 and D.3.4.

(1) Calendar dates covered in the compliance determination period;

(2) Actual coal usage since last compliance determination period;

(3) Sulfur content, heat content, and ash content;

(4) Sulfur dioxide emission rates; and

(5) Independent laboratory analysis of coal.

(b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.3.5, the Permittee shall maintain a daily record of visible emission notations of the boiler's stack exhaust (SP1). The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

(c) To document the compliance status with Condition D.3.6, the Permittee shall maintain a daily record of the pressure drop across the baghouses controlling the boilers. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a pressure drop reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a pressure drop reading (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

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

D.3.10 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Conditions D.3.2 and D.3.4 shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. Section C - General Reporting contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

SECTION D.4 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description: Hexane Extraction System

(a) One (1) hexane extraction system, identified collectively as 24EX, modified prior to 1980, with hexane emissions from the vent system controlled by a mineral oil absorber, and exhausting to stack 24EXA. For reporting purposes, all hexane emissions are collectively accounted for in the total hexane losses named 24EX.

(1) One (1) ‘A’ unit, identified as 24 EX1, consisting of 'A' pre-DT, constructed in 1996, ‘A’ DT, constructed in 1980, and the 'A' Meal Dryer, constructed in 1980. 'A' pre-DT is on top of and feeds the ‘A’ DT, which is on top of and feeds the ‘A’ Meal Dryer. The ‘A’ pre-DT and the 'A' DT exhaust to the hexane solvent reclaim system. The ‘A’ Meal Dryer uses a cyclone for PM control, and exhausts to stack 24EX1. Hexane emissions are reported in 24EX.

(2) One (1) ‘B’ unit, identified as 24EX2, consisting of 'B' pre-DT, constructed in 1996, 'B' DT, constructed in 1980, and the 'B' Meal Dryer, constructed in 1980. 'B' pre-DT is on top of and feeds the ‘B’ DT which is on top of and feeds the ‘B’ Meal Dryer. The 'B' pre-DT and the ‘B’ DT exhaust to the hexane solvent reclaim system. The ‘B’ Meal Dryer uses a cyclone for PM control, and exhausts to stack 24EX2. Hexane emissions are reported in 24EX.

(3) One meal cooler, identified as 24EX3, constructed in 1996, using two (2) cyclones for PM control, exhausting to stacks 24EX3A and 24EX3B, respectively, with hexane emissions reported in 24EX.

(4) Two (2) hexane storage tanks, identified as 24EX4A and 24EX4B, constructed in 1995 and 2005, respectively, with emissions vented to the mineral oil absorber inlet, with hexane emissions reported in 24EX.

(5) One (1) wastewater system, identified as 24 EX5, constructed prior to 1980, containing traces of hexane, exhausting to the extraction hot water separation pit, with hexane emissions reported in 24EX.

(6) One (1) refined oil hot well, identified as 24 EX6, constructed in 1975, with hexane emissions reported in 24EX.

(7) One (1) sampling /hexane unloading port, identified as 24 EX7, with hexane emissions reported in 24EX.

(8) Oil tanks containing non-deodorized oil, identified as 24EX8, venting to the atmosphere, with hexane emissions reported at 24EX.

The hexane extraction system (24EX, consisting of 24EX1 through 24EX8) are affected facilities under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production 40 CFR 63, Subpart GGGG.

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

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

D.4.1 PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to CP (002) 2005, issued August 23, 1991, the hexane usage for all of the oil extraction facilities (24EX, consisting of 24EX1 through 24EX8) combined shall be limited to less than 330,000 gallons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month, to ensure that the increase in hexane emissions from these units remains below 39.2 tons per year. This will ensure that 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) does not apply to this modification.

D.4.2 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities and their control devices. Section B - Preventative Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventative maintenance plan required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.4.3 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

In order to comply with Condition D.4.1, the mineral oil absorber for VOC control shall be in operation and control emissions from the listed facilities at all times when the facilities are in operation.

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

D.4.4 Monitoring

To document compliance with Condition D.4.1, the mineral oil absorption vent VOC (hexane) emission rate shall be determined daily by measuring the airflow rate and the concentration of hexane in the air stream. This concentration will be determined daily by measuring percent Lower Explosive Limit (LEL). If the air flow meter proves unreliable, airflow can be determined by calculations.

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

D.4.5 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.4.1, the Permittee shall maintain records of the hexane usage for the oil extraction facilities.

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

D.4.6 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Condition D.4.1 shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. Section C - General Reporting contains the Permittee’s obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

Consent Decree

D.4.7 Consent Decree Limits, Compliance, and Record Keeping Requirements

(a) As used in this section, "Consent Decree" shall mean the consent decree entered on January 16, 2007, in Civil Action No. 2:06-CV-02209, United States District Court for the Central District of Illinois, in which the Permittee and IDEM were parties.

(b) The provisions of this subsection are designed to ensure compliance with the final volatile organic compound solvent loss ratio requirements of the consent decree entered into between the Permittee and IDEM on October 26, 2006. Nothing in this subsection is intended to expand, restrict or otherwise alter the obligations imposed on The Permittee by the consent decree.

(c) The VOC solvent loss ratio (SLR) for this facility shall be 0.15 gallons of solvent lost per ton of oilseed processed for conventional soybean processing at this existing source. To determine compliance with the VOC SLR limit, the Permittee shall maintain a Compliance Ratio of less than or equal to 1.0, which compliance ratio shall be calculated as follows:

Compliance Ratio = Actual Solvent Loss (gal) / Allowable Solvent Loss (gal)

Where:

Actual Solvent Loss (gal) = Gallons of solvent loss during previous 12 operating months
Allowable Solvent Loss = Oilseed (tons) * VOC Solvent Loss Ratio
Oilseed (tons) = Tons of each oilseed processed during the previous 12 operating months
VOC Solvent Loss Ratio (SLR) = 0.15 gallons per ton of oilseed

(d) Solvent losses and quantities of oilseed processed during startup and shutdown periods shall not be excluded in determining solvent losses.

(e) For purposes of calculating SLR, the Permittee may apply the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG, pertaining to malfunction periods when both of the following conditions are met:

(1) The malfunction results in a total plant shutdown, which means a shutdown of the solvent extraction system; and

(2) The total amount of solvent loss to which the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG relating to malfunctions is applied in a rolling 12-month period does not exceed the Allowable Malfunction Volume as determined below. The Allowable Malfunction Volume in gallons is equal to the facility's 12-month Crush capacity times its final VOC SLR limit (0.15 gal/ton) times 0.024, as follows:

Allowable Malfunction Volume (gal) =12-month Crush capacity (tons) * Final VOC SLR limit (0.15 gal/ton) * 0.024

Except as otherwise set forth herein, the Permittee shall include all solvent losses when determining compliance with the VOC SLR limits. The total solvent loss corresponding to a malfunction period shall be calculated as the difference in the solvent inventory, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2862(c)(1), for the day before the malfunction period began and the solvent inventory on the day the plant resumes normal operation. During a malfunction period, the facility shall comply with the Startup, Shutdown, Malfunction (SSM) Plan as required under Subpart GGGG.

(f) To document the compliance status with the Consent Decree, the Permittee shall maintain the following records in accordance with (1) through (5) below. Records maintained for (1) through (5) shall be taken monthly and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC SLR limits established in paragraph (c) above. Records necessary to demonstrate compliance shall be available within 30 days of the end of each compliance period.

(1) The amount of oilseed processed, in tons, on a monthly basis.

(2) The total solvent loss due to malfunction, in gallons, for each month.

(3) The total solvent loss during normal operations, in gallons, for each month.

(4) The adjusted solvent loss (total solvent loss - allowable malfunction volume), in gallons, for each month.

(5) The solvent loss ratio.

SECTION D.5 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

(a) One (1) batch enzyme bag unloader, with a maximum throughput rate of 51 tons per year, identified as 112EO1, approved in 2009 for construction, using a baghouse for emission control and exhausting to stack 112EO.

This emission unit is not an affected facility under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production 40 CFR 63, Subpart GGGG.

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

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

D.5.1 Particulate Emissions [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the particulate emission from the Batch Enzyme Bag Unloader, 112EO1, shall be limited to 9.1 pounds per hour at a process weight rate of 3.3 tons per hour. This particulate emissions limit shall be determined using the following equation:

Interpolation of the data in this table for process weight rates up to sixty thousand (60,000) pounds per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

$$E = 4.10\ P^{0.67}$$

Where: E = Rate of emission in pounds per hour
P = Process weight rate in tons per hour

SECTION D.6 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description: Pelletizer/Pellet Cooler System

(a) One (1) pelletizer/pellet cooler to produce pellets from the existing dehulling/grinding (millfeed) system, approved in 2009 for construction, with a maximum rate of 10 tons per hour, identified as 32EX1, using a high efficiency cyclone for emission control and exhausting to stack 32EX.

(b) One (1) totally enclosed conveyor, approved in 2009 for construction, with a maximum rate of 10 tons per hour, identified as 32EX2.

(c) One (1) loadout bin, identified as 29EX1, constructed in 1994, using a bin vent filter for PM control, and exhausting to stack 29EX.

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

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

D.6.1 Particulate Emissions [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the particulate matter (PM) from the pelletizer/pellet cooler shall not exceed 19.18 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 10 tons per hour. The pound per hour limitation was calculated with the following equation:

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

$E = 4.10\ P^{0.67}$ where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour and
P = process weight rate in tons per hour

D.6.2 Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Process Operations), the particulate matter (PM) from the following emission units shall be limited by the equation(s) following this table:

Unit	Description
29EX1	Loadout Bins

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

$E = 4.10\ P^{0.67}$ where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour and
P = process weight rate in tons per hour

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

$E = 55.0\ P^{0.11} - 40$ where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour; and
P = process weight rate in tons per hour

The individual limitations are included in an IDEM, OAQ confidential file because the process weight rates are considered confidential.

D.6.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities and their control devices. Section B - Preventative Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventative maintenance plan required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.6.4 Particulate Control

The cyclone shall be in operation at all times when the pelletizer/pellet cooler is in operation.

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

D.6.5 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Daily visible emission notations of pelletizer/pellet cooler cyclone stack 32EX and loadout bin stack 29EX shall be performed during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

(b) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.

(c) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.

(d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process.

(e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee’s obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.

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

D.6.6 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.6.5, the Permittee shall maintain records of daily visible emission notations of the pelletizer/pellet cooler cyclone stack 32EX and loadout bin stack 29EX. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g. the pelletizer/pellet cooler did not operate that day; loadout bin was not loaded, etc.).

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

SECTION E.1 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS (NSPS) FOR GRAIN ELEVATORS [40 CFR 60, Subpart DD]

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

(a) Truck Dump #2, identified as 1EL1, constructed in 1980, using a baghouse for particulate matter (PM) control, and exhausting to stack 1EL. This is an affected facility under the New Source Performance Standard for Grain Elevators 40 CFR 60.300, Subpart DD.

(b) The following grain elevator components together identified as 10EL1, using a baghouse and oil suppressant for PM control, and exhausting to stack 10EL, consisting of:

(1) One (1) rail loadout, constructed in 1984. This is an affected facility under the New Source Performance Standard for Grain Elevators 40 CFR 60.300, Subpart DD;

(c) One (1) natural gas fired grain dryer #2, identified as 19EL1, constructed in 1995, using self-cleaning screens for PM control, and exhausting to vent 19EL. This is an affected facility under the New Source Performance Standard for Grain Elevators 40 CFR 60.300, Subpart DD.

(d) One (1) truck dump #7, identified as 20EL1, constructed in 1997, consisting of one (1) weigh scale truck unloading pit, and two (2) enclosed bucket elevator legs, using two (2) baghouses in parallel for PM control, and exhausting to stack 20EL. This is an affected facility under the New Source Performance Standard for Grain Elevators 40 CFR 60.300, Subpart DD.

(e) One (1) natural gas fired grain dryer #1, identified as 16EL1, constructed in 1986, using self-cleaning screens for PM control, and exhausting to stack 16EL. This is an affected facility under the New Source Performance Standard for Grain Elevators 40 CFR 60.300, Subpart DD.

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

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

(a) The provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 12-1, apply to the facilities described in this SECTION E.1, except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart DD.

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

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

E.1.2 Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators [40 CFR 60, Subpart DD] [326 IAC 12]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart DD, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of Standards of Performance Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12, (included as attachment A of this permit) as specified as follows:

(1) 40 CFR 60.300
(2) 40 CFR 60.301
(3) 40 CFR 60.302(b), (c)
(4) 40 CFR 60.303
(5) 40 CFR 60.304

SECTION E.2 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS (NSPS) FOR SMALL INDUSTRIAL-COMMERCIAL-INSTITUTIONAL STEAM GENERATING UNITS [40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc]

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

(a) One (1) natural gas fired hydrogen generator furnace, identified as 107EO1, constructed in 1992, with a maximum heat input capacity of 25.2 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack 107EO. This is an affected facility under the New Source Performance Standards for Small Industrial - Commercial - Institutional Steam Generating Units 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc.

(b) One (1) natural gas fired steam generator, identified as 110EO1, constructed in 2002, with a maximum heat input capacity of 14 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack 110EO. This is an affected facility under the New Source Performance Standards for Small Industrial - Commercial - Institutional Steam Generating Units 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc.

(c) One (1) natural gas fired steam generator #3, identified as 108EO1, constructed in 1994, with a maximum heat input capacity of 14 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stack 108EO. This is an affected facility under the New Source Performance Standards for Small Industrial - Commercial - Institutional Steam Generating Units 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc.

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

E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to New Source Performance Standards [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR 60, Subpart A]

(a) The provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 12-1, apply to the facilities described in this SECTION E.1, except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc.

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

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

E.2.2 Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units [40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc] [326 IAC 12]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of Standards of Performance Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12, (included as attachment B of this permit) as specified as follows:

(1) 40 CFR 60.40c (a) and (b)
(2) 40 CFR 60.41c
(3) 40 CFR 60.48c (a)(1), (g), and (i)

SECTION E.3 NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS: SOLVENT EXTRACTION FOR VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTION [40 CFR 63, Subpart GGGG]

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

(a) One (1) hexane extraction system, identified collectively as 24EX, modified prior to 1980, with hexane emissions from the vent system controlled by a mineral oil absorber, and exhausting to stack 24EXA. For reporting purposes, all hexane emissions are collectively accounted for in the total hexane losses named 24EX.

(1) One (1) ‘A’ unit, identified as 24 EX1, consisting of 'A' pre-DT, constructed in 1996, ‘A’ DT, constructed in 1980, and the 'A' Meal Dryer, constructed in 1980. 'A' pre-DT is on top of and feeds the ‘A’ DT, which is on top of and feeds the ‘A’ Meal Dryer. The ‘A’ pre-DT and the 'A' DT exhaust to the hexane solvent reclaim system. The ‘A’ Meal Dryer uses a cyclone for PM control, and exhausts to stack 24EX1. Hexane emissions are reported in 24EX.

(2) One (1) ‘B’ unit, identified as 24EX2, consisting of 'B' pre-DT, constructed in 1996, 'B' DT, constructed in 1980, and the 'B' Meal Dryer, constructed in 1980. 'B' pre-DT is on top of and feeds the ‘B’ DT which is on top of and feeds the ‘B’ Meal Dryer. The 'B' pre-DT and the ‘B’ DT exhaust to the hexane solvent reclaim system. The ‘B’ Meal Dryer uses a cyclone for PM control, and exhausts to stack 24EX2. Hexane emissions are reported in 24EX.

(3) One meal cooler, identified as 24EX3, constructed in 1996, using two (2) cyclones for PM control, exhausting to stacks 24EX3A and 24EX3B, respectively, with hexane emissions reported in 24EX.

(4) Two (2) hexane storage tanks, identified as 24EX4A and 24EX4B, constructed in 1995 and 2005, respectively, with emissions vented to the mineral oil absorber inlet, with hexane emissions reported in 24EX.

(5) One (1) wastewater system, identified as 24 EX5, constructed prior to 1980, containing traces of hexane, exhausting to the extraction hot water separation pit, with hexane emissions reported in 24EX.

(6) One (1) refined oil hot well, identified as 24 EX6, constructed in 1975, with hexane emissions reported in 24EX.

(7) One (1) sampling /hexane unloading port, identified as 24 EX7, with hexane emissions reported in 24EX.

(8) Oil tanks containing non-deodorized oil, identified as 24EX8, venting to the atmosphere, with hexane emissions reported at 24EX.

The hexane extraction system (24EX, consisting of 24EX1 through 24EX8) are affected facilities under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production 40 CFR 63, Subpart GGGG.

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

E.3.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP GGGG [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.4480, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1, as specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG in accordance with schedule in 40 CFR 63 Subpart GGGG.

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.10, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

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

and

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

E.3.2 Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production NESHAP [326 IAC 20-60][40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG]

The Permittee which engages in production of vegetable oil shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart GGGG (included as Attachment C of this permit), as specified as follows:

(1) 40 CFR 63.2830
(2) 40 CFR 63.2831
(3) 40 CFR 63.2832
(4) 40 CFR 63.2833(a), (d)
(5) 40 CFR 63.2834
(6) 40 CFR 63.2840(a), (b), (c), (d)
(7) 40 CFR 63.2850(a), (b), (e)
(8) 40 CFR 63.2851
(9) 40 CFR 63.2852
(10) 40 CFR 63.2853
(11) 40 CFR 63.2854
(12) 40 CFR 63.2855
(13) 40 CFR 63.2860(a), (c), (d)
(14) 40 CFR 63.2861
(15) 40 CFR 63.2862
(16) 40 CFR 63.2863
(17) 40 CFR 63.2870
(18) 40 CFR 63.2871
(19) 40 CFR 63.2872

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
CERTIFICATION

Source Name: Bunge North America (East), LLC
Source Address: 1200 North 2nd Street, Decatur, Indiana 46733
Part 70 Permit No.: T001-23640-00005

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

Please check what document is being certified:

☐ Annual Compliance Certification Letter

☐ Test Result (specify)

☐ Report (specify)

☐ Notification (specify)

☐ Affidavit (specify)

☐ Other (specify)

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

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

COMPLIANCE and ENFORCEMENT BRANCH
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
Phone: 317-233-0178
Fax: 317-233-6865

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT

Source Name: Bunge North America (East), LLC
Source Address: 1200 North 2nd Street, Decatur, Indiana 46733
Part 70 Permit No.: T001-23640-00005

This form consists of 2 pages **Page 1 of 2**

☐ This is an emergency as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12)

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

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

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

If any of the following are not applicable, mark N/A **Page 2 of 2**

Date/Time Emergency started:
Date/Time Emergency was corrected:
Was the facility being properly operated at the time of the emergency? Y N
Type of Pollutants Emitted: TSP, PM-10, SO_2, VOC, NO_X, CO, Pb, other:
Estimated amount of pollutant(s) emitted during emergency:
Describe the steps taken to mitigate the problem:
Describe the corrective actions/response steps taken:
Describe the measures taken to minimize emissions:
If applicable, describe the reasons why continued operation of the facilities are necessary to prevent imminent injury to persons, severe damage to equipment, substantial loss of capital investment, or loss of product or raw materials of substantial economic value:

Form Completed by:_____

Title / Position: _____

Date:_____

Phone: _____

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Bunge North America (East), LLC
Source Address: 1200 North 2nd Street, Decatur, Indiana 46733
Part 70 Permit No.: T001-23640-00005
Facility: Oil Extraction facilities
Parameter: Hexane Usage
Limit: Less than 330,000 gallons per twelve consecutive month period.

QUARTER: _____YEAR: _____

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

☐ No deviation occurred in this month.

☐ Deviation/s occurred in this month.
Deviation has been reported on:

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

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Bunge North America (East), LLC
Source Address: 1200 North 2nd Street, Decatur, Indiana 46733
Part 70 Permit No.: T001-23640-00005
Facility: Grain Processing facilities
Parameter: Soybean grain processed after the grain dryers
Limit: Less than 1,368,750 tons per twelve consecutive month period

QUARTER: _____YEAR:_____

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

☐ Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
Deviation has been reported on:

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

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Bunge North America (East), LLC
Source Address: 1200 North 2nd Street, Decatur, Indiana 46733
Part 70 Permit No.: T001-23640-00005
Facility: Coal-fired Boilers (1SP1 and 2SP1)
Parameter: SO_2 Emissions
Limit: Less than 6.0 pounds per MMBtu

QUARTER: _____YEAR: _____

Month	Coal Sulfur Content (lb/ton)	Coal Heat Content (MMBtu/ton)	SO_2 Emission Rate (lbs/MMBtu)	Coal Consumption (tons)
Month 1				
Month 2				
Month 3				

☐ No deviation occurred in this month.

☐ Deviation/s occurred in this month.
Deviation has been reported on:

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

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

Source Name: Bunge North America (East), LLC
Source Address: 1200 North 2nd Street, Decatur, Indiana 46733
Part 70 Permit No.: T001-23640-00005

Months: _____ to_____ Year: _____

This report shall be submitted quarterly based on a calendar year. Any deviation from the requirements of this permit, the date(s) of each deviation, the probable cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported. A deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of the permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report. Additional pages may be attached if necessary. If no deviations occurred, please specify in the box marked "No deviations occurred this reporting period".
☐ NO DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD.
☐ THE FOLLOWING DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD

Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	**Duration of Deviation:**
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	

Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	**Duration of Deviation:**
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	

Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	**Duration of Deviation:**
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	
Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	**Duration of Deviation:**
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	
Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	**Duration of Deviation:**
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	

Form Completed by:_____

Title / Position: _____

Date:_____

Phone: _____

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Attachment A

Subpart DD—Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators

Source: 43 FR 34347, Aug. 3, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.300 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to each affected facility at any grain terminal elevator or any grain storage elevator, except as provided under §60.304(b). The affected facilities are each truck unloading station, truck loading station, barge and ship unloading station, barge and ship loading station, railcar loading station, railcar unloading station, grain dryer, and all grain handling operations.

(b) Any facility under paragraph (a) of this section which commences construction, modification, or reconstruction after August 3, 1978, is subject to the requirements of this part.

[43 FR 34347, Aug. 3, 1978, as amended at 52 FR 42434, Nov. 5, 1988]

§ 60.301 Definitions.

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

(a) *Grain* means corn, wheat, sorghum, rice, rye, oats, barley, and soybeans.

(b) *Grain elevator* means any plant or installation at which grain is unloaded, handled, cleaned, dried, stored, or loaded.

(c) *Grain terminal elevator* means any grain elevator which has a permanent storage capacity of more than 88,100 m^3 (ca. 2.5 million U.S. bushels), except those located at animal food manufacturers, pet food manufacturers, cereal manufacturers, breweries, and livestock feedlots.

(d) *Permanent storage capacity* means grain storage capacity which is inside a building, bin, or silo.

(e) *Railcar* means railroad hopper car or boxcar.

(f) *Grain storage elevator* means any grain elevator located at any wheat flour mill, wet corn mill, dry corn mill (human consumption), rice mill, or soybean oil extraction plant which has a permanent grain storage capacity of 35,200 m^3 (ca. 1 million bushels).

(g) *Process emission* means the particulate matter which is collected by a capture system.

(h) *Fugitive emission* means the particulate matter which is not collected by a capture system and is released directly into the atmosphere from an affected facility at a grain elevator.

(i) *Capture system* means the equipment such as sheds, hoods, ducts, fans, dampers, etc. used to collect particulate matter generated by an affected facility at a grain elevator.

(j) *Grain unloading station* means that portion of a grain elevator where the grain is transferred from a truck, railcar, barge, or ship to a receiving hopper.

(k) *Grain loading station* means that portion of a grain elevator where the grain is transferred from the elevator to a truck, railcar, barge, or ship.

(l) *Grain handling operations* include bucket elevators or legs (excluding legs used to unload barges or ships), scale hoppers and surge bins (garners), turn heads, scalpers, cleaners, trippers, and the headhouse and other such structures.

(m) *Column dryer* means any equipment used to reduce the moisture content of grain in which the grain flows from the top to the bottom in one or more continuous packed columns between two perforated metal sheets.

(n) *Rack dryer* means any equipment used to reduce the moisture content of grain in which the grain flows from the top to the bottom in a cascading flow around rows of baffles (racks).

(o) *Unloading leg* means a device which includes a bucket-type elevator which is used to remove grain from a barge or ship.

[43 FR 34347, Aug. 3, 1978, as amended at 65 FR 61759, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.302 Standard for particulate matter.

(a) On and after the 60th day of achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but no later than 180 days after initial startup, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases which exhibit greater than 0 percent opacity from any:

(1) Column dryer with column plate perforation exceeding 2.4 mm diameter (ca. 0.094 inch).

(2) Rack dryer in which exhaust gases pass through a screen filter coarser than 50 mesh.

(b) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by §60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility except a grain dryer any process emission which:

(1) Contains particulate matter in excess of 0.023 g/dscm (ca. 0.01 gr/dscf).

(2) Exhibits greater than 0 percent opacity.

(c) On and after the 60th day of achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but no later than 180 days after initial startup, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any fugitive emission from:

(1) Any individual truck unloading station, railcar unloading station, or railcar loading station, which exhibits greater than 5 percent opacity.

(2) Any grain handling operation which exhibits greater than 0 percent opacity.

(3) Any truck loading station which exhibits greater than 10 percent opacity.

(4) Any barge or ship loading station which exhibits greater than 20 percent opacity.

(d) The owner or operator of any barge or ship unloading station shall operate as follows:

(1) The unloading leg shall be enclosed from the top (including the receiving hopper) to the center line of the bottom pulley and ventilation to a control device shall be maintained on both sides of the leg and the grain receiving hopper.

(2) The total rate of air ventilated shall be at least 32.1 actual cubic meters per cubic meter of grain handling capacity (ca. 40 ft^3 /bu).

(3) Rather than meet the requirements of paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section the owner or operator may use other methods of emission control if it is demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction that they would reduce emissions of particulate matter to the same level or less.

§ 60.303 Test methods and procedures.

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in §60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in §60.8(b). Acceptable alternative methods and procedures are given in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standards in §60.302 as follows:

(1) Method 5 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration and the volumetric flow rate of the effluent gas. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 1.70 dscm (60 dscf). The probe and filter holder shall be operated without heaters.

(2) Method 2 shall be used to determine the ventilation volumetric flow rate.

(3) Method 9 and the procedures in §60.11 shall be used to determine opacity.

(c) The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures specified in this section:

(1) For Method 5, Method 17 may be used.

[54 FR 6674, Feb. 14, 1989]

§ 60.304 Modifications.

(a) The factor 6.5 shall be used in place of “annual asset guidelines repair allowance percentage,” to determine whether a capital expenditure as defined by §60.2 has been made to an existing facility.

(b) The following physical changes or changes in the method of operation shall not by themselves be considered a modification of any existing facility:

(1) The addition of gravity loadout spouts to existing grain storage or grain transfer bins.

(2) The installation of automatic grain weighing scales.

(3) Replacement of motor and drive units driving existing grain handling equipment.

(4) The installation of permanent storage capacity with no increase in hourly grain handling capacity.

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Attachment B

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

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

§ 60.40c Applicability and delegation of authority.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5090, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 60.41c Definitions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Distillate oil means fuel oil that complies with the specifications for fuel oil numbers 1 or 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17) or diesel fuel oil numbers 1 or 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D975 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).

Dry flue gas desulfurization technology means a SO_2 control system that is located between the steam generating unit and the exhaust vent or stack, and that removes sulfur oxides from the combustion gases of the steam generating unit by contacting the combustion gases with an alkaline reagent and water, whether introduced separately or as a premixed slurry or solution and forming a dry powder material. This definition includes devices where the dry powder material is subsequently converted to another form. Alkaline reagents used in dry flue gas desulfurization systems include, but are not limited to, lime and sodium compounds.

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

Emerging technology means any SO_2 control system that is not defined as a conventional technology under this section, and for which the owner or operator of the affected facility has received approval from the Administrator to operate as an emerging technology under §60.48c(a)(4).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Natural gas means:

(1) A naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and nonhydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane; or

(2) Liquefied petroleum (LP) gas, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D1835 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17); or

(3) A mixture of hydrocarbons that maintains a gaseous state at ISO conditions. Additionally, natural gas must either be composed of at least 70 percent methane by volume or have a gross calorific value between 34 and 43 megajoules (MJ) per dry standard cubic meter (910 and 1,150 Btu per dry standard cubic foot).

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

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

Potential sulfur dioxide emission rate means the theoretical SO_2 emissions (nanograms per joule (ng/J) or lb/MMBtu heat input) that would result from combusting fuel in an uncleaned state and without using emission control systems.

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

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

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

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

Wet flue gas desulfurization technology means an SO_2 control system that is located between the steam generating unit and the exhaust vent or stack, and that removes sulfur oxides from the combustion gases of the steam generating unit by contacting the combustion gases with an alkaline slurry or solution and forming a liquid material. This definition includes devices where the liquid material is subsequently converted to another form. Alkaline reagents used in wet flue gas desulfurization systems include, but are not limited to, lime, limestone, and sodium compounds.

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

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

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5090, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 60.42c Standard for sulfur dioxide (SO_2).

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (e) of this section, on and after the date on which the performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, the owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts only coal shall neither: cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO_2 in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 10 percent (0.10) of the potential SO_2 emission rate (90 percent reduction), nor cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO_2 in excess of 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/MMBtu) heat input. If coal is combusted with other fuels, the affected facility shall neither: cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO_2 in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 10 percent (0.10) of the potential SO_2 emission rate (90 percent reduction), nor cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO_2 in excess of the emission limit is determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

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

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

(i) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2 in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 20 percent (0.20) of the potential SO_2 emission rate (80 percent reduction); nor

(ii) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2 in excess of SO_2 in excess of 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/MMBtu) heat input. If coal is fired with coal refuse, the affected facility subject to paragraph (a) of this section. If oil or any other fuel (except coal) is fired with coal refuse, the affected facility is subject to the 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input SO_2 emissions limit or the 90 percent SO_2 reduction requirement specified in paragraph (a) of this section and the emission limit is determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(2) Combusts only coal and that uses an emerging technology for the control of SO_2 emissions shall neither:

(i) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2 in excess of 50 percent (0.50) of the potential SO_2 emission rate (50 percent reduction); nor

(ii) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2 in excess of 260 ng/J (0.60 lb/MMBtu) heat input. If coal is combusted with other fuels, the affected facility is subject to the 50 percent SO_2 reduction requirement specified in this paragraph and the emission limit determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(c) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal, alone or in combination with any other fuel, and is listed in paragraphs (c)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2 in excess of the emission limit determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section. Percent reduction requirements are not applicable to affected facilities under paragraphs (c)(1), (2), (3), or (4).

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

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

(3) Affected facilities located in a noncontinental area.

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

(d) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts oil shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2 in excess of 215 ng/J (0.50 lb/MMBtu) heat input; or, as an alternative, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts oil shall combust oil in the affected facility that contains greater than 0.5 weight percent sulfur. The percent reduction requirements are not applicable to affected facilities under this paragraph.

(e) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal, oil, or coal and oil with any other fuel shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2 in excess of the following:

(1) The percent of potential SO_2 emission rate or numerical SO_2 emission rate required under paragraph (a) or (b)(2) of this section, as applicable, for any affected facility that

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

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

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

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

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

Where:

E_s= SO_2 emission limit, expressed in ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input;

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f) Reduction in the potential SO_2 emission rate through fuel pretreatment is not credited toward the percent reduction requirement under paragraph (b)(2) of this section unless:

(1) Fuel pretreatment results in a 50 percent (0.50) or greater reduction in the potential SO_2 emission rate; and

(2) Emissions from the pretreated fuel (without either combustion or post-combustion SO_2 control) are equal to or less than the emission limits specified under paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

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

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

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

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

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

(i) The SO_2 emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, and percent reduction requirements under this section apply at all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(j) For affected facilities located in noncontinental areas and affected facilities complying with the percent reduction standard, only the heat input supplied to the affected facility from the combustion of coal and oil is counted under this section. No credit is provided for the heat input to the affected facility from wood or other fuels or for heat derived from exhaust gases from other sources, such as stationary gas turbines, internal combustion engines, and kilns.

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5090, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 60.43c Standard for particulate matter (PM).

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that can combust coal, wood, or oil and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/hr) or greater shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity. Owners and operators of an affected facility that elect to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) for measuring PM emissions according to the requirements of this subpart and are subject to a federally enforceable PM limit of 0.030 lb/MMBtu or less are exempt from the opacity standard specified in this paragraph.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, an owner or operator of an affected facility that commences construction, reconstruction, or modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts only oil that

contains no more than 0.50 weight percent sulfur or a mixture of 0.50 weight percent sulfur oil with other fuels not subject to a PM standard under §60.43c and not using a post-combustion technology (except a wet scrubber) to reduce PM or SO_2 emissions is not subject to the PM limit in this section.

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5091, Jan. 28, 2009]

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

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

(b) The initial performance test required under §60.8 shall be conducted over 30 consecutive operating days of the steam generating unit. Compliance with the percent reduction requirements and SO_2 emission limits under §60.42c shall be determined using a 30-day average. The first operating day included in the initial performance test shall be scheduled within 30 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affect facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after the initial startup of the facility. The steam generating unit load during the 30-day period does not have to be the maximum design heat input capacity, but must be representative of future operating conditions.

(c) After the initial performance test required under paragraph (b) of this section and §60.8, compliance with the percent reduction requirements and SO_2 emission limits under §60.42c is based on the average percent reduction and the average SO_2 emission rates for 30 consecutive steam generating unit operating days. A separate performance test is completed at the end of each steam generating unit operating day, and a new 30-day average percent reduction and SO_2 emission rate are calculated to show compliance with the standard.

(d) If only coal, only oil, or a mixture of coal and oil is combusted in an affected facility, the procedures in Method 19 of appendix A of this part are used to determine the hourly SO_2 emission rate (E_{ho}) and the 30-day average SO_2 emission rate (E_{ao}). The hourly averages used to compute the 30-day averages are obtained from the CEMS. Method 19 of appendix A of this part shall be used to calculate E_{ao} when using daily fuel sampling or Method 6B of appendix A of this part.

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

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

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

Where:

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

E_{ho}= Hourly SO_2 emission rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_w= SO_2 concentration in fuels other than coal and oil combusted in the affected facility, as determined by fuel sampling and analysis procedures in Method 9 of appendix A of this part, ng/J (lb/MMBtu). The value E_w for each fuel lot is used for each hourly average during the time that the lot is being combusted. The owner or operator does not have to measure E_w if the owner or operator elects to assume E_w= 0.

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

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

(f) Affected facilities subject to the percent reduction requirements under §60.42c(a) or (b) shall determine compliance with the SO_2 emission limits under §60.42c pursuant to paragraphs (d) or (e) of this section, and shall determine compliance with the percent reduction requirements using the following procedures:

(1) If only coal is combusted, the percent of potential SO_2 emission rate is computed using the following formula:

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

Where:

$\%P_s$= Potential SO_2 emission rate, in percent;

$\%R_g$= SO_2 removal efficiency of the control device as determined by Method 19 of appendix A of this part, in percent; and

$\%R_f$= SO_2 removal efficiency of fuel pretreatment as determined by Method 19 of appendix A of this part, in percent.

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

(i) To compute the $\%P_s$, an adjusted $\%R_g$($\%R_g$o) is computed from E_{ao}o from paragraph (e)(1) of this section and an adjusted average SO_2 inlet rate (E_{ai}o) using the following formula:

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

Where:

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

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

E_{ai}o = Adjusted average SO_2 inlet rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu).

(ii) To compute E_{ai}o, an adjusted hourly SO_2 inlet rate (E_{hi}o) is used. The E_{hi}o is computed using the following formula:

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

Where:

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

E_{hi}= Hourly SO_2 inlet rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_w= SO_2 concentration in fuels other than coal and oil combusted in the affected facility, as determined by fuel sampling and analysis procedures in Method 19 of appendix A of this part, ng/J (lb/MMBtu). The value E_w for each fuel lot is used for each hourly average during the time that the lot is being combusted. The owner or operator does not have to measure E_w if the owner or operator elects to assume E_w= 0; and

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

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

(h) For affected facilities subject to §60.42c(h)(1), (2), or (3) where the owner or operator seeks to demonstrate compliance with the SO_2 standards based on fuel supplier certification, the performance test shall consist of the certification from the fuel supplier, as described in §60.48c(f), as applicable.

(i) The owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to demonstrate compliance with the SO_2 standards under §60.42c(c)(2) shall demonstrate the maximum design heat input capacity of the steam generating unit by operating the steam generating unit at this capacity for 24 hours. This demonstration shall be made during the initial performance test, and a subsequent demonstration may be requested at any other time. If the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate for the affected facility is less than the maximum design heat input capacity stated by the manufacturer of the affected facility, the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate shall be used to determine the annual capacity factor for the affected facility; otherwise, the maximum design heat input capacity provided by the manufacturer shall be used.

(j) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall use all valid SO_2 emissions data in calculating $\%P_s$ and E_{ho} under paragraphs (d), (e), or (f) of this section, as applicable, whether or not the minimum emissions data requirements under §60.46c(f) are achieved. All valid emissions data, including valid data collected during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, shall be used in calculating $\%P_s$ or E_{ho} pursuant to paragraphs (d), (e), or (f) of this section, as applicable.

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5091, Jan. 28, 2009]

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

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

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

(2) Method 3A or 3B of appendix A–2 of this part shall be used for gas analysis when applying Method 5 or 5B of appendix A–3 of this part or 17 of appendix A–6 of this part.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) The O_2 or CO_2 measurements and PM measurements obtained under this section, (ii) The dry basis F factor, and

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

(8) Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part shall be used for determining the opacity of stack emissions.

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

(c) In place of PM testing with Method 5 or 5B of appendix A–3 of this part or Method 17 of appendix A–6 of this part, an owner or operator may elect to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for monitoring PM emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system. The owner or operator of an affected facility who elects to continuously monitor PM emissions instead of conducting performance testing using Method 5 or 5B of appendix A–3 of this part or Method 17 of appendix A–6 of this part shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS and shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(14) of this section.

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

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

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

(4) The initial performance evaluation shall be completed no later than 180 days after the date of initial startup of the affected facility, as specified under §60.8 of subpart A of this part or within 180 days of

notification to the Administrator of use of CEMS if the owner or operator was previously determining compliance by Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part performance tests, whichever is later.

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

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

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

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

(ii) [Reserved]

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

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

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

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

(i) For PM, Method 5 or 5B of appendix A–3 of this part or Method 17 of appendix A–6 of this part shall be used; and

(ii) After July 1, 2010 or after Method 202 of appendix M of part 51 has been revised to minimize artifact measurement and notice of that change has been published in the Federal Register, whichever is later, for condensable PM emissions, Method 202 of appendix M of part 51 shall be used; and

(iii) For O2 (or CO_2), Method 3A or 3B of appendix A–2 of this part, as applicable shall be used.

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

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

(14) After July 1, 2011, within 90 days after the date of completing each performance evaluation required by paragraph (c)(11) of this section, the owner or operator of the affected facility must either submit the test data to EPA by successfully entering the data electronically into EPA's WebFIRE data base available at

http://cfpub.epa.gov/oarweb/index.cfm?action=fire.main or mail a copy to: United States Environmental Protection Agency; Energy Strategies Group; 109 TW Alexander DR; Mail Code: D243–01; RTP, NC 27711.

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

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5091, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 60.46c Emission monitoring for sulfur dioxide.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the SO_2 emission limits under §60.42c shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for measuring SO_2 concentrations and either O_2 or CO_2 concentrations at the outlet of the SO_2 control device (or the outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO_2 control device is used), and shall record the output of the system. The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the percent reduction requirements under §60.42c shall measure SO_2 concentrations and either O_2 or CO_2 concentrations at both the inlet and outlet of the SO_2 control device.

(b) The 1-hour average SO_2 emission rates measured by a CEMS shall be expressed in ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input and shall be used to calculate the average emission rates under §60.42c. Each 1-hour average SO_2 emission rate must be based on at least 30 minutes of operation, and shall be calculated using the data points required under §60.13(h)(2). Hourly SO_2 emission rates are not calculated if the affected facility is operated less than 30 minutes in a 1-hour period and are not counted toward determination of a steam generating unit operating day.

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

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

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

(3) For affected facilities subject to the percent reduction requirements under §60.42c, the span value of the SO_2 CEMS at the inlet to the SO_2 control device shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO_2 emission rate of the fuel combusted, and the span value of the SO_2 CEMS at the outlet from the SO_2 control device shall be 50 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO_2 emission rate of the fuel combusted.

(4) For affected facilities that are not subject to the percent reduction requirements of §60.42c, the span value of the SO_2 CEMS at the outlet from the SO_2 control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO_2 control device is used) shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO_2 emission rate of the fuel combusted.

(d) As an alternative to operating a CEMS at the inlet to the SO_2 control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO_2 control device is used) as required under paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to determine the average SO_2 emission rate by sampling the fuel prior to combustion. As an alternative to operating a CEMS at the outlet from the SO_2 control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO_2 control device is used) as required under paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to determine the average SO_2 emission rate by using Method 6B of appendix A of this part. Fuel sampling shall be conducted pursuant to either paragraph (d)(1) or (d)(2) of this section. Method 6B of appendix A of this part shall be conducted pursuant to paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

(1) For affected facilities combusting coal or oil, coal or oil samples shall be collected daily in an as-fired condition at the inlet to the steam generating unit and analyzed for sulfur content and heat content according

the Method 19 of appendix A of this part. Method 19 of appendix A of this part provides procedures for converting these measurements into the format to be used in calculating the average SO_2 input rate.

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

(3) Method 6B of appendix A of this part may be used in lieu of CEMS to measure SO_2 at the inlet or outlet of the SO_2 control system. An initial stratification test is required to verify the adequacy of the Method 6B of appendix A of this part sampling location. The stratification test shall consist of three paired runs of a suitable SO_2 and CO_2 measurement train operated at the candidate location and a second similar train operated according to the procedures in §3.2 and the applicable procedures in section 7 of Performance Specification 2 of appendix B of this part. Method 6B of appendix A of this part, Method 6A of appendix A of this part, or a combination of Methods 6 and 3 of appendix A of this part or Methods 6C and 3A of appendix A of this part are suitable measurement techniques. If Method 6B of appendix A of this part is used for the second train, sampling time and timer operation may be adjusted for the stratification test as long as an adequate sample volume is collected; however, both sampling trains are to be operated similarly. For the location to be adequate for Method 6B of appendix A of this part 24-hour tests, the mean of the absolute difference between the three paired runs must be less than 10 percent (0.10).

(e) The monitoring requirements of paragraphs (a) and (d) of this section shall not apply to affected facilities subject to §60.42c(h) (1), (2), or (3) where the owner or operator of the affected facility seeks to demonstrate compliance with the SO_2 standards based on fuel supplier certification, as described under §60.48c(f), as applicable.

(f) The owner or operator of an affected facility operating a CEMS pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, or conducting as-fired fuel sampling pursuant to paragraph (d)(1) of this section, shall obtain emission data for at least 75 percent of the operating hours in at least 22 out of 30 successive steam generating unit operating days. If this minimum data requirement is not met with a single monitoring system, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall supplement the emission data with data collected with other monitoring systems as approved by the Administrator.

§ 60.47c Emission monitoring for particulate matter.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility combusting coal, oil, or wood that is subject to the opacity standards under §60.43c shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) for measuring the opacity of the emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system. The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to an opacity standard in §60.43c(c) and that is not required to install a COMS due to paragraphs (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section that elects not to install a COMS shall conduct a performance test using Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part and the procedures in §60.11 to demonstrate compliance with the applicable limit in §60.43c and shall comply with either paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) of this section. If during the initial 60 minutes of observation all 6-minute averages are less than 10 percent and all individual 15-second observations are less than or equal to 20 percent, the observation period may be reduced from 3 hours to 60 minutes.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) and (a)(3) of this section, the owner or operator shall conduct subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance tests using the procedures in paragraph (a) of this section according to the applicable schedule in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (a)(1)(iv) of this section, as determined by the most recent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test results.

(i) If no visible emissions are observed, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test must be completed within 12 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted;

(ii) If visible emissions are observed but the maximum 6-minute average opacity is less than or equal to 5 percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test must be completed within 6 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted;

(iii) If the maximum 6-minute average opacity is greater than 5 percent but less than or equal to 10 percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test must be completed within 3 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted; or

(iv) If the maximum 6-minute average opacity is greater than 10 percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test must be completed within 30 calendar days from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted.

(2) If the maximum 6-minute opacity is less than 10 percent during the most recent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test, the owner or operator may, as an alternative to performing subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance tests, elect to perform subsequent monitoring using Method 22 of appendix A–7 of this part according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator shall conduct 10 minute observations (during normal operation) each operating day the affected facility fires fuel for which an opacity standard is applicable using Method 22 of appendix A–7 of this part and demonstrate that the sum of the occurrences of any visible emissions is not in excess of 5 percent of the observation period (*i.e.* , 30 seconds per 10 minute period). If the sum of the occurrence of any visible emissions is greater than 30 seconds during the initial 10 minute observation, immediately conduct a 30 minute observation. If the sum of the occurrence of visible emissions is greater than 5 percent of the observation period (*i.e.* , 90 seconds per 30 minute period) the owner or operator shall either document and adjust the operation of the facility and demonstrate within 24 hours that the sum of the occurrence of visible emissions is equal to or less than 5 percent during a 30 minute observation (*i.e.* , 90 seconds) or conduct a new Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test using the procedures in paragraph (a) of this section within 30 calendar days according to the requirements in §60.45c(a)(8).

(ii) If no visible emissions are observed for 30 operating days during which an opacity standard is applicable, observations can be reduced to once every 7 operating days during which an opacity standard is applicable. If any visible emissions are observed, daily observations shall be resumed.

(3) If the maximum 6-minute opacity is less than 10 percent during the most recent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test, the owner or operator may, as an alternative to performing subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 performance tests, elect to perform subsequent monitoring using a digital opacity compliance system according to a site-specific monitoring plan approved by the Administrator. The observations shall be similar, but not necessarily identical, to the requirements in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. For reference purposes in preparing the monitoring plan, see OAQPS “Determination of Visible Emission Opacity from Stationary Sources Using Computer-Based Photographic Analysis Systems.” This document is available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA); Office of Air Quality and Planning Standards; Sector Policies and Programs Division; Measurement Policy Group (D243–02), Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. This document is also available on the Technology Transfer Network (TTN) under Emission Measurement Center Preliminary Methods.

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

(c) Owners and operators of an affected facilities that burn only distillate oil that contains no more than 0.5 weight percent sulfur and/or liquid or gaseous fuels with potential sulfur dioxide emission rates of 26 ng/J (0.060 lb/MMBtu) heat input or less and that do not use a post-combustion technology to reduce SO2 or PM

emissions and that are subject to an opacity standard in §60.43c(c) are not required to operate a COMS if they follow the applicable procedures in §60.48c(f).

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

(e) Owners and operators of an affected facility that is subject to an opacity standard in §60.43c(c) and that does not use post-combustion technology (except a wet scrubber) for reducing PM, SO_2, or carbon monoxide (CO) emissions, burns only gaseous fuels or fuel oils that contain less than or equal to 0.5 weight percent sulfur, and is operated such that emissions of CO discharged to the atmosphere from the affected facility are maintained at levels less than or equal to 0.15 lb/MMBtu on a boiler operating day average basis is not required to operate a COMS. Owners and operators of affected facilities electing to comply with this paragraph must demonstrate compliance according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (4) of this section; or

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

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

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

(iii) At a minimum, valid 1-hour CO emissions averages must be obtained for at least 90 percent of the operating hours on a 30-day rolling average basis. The 1-hour averages are calculated using the data points required in §60.13(h)(2).

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

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

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

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

(f) Owners and operators of an affected facility that is subject to an opacity standard in §60.43c(c) and that uses a bag leak detection system to monitor the performance of a fabric filter (baghouse) according to the most recent requirements in section §60.48Da of this part is not required to operate a COMS.

(g) Owners and operators of an affected facility that is subject to an opacity standard in §60.43c(c) and that burns only gaseous fuels or fuel oils that contain less than or equal to 0.5 weight percent sulfur and operates according to a written site-specific monitoring plan approved by the permitting authority is not required to operate a COMS. This monitoring plan must include procedures and criteria for establishing and monitoring specific parameters for the affected facility indicative of compliance with the opacity standard.

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5091, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 60.48c Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

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

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

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

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

(4) Notification if an emerging technology will be used for controlling SO_2 emissions. The Administrator will examine the description of the control device and will determine whether the technology qualifies as an emerging technology. In making this determination, the Administrator may require the owner or operator of the affected facility to submit additional information concerning the control device. The affected facility is subject to the provisions of §60.42c(a) or (b)(1), unless and until this determination is made by the Administrator.

(b) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO_2 emission limits of §60.42c, or the PM or opacity limits of §60.43c, shall submit to the Administrator the performance test data from the initial and any subsequent performance tests and, if applicable, the performance evaluation of the CEMS and/or COMS using the applicable performance specifications in appendix B of this part.

(c) In addition to the applicable requirements in §60.7, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the opacity limits in §60.43c(c) shall submit excess emission reports for any excess emissions from the affected facility that occur during the reporting period and maintain records according to the requirements specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section, as applicable to the visible emissions monitoring method used.

(1) For each performance test conducted using Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part, the owner or operator shall keep the records including the information specified in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Dates and time intervals of all opacity observation periods;

(ii) Name, affiliation, and copy of current visible emission reading certification for each visible emission observer participating in the performance test; and

(iii) Copies of all visible emission observer opacity field data sheets;

(2) For each performance test conducted using Method 22 of appendix A–4 of this part, the owner or operator shall keep the records including the information specified in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) Dates and time intervals of all visible emissions observation periods;

(ii) Name and affiliation for each visible emission observer participating in the performance test;

(iii) Copies of all visible emission observer opacity field data sheets; and

(iv) Documentation of any adjustments made and the time the adjustments were completed to the affected facility operation by the owner or operator to demonstrate compliance with the applicable monitoring requirements.

(3) For each digital opacity compliance system, the owner or operator shall maintain records and submit reports according to the requirements specified in the site-specific monitoring plan approved by the Administrator

(d) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO_2 emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, or percent reduction requirements under §60.42c shall submit reports to the Administrator.

(e) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO_2 emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, or percent reduction requirements under §60.42c shall keep records and submit reports as required under paragraph (d) of this section, including the following information, as applicable.

(1) Calendar dates covered in the reporting period.

(2) Each 30-day average SO_2 emission rate (ng/J or lb/MMBtu), or 30-day average sulfur content (weight percent), calculated during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period; reasons for any noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of corrective actions taken.

(3) Each 30-day average percent of potential SO_2 emission rate calculated during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period; reasons for any noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of the corrective actions taken.

(4) Identification of any steam generating unit operating days for which SO_2 or diluent (O_2or CO_2) data have not been obtained by an approved method for at least 75 percent of the operating hours; justification for not obtaining sufficient data; and a description of corrective actions taken.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

affected facility that the records of fuel supplier certifications submitted represent all of the fuel combusted during the reporting period.

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

(1) For distillate oil:

(i) The name of the oil supplier;

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

(iii) The sulfur content or maximum sulfur content of the oil.

(2) For residual oil:

(i) The name of the oil supplier;

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

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

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

(3) For coal:

(i) The name of the coal supplier;

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

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

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

(4) For other fuels:

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

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

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

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

(2) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of paragraph (g)(1) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts only natural gas, wood, fuels using fuel certification in §60.48c(f) to demonstrate compliance with the SO_2 standard, fuels not subject to an emissions standard (excluding opacity), or a mixture of these fuels may elect to record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted during each calendar month.

(3) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of paragraph (g)(1) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility or multiple affected facilities located on a contiguous property unit where the only fuels combusted in any steam generating unit (including steam generating units not subject to this subpart) at that property are natural gas, wood, distillate oil meeting the most current requirements in §60.42C to use fuel certification to demonstrate compliance with the SO_2 standard, and/or fuels, excluding coal and residual oil, not subject to an emissions standard (excluding opacity) may elect to record and maintain records of the total amount of each steam generating unit fuel delivered to that property during each calendar month.

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

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

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

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5091, Jan. 28, 2009]

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Attachment C

Subpart GGGG—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production

Source: 66 FR 19011, Apr. 12, 2001, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.2830 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for emissions during vegetable oil production. This subpart limits hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions from specified vegetable oil production processes. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission standards.

§ 63.2831 Where can I find definitions of key words used in this subpart?

You can find definitions of key words used in this subpart in §63.2872.

§ 63.2832 Am I subject to this subpart?

(a) You are an affected source subject to this subpart if you meet all of the criteria listed in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) You own or operate a vegetable oil production process that is a major source of HAP emissions or is collocated within a plant site with other sources that are individually or collectively a major source of HAP emissions.

(i) A *vegetable oil production process* is defined in §63.2872. In general, it is the collection of continuous process equipment and activities that produce crude vegetable oil and meal products by removing oil from oilseeds listed in Table 1 to §63.2840 through direct contact with an organic solvent, such as a hexane isomer blend.

(ii) A major source of HAP emissions is a plant site that emits or has the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 10 tons (9.07 megagrams) or more per year or any combination of HAP at a rate of 25 tons (22.68 megagrams) or more per year.

(2) Your vegetable oil production process processes any combination of eight types of oilseeds listed in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (viii) of this section:

(i) Corn germ;

(ii) Cottonseed;

(iii) Flax;

(iv) Peanut;

(v) Rapeseed (for example, canola);

(vi) Safflower;

(vii) Soybean; and

(viii) Sunflower.

(b) You are not subject to this subpart if your vegetable oil production process meets any of the criteria listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section:

(1) It uses only mechanical extraction techniques that use no organic solvent to remove oil from a listed oilseed.

(2) It uses only batch solvent extraction and batch desolventizing equipment.

(3) It processes only agricultural products that are not listed oilseeds as defined in §63.2872.

(4) It functions only as a research and development facility and is not a major source.

(c) As listed in §63.1(c)(5) of the General Provisions, if your HAP emissions increase such that you become a major source, then you are subject to all of the requirements of this subpart.

§ 63.2833 Is my source categorized as existing or new?

(a) This subpart applies to each existing and new affected source. You must categorize your vegetable oil production process as either an existing or a new source in accordance with the criteria in Table 1 of this section, as follows:

Table 1 to §63.2833—Categorizing Your Source as Existing or New

If your affected source...	And if...	Then your affected source...
(1) was constructed or began construction before May 26, 2000	reconstruction has not occurred	is an existing source.
(2) began reconstruction, as defined in §63.2, on or after May 26, 2000	(i) reconstruction was part of a scheduled plan to comply with the existing source requirements of this subpart; and (ii) reconstruction was completed no later than 3 years after the effective date of this subpart	remains an existing source.
(3) began a significant modification, as defined in §63.2872, at any time on an existing source	the modification does not constitute reconstruction	remains an existing source.
(4) began a significant modification, as defined in §63.2872, at any time on a new source	the modification does not constitute reconstruction	remains a new source.
(5) began reconstruction on or after May 26, 2000	reconstruction was completed later than 3 years after the effective date of this subpart	is a new source
(6) began construction on or after May 26, 2000		is a new source.

(b) *Reconstruction of a source.* Any affected source is reconstructed if components are replaced so that the criteria in the definition of *reconstruction* in §63.2 are satisfied. In general, a vegetable oil production process

is reconstructed if the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost for constructing a new vegetable oil production process, and it is technically and economically feasible for the reconstructed source to meet the relevant new source requirements of this subpart. The effect of reconstruction on the categorization of your existing and new affected source is described in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) After reconstruction of an existing source, the affected source is recategorized as a new source and becomes subject to the new source requirements of this subpart.

(2) After reconstruction of a new source, the affected source remains categorized as a new source and remains subject to the new source requirements of this subpart.

(c) *Significant modification of a source.* A significant modification to an affected source is a term specific to this subpart and is defined in §63.2872.

(1) In general, a significant modification to your source consists of adding new equipment or the modification of existing equipment within the affected source that significantly affects solvent losses from the affected source. Examples include adding or replacing extractors, desolventizer-toasters (conventional and specialty), and meal dryer-coolers. All other significant modifications must meet the criteria listed in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section:

(i) The fixed capital cost of the modification represents a significant percentage of the fixed capital cost of building a comparable new vegetable oil production process.

(ii) It does not constitute reconstruction as defined in §63.2.

(2) A significant modification has no effect on the categorization of your source as existing and new. An existing source remains categorized as an existing source and subject to the existing source requirements of this subpart. A new source remains categorized as a new source and subject to the new source requirements of this subpart.

(d) Changes in the type of oilseed processed by your affected source does not affect the categorization of your source as new or existing. Recategorizing an affected source from existing to new occurs only when you add or modify process equipment within the source which meets the definition of *reconstruction.*

§ 63.2834 When do I have to comply with the standards in this subpart?

You must comply with this subpart in accordance with one of the schedules in Table 1 of this section, as follows:

Table 1 of §63.2834—Compliance Dates for Existing and New Sources

If your affected source is categorized as...	And if...	Then your compliance date is...
(a) an existing source		3 years after the effective date of this subpart.
(b) a new source	you startup your affected source before the effective date of this subpart	the effective date of this subpart.
(c) a new source	you startup your affected source on or after the effective date of this subpart	your startup date.

Standards

§ 63.2840 What emission requirements must I meet?

For each facility meeting the applicability criteria in §63.2832, you must comply with either the requirements specified in paragraphs (a) through (d), or the requirements in paragraph (e) of this section.

(a)(1) The emission requirements limit the number of gallons of HAP lost per ton of listed oilseeds processed. For each operating month, you must calculate a compliance ratio which compares your actual HAP loss to your allowable HAP loss for the previous 12 operating months as shown in Equation 1 of this section. An operating month, as defined in §63.2872, is any calendar month in which a source processes a listed oilseed, excluding any entire calendar month in which the source operated under an initial startup period subject to §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) or a malfunction period subject to §63.2850(e)(2). Equation 1 of this section follows:

$$\text{Compliance Ratio} = \frac{\text{Actual Hap Loss}}{\text{Allowable Hap Loss}} \qquad (Eq.\ 1)$$

(2) Equation 1 of this section can also be expressed as a function of total solvent loss as shown in Equation 2 of this section. Equation 2 of this section follows:

$$\text{Compliance Ratio} = \frac{f * \text{Actual Solvent Loss}}{0.64 * \sum_{i=1}^{n}\left((\text{Oilseed})_i * (\text{SLF})_i\right)} \qquad (Eq.\ 2)$$

Where:

f = The weighted average volume fraction of HAP in solvent received during the previous 12 operating months, as determined in §63.2854, dimensionless.

0.64 = The average volume fraction of HAP in solvent in the baseline performance data, dimensionless.

Actual Solvent Loss = Gallons of actual solvent loss during previous 12 operating months, as determined in §63.2853.

Oilseed = Tons of each oilseed type “i” processed during the previous 12 operating months, as shown in §63.2855.

SLF = The corresponding solvent loss factor (gal/ton) for oilseed “i” listed in Table 1 of this section, as follows:

Table 1 of §63.2840—Oilseed Solvent Loss Factors for Determining Allowable HAP Loss

Type of oilseed process	A source that...	Oilseed solvent loss factor (gal/ton)	
		Existing sources	New sources
(i) Corn Germ, Wet Milling	processes corn germ that has been separated from other corn components using a “wet” process of centrifuging a slurry steeped in a dilute sulfurous acid solution	0.4	0.3
(ii) Corn Germ, Dry Milling	processes corn germ that has been separated from the other corn components using a “dry” process of mechanical chafing and air sifting	0.7	0.7
(iii) Cottonseed, Large	processes 120,000 tons or more of a combination of cottonseed and other listed oilseeds during all normal operating periods in a 12 operating month period	0.5	0.4
(iv) Cottonseed, Small	processes less than 120,000 tons of a combination of cottonseed and other listed oilseeds during all normal operating periods in a 12 operating month period	0.7	0.4
(v) Flax	processes flax	0.6	0.6
(vi) Peanuts	processes peanuts	1.2	0.7
(vii) Rapeseed	processes rapeseed	0.7	0.3
(viii) Safflower	processes safflower	0.7	0.7
(ix) Soybean, Conventional	uses a conventional style desolventizer to produce crude soybean oil products and soybean animal feed products	0.2	0.2
(x) Soybean, Specialty	uses a special style desolventizer to produce soybean meal products for human and animal consumption	1.7	1.5
(xi) Soybean, Combination Plant with Low Specialty Production	processes soybeans in both specialty and conventional desolventizers and the quantity of soybeans processed in specialty desolventizers during normal operating periods is less than 3.3 percent of total soybeans processed during all normal operating periods in a 12 operating month period. The corresponding solvent loss factor is an overall value and applies to the total quantity of soybeans processed.	0.25	0.25
(xii) Sunflower	processes sunflower	0.4	0.3

(b) When your source has processed listed oilseed for 12 operating months, calculate the compliance ratio by the end of each calendar month following an operating month using Equation 2 of this section. When calculating your compliance ratio, consider the conditions and exclusions in paragraphs (b)(1) through (6) of this section:

(1) If your source processes any quantity of listed oilseeds in a calendar month and the source is not operating under an initial startup period or malfunction period subject to §63.2850, then you must categorize the month as an operating month, as defined in §63.2872.

(2) The 12-month compliance ratio may include operating months occurring prior to a source shutdown and operating months that follow after the source resumes operation.

(3) If your source shuts down and processes no listed oilseed for an entire calendar month, then you must categorize the month as a nonoperating month, as defined in §63.2872. Exclude any nonoperating months from the compliance ratio determination.

(4) If your source is subject to an initial startup period as defined in §63.2872, exclude from the compliance ratio determination any solvent and oilseed information recorded for the initial startup period.

(5) If your source is subject to a malfunction period as defined in §63.2872, exclude from the compliance ratio determination any solvent and oilseed information recorded for the malfunction period.

(6) For sources processing cottonseed or specialty soybean, the solvent loss factor you use to determine the compliance ratio may change each operating month depending on the tons of oilseed processed during all normal operating periods in a 12 operating month period.

(c) If the compliance ratio is less than or equal to 1.00, your source was in compliance with the HAP emission requirements for the previous operating month.

(d) To determine the compliance ratio in Equation 2 of this section, you must select the appropriate oilseed solvent loss factor from Table 1 of this section. First, determine whether your source is new or existing using Table 1 of §63.2833. Then, under the appropriate existing or new source column, select the oilseed solvent loss factor that corresponds to each type oilseed or process operation for each operating month.

(e) *Low-HAP solvent option.* For all vegetable oil production processes subject to this subpart, you must exclusively use solvent where the volume fraction of each HAP comprises 1 percent or less by volume of the solvent (low-HAP solvent) in each delivery, and you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (e)(1) through (5) of this section. Your vegetable oil production process is not subject to the requirements in §§63.2850 through 63.2870 unless specifically referenced in paragraphs (e)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) You shall determine the HAP content of your solvent in accordance with the specifications in §63.2854(b)(1).

(2) You shall maintain documentation of the HAP content determination for each delivery of the solvent at the facility at all times.

(3) You must submit an initial notification for existing sources in accordance with §63.2860(a).

(4) You must submit an initial notification for new and reconstructed sources in accordance with §63.2860(b).

(5) You must submit an annual compliance certification in accordance with §63.2861(a). The certification should only include the information required under §63.2861(a)(1) and (2), and a certification indicating whether the source complied with all of the requirements in paragraph (e) of this section.

(f) You may change compliance options for your source if you submit a notice to the Administrator at least 60 days prior to changing compliance options. If your source changes from the low-HAP solvent option to the compliance ratio determination option, you must determine the compliance ratio for the most recent 12 operating months beginning with the first month after changing compliance options.

[66 FR 19011, Apr. 12, 2001, as amended at 69 FR 53341, Sept. 1, 2004]

Compliance Requirements

§ 63.2850 How do I comply with the hazardous air pollutant emission standards?

(a) *General requirements.* The requirements in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section apply to all affected sources:

(1) Submit the necessary notifications in accordance with §63.2860, which include:

(i) Initial notifications for existing sources.

(ii) Initial notifications for new and reconstructed sources.

(iii) Initial notifications for significant modifications to existing or new sources.

(iv) Notification of compliance status.

(2) Develop and implement a plan for demonstrating compliance in accordance with §63.2851.

(3) Develop a written startup, shutdown and malfunction (SSM) plan in accordance with the provisions in §63.2852.

(4) Maintain all the necessary records you have used to demonstrate compliance with this subpart in accordance with §63.2862.

(5) Submit the reports in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section:

(i) Annual compliance certifications in accordance with §63.2861(a).

(ii) Periodic SSM reports in accordance with §63.2861(c).

(iii) Immediate SSM reports in accordance with §63.2861(d).

(6) Submit all notifications and reports and maintain all records required by the General Provisions for performance testing if you add a control device that destroys solvent.

(b) *Existing sources under normal operation.* You must meet all of the requirements listed in paragraph (a) of this section and table 1 of this section for sources under normal operation, and the schedules for demonstrating compliance for existing sources under normal operation in table 2 of this section.

(c) *New sources.* Your new source, including a source that is categorized as new due to reconstruction, must meet the requirements associated with one of two compliance options. Within 15 days of the startup date, you must choose to comply with one of the options listed in paragraph (c)(1) or (2) of this section:

(1) *Normal operation.* Upon startup of your new source, you must meet all of the requirements listed in §63.2850(a) and table 1 of this section for sources under normal operation, and the schedules for demonstrating compliance for new sources under normal operation in table 2 of this section.

(2) *Initial startup period.* For up to 6 calendar months after the startup date of your new source, you must meet all of the requirements listed in paragraph (a) of this section and table 1 of this section for sources operating under an initial startup period, and the schedules for demonstrating compliance for new sources operating under an initial startup period in Table 2 of this section. After a maximum of 6 calendar months, your new source must then meet all of the requirements listed in table 1 of this section for sources under normal operation.

(d) *Existing or new sources that have been significantly modified.* Your existing or new source that has been significantly modified must meet the requirements associated with one of two compliance options. Within 15 days of the modified source startup date, you must choose to comply with one of the options listed in paragraph (d)(1) or (2) of this section:

(1) *Normal operation.* Upon startup of your significantly modified existing or new source, you must meet all of the requirements listed in paragraph (a) of this section and table 1 of this section for sources under

normal operation, and the schedules for demonstrating compliance for an existing or new source that has been significantly modified in table 2 of this section.

(2) *Initial startup period.* For up to 3 calendar months after the startup date of your significantly modified existing or new source, you must meet all of the requirements listed in paragraph (a) of this section and table 1 of this section for sources operating under an initial startup period, and the schedules for demonstrating compliance for a significantly modified existing or new source operating under an initial startup period in table 2 of this section. After a maximum of 3 calendar months, your new or existing source must meet all of the requirements listed in Table 1 of this section for sources under normal operation.

(e) *Existing or new sources experiencing a malfunction.* A *malfunction* is defined in §63.2. In general, it means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment to function in a usual manner. If your existing or new source experiences an unscheduled shutdown as a result of a malfunction, continues to operate during a malfunction (including the period reasonably necessary to correct the malfunction), or starts up after a shutdown resulting from a malfunction, then you must meet the requirements associated with one of two compliance options. Routine or scheduled process startups and shutdowns resulting from, but not limited to, market demands, maintenance activities, and switching types of oilseed processed, are not startups or shutdowns resulting from a malfunction and, therefore, do not qualify for this provision. Within 15 days of the beginning date of the malfunction, you must choose to comply with one of the options listed in paragraphs (e)(1) through (2) of this section:

(1) *Normal operation.* Your source must meet all of the requirements listed in paragraph (a) of this section and one of the options listed in paragraphs (e)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section:

(i) Existing source normal operation requirements in paragraph (b) of this section.

(ii) New source normal operation requirements in paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

(iii) Normal operation requirements for sources that have been significantly modified in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(2) *Malfunction period.* Throughout the malfunction period, you must meet all of the requirements listed in paragraph (a) of this section and Table 1 of this section for sources operating during a malfunction period. At the end of the malfunction period, your source must then meet all of the requirements listed in table 1 of this section for sources under normal operation. Table 1 of this section follows:

Table 1 of §63.2850—Requirements for Compliance with HAP Emission Standards

Are you required to . . .	For periods of normal operation?	For initial startup periods subject to §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2)?	For malfunction periods subject to §63.2850(e)(2)?
(a) Operate and maintain your source in accordance with general duty provisions of §63.6(e)?	Yes. Additionally, the HAP emission limits will apply.	Yes, you are required to minimize emissions to the extent practible throughout the initial startup period. Such measures should be described in the SSM plan.	Yes, you are required to minimize emissions to the extent practible throughout the initial startup period. Such measures should be described in the SSM plan.
(b) Determine and record the extraction solvent loss in gallons from your source?	Yes, as described in §63.2853	Yes, as described in §63.2862(e)	Yes, as described in §63.2862(e).
(c) Record the volume fraction of HAP present at greater than 1 percent by	Yes	Yes	Yes.

Are you required to . . .	For periods of normal operation?	For initial startup periods subject to §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2)?	For malfunction periods subject to §63.2850(e)(2)?
volume and gallons of extraction solvent in shipment received?			
(d) Determine and record the tons of each oilseed type processed by your source?	Yes, as described in §63.2855	No	No.
(e) Determine the weighted average volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent received as described in §63.2854 by the end of the following calendar month?	Yes	No. Except for solvent received by a new or reconstructed source commencing operation under an initial startup period, the HAP volume fraction in any solvent received during an initial startup period is included in the weighted average HAP determination for the next operating month	No, the HAP volume fraction in any solvent received during a malfunction period is included in the weighted average HAP determination for the next operating month.
(f) Determine and record the actual solvent loss, weighted average volume fraction HAP, oilseed processed and compliance ratio for each 12 operating month period as described in §63.2840 by the end of the following calendar month?	Yes,	No, these requirements are not applicable because your source is not required to determine the compliance ratio with data recorded for an initial startup period	No, these requirements are not applicable because your source is not required to determine the compliance ratio with data recorded for a malfunction period.
(g) Submit a Notification of Compliance Status or Annual Compliance Certification as appropriate?	Yes, as described in §§63.2860(d) and 63.2861(a)	No. However, you may be required to submit an annual compliance certification for previous operating months, if the deadline for the annual compliance certification happens to occur during the initial startup period	No. However, you may be required to submit an annual compliance certification for previous operating months, if the deadline for the annual compliance certification happens to occur during the malfunction period.
(h) Submit a Deviation Notification Report by the end of the calendar month following the month in which you determined that the compliance ratio exceeds 1.00 as described in §63.2861(b)?	Yes	No, these requirements are not applicable because your source is not required to determine the compliance ratio with data recorded for an initial startup period	No, these requirements are not applicable because your source is not required to determine the compliance ratio with data recorded for a malfunction period.
(i) Submit a Periodic SSM Report as described in §63.2861(c)?	No, a SSM activity is not categorized as normal operation	Yes	Yes.
(j) Submit an Immediate SSM Report as described in §63.2861(d)?	No, a SSM activity is not categorized as	Yes, only if your source does not follow the SSM plan	Yes, only if your source does not follow the SSM plan.

Are you required to . . .	For periods of normal operation?	For initial startup periods subject to §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2)?	For malfunction periods subject to §63.2850(e)(2)?
	normal operation		

Table 2 of §63.2850—Schedules for Demonstrating Compliance Under Various Source Operating Modes

If your source is . . .	and is operating under. . .	then your recordkeeping schedule. . .	You must determine your first compliance ratio by the end of the calendar month following. . .	Base your first compliance ratio on information recorded. . .
(a) Existing	Normal operation	Begins on the compliance date	The first 12 operating months after the compliance date	During the first 12 operating months after the compliance date.
(b) New	(1) Normal operation	Begins on the startup date of your new source	The first 12 operating months after the startup date of the new source	During the first 12 operating months after the startup date of the new source.
	(2) An initial startup period	Begins on the startup date of your new source	The first 12 operating months after termination of the initial startup period, which can last for up to 6 months	During the first 12 operating months after the initial startup period, which can last for up to 6 months.
(c) Existing or new that has been significantly modified	(1) Normal operation	Resumes on the startup date of the modified source	The first operating month after the startup date of the modified source	During the previous 11 operating months prior to the significant modification and the first operating month following the initial startup date of the source.
	(2) An initial startup period	Resumes on the startup date of the modified source	The first operating month after termination of the initial startup period, which can last up to 3 months	During the 11 operating months before the significant modification and the first operating month after the initial startup period.

[66 FR 19011, Apr. 12, 2001, as amended at 71 FR 20463, Apr. 20, 2006]

§ 63.2851 What is a plan for demonstrating compliance?

(a) You must develop and implement a written plan for demonstrating compliance that provides the detailed procedures you will follow to monitor and record data necessary for demonstrating compliance with this subpart. Procedures followed for quantifying solvent loss from the source and amount of oilseed processed vary from source to source because of site-specific factors such as equipment design characteristics and operating conditions. Typical procedures include one or more accurate measurement methods such as weigh scales, volumetric displacement, and material mass balances. Because the industry does not have a uniform set of procedures, you must develop and implement your own site-specific plan for demonstrating compliance before the compliance date for your source. You must also incorporate the plan for demonstrating compliance by reference in the source's title V permit and keep the plan on-site and readily available as long as the source is operational. If you make any changes to the plan for demonstrating compliance, then you must keep all previous versions of the plan and make them readily available for

inspection for at least 5 years after each revision. The plan for demonstrating compliance must include the items in paragraphs (a)(1) through (7) of this section:

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

(2) The physical address of the vegetable oil production process.

(3) A detailed description of all methods of measurement your source will use to determine your solvent losses, HAP content of solvent, and the tons of each type of oilseed processed.

(4) When each measurement will be made.

(5) Examples of each calculation you will use to determine your compliance status. Include examples of how you will convert data measured with one parameter to other terms for use in compliance determination.

(6) Example logs of how data will be recorded.

(7) A plan to ensure that the data continue to meet compliance demonstration needs.

(b) The responsible agency of these NESHAP may require you to revise your plan for demonstrating compliance. The responsible agency may require reasonable revisions if the procedures lack detail, are inconsistent or do not accurately determine solvent loss, HAP content of the solvent, or the tons of oilseed processed.

§ 63.2852 What is a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan?

You must develop a written SSM plan in accordance with §63.6(e)(3). You must complete the SSM plan before the compliance date for your source. You must also keep the SSM plan on-site and readily available as long as the source is operational. The SSM plan provides detailed procedures for operating and maintaining your source to minimize emissions during a qualifying SSM event for which the source chooses the §63.2850(e)(2) malfunction period, or the §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) initial startup period. The SSM plan must specify a program of corrective action for malfunctioning process and air pollution control equipment and reflect the best practices now in use by the industry to minimize emissions. Some or all of the procedures may come from plans you developed for other purposes such as a Standard Operating Procedure manual or an Occupational Safety and Health Administration Process Safety Management plan. To qualify as a SSM plan, other such plans must meet all the applicable requirements of these NESHAP.

[66 FR 19011, Apr. 12, 2001, as amended at 67 FR 16321, Apr. 5, 2002; 71 FR 20463, Apr. 20, 2006]

§ 63.2853 How do I determine the actual solvent loss?

By the end of each calendar month following an operating month, you must determine the total solvent loss in gallons for the previous operating month. The total solvent loss for an operating month includes all solvent losses that occur during normal operating periods within the operating month. If you have determined solvent losses for 12 or more operating months, then you must also determine the 12 operating months rolling sum of actual solvent loss in gallons by summing the monthly actual solvent loss for the previous 12 operating months. The 12 operating months rolling sum of solvent loss is the “actual solvent loss,” which is used to calculate your compliance ratio as described in §63.2840.

(a) To determine the actual solvent loss from your source, follow the procedures in your plan for demonstrating compliance to determine the items in paragraphs (a)(1) through (7) of this section:

(1) *The dates that define each operating status period during a calendar month.* The dates that define each operating status period include the beginning date of each calendar month and the date of any change in the source operating status. If the source maintains the same operating status during an entire calendar month, these dates are the beginning and ending dates of the calendar month. If, prior to the effective date of this

rule, your source determines the solvent loss on an *accounting month,* as defined in §63.2872, rather than a calendar month basis, and you have 12 complete accounting months of approximately equal duration in a calendar year, you may substitute the accounting month time interval for the calendar month time interval. If you choose to use an accounting month rather than a calendar month, you must document this measurement frequency selection in your plan for demonstrating compliance, and you must remain on this schedule unless you request and receive written approval from the agency responsible for these NESHAP.

(2) *Source operating status.* You must categorize the operating status of your source for each recorded time interval in accordance with criteria in Table 1 of this section, as follows:

Table 1 of §63.2853—Categorizing Your Source Operating Status

If during a recorded time interval . . .	then your source operating status is . . .
(i) Your source processes any amount of listed oilseed and source is not operating under an initial startup operating period or a malfunction period subject to §63.2850(c)(2), (d)(2), or (e)(2)	A normal operating period.
(ii) Your source processes no agricultural product and your source is not operating under an initial startup period or malfunction period subject to §63.2850(c)(2), (d)(2), or (e)(2)	A nonoperating period.
(iii) You choose to operate your source under an initial startup period subject to §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2)	An initial startup period.
(iv) You choose to operate your source under a malfunction period subject to §63.2850(e)(2)	A malfunction period.
(v) Your source processes agricultural products not defined as listed oilseed	An exempt period.

(3) *Measuring the beginning and ending solvent inventory.* You are required to measure and record the solvent inventory on the beginning and ending dates of each normal operating period that occurs during an operating month. An operating month is any calendar month with at least one normal operating period. You must consistently follow the procedures described in your plan for demonstrating compliance, as specified in §63.2851, to determine the extraction solvent inventory, and maintain readily available records of the actual solvent loss inventory, as described in §63.2862(c)(1). In general, you must measure and record the solvent inventory only when the source is actively processing any type of agricultural product. When the source is not active, some or all of the solvent working capacity is transferred to solvent storage tanks which can artificially inflate the solvent inventory.

(4) *Gallons of extraction solvent received.* Record the total gallons of extraction solvent received in each shipment. For most processes, the gallons of solvent received represents purchases of delivered solvent added to the solvent storage inventory. However, if your process refines additional vegetable oil from off-site sources, recovers solvent from the off-site oil, and adds it to the on-site solvent inventory, then you must determine the quantity of recovered solvent and include it in the gallons of extraction solvent received.

(5) *Solvent inventory adjustments.* In some situations, solvent losses determined directly from the measured solvent inventory and quantity of solvent received is not an accurate estimate of the “actual solvent loss” for use in determining compliance ratios. In such cases, you may adjust the total solvent loss for each normal operating period as long as you provide a reasonable justification for the adjustment. Situations that may require adjustments of the total solvent loss include, but are not limited to, situations in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) and (ii) of this section:

(i) *Solvent destroyed in a control device.* You may use a control device to reduce solvent emissions to meet the emission standard. The use of a control device does not alter the emission limit for the source. If you use a control device that reduces solvent emissions through destruction of the solvent instead of recovery, then determine the gallons of solvent that enter the control device and are destroyed there during each normal operating period. All solvent destroyed in a control device during a normal operating period can be

subtracted from the total solvent loss. Examples of destructive emission control devices include catalytic incinerators, boilers, or flares. Identify and describe, in your plan for demonstrating compliance, each type of reasonable and sound measurement method that you use to quantify the gallons of solvent entering and exiting the control device and to determine the destruction efficiency of the control device. You may use design evaluations to document the gallons of solvent destroyed or removed by the control device instead of performance testing under §63.7. The design evaluations must be based on the procedures and options described in §63.985(b)(1)(i)(A) through (C) or §63.11, as appropriate. All data, assumptions, and procedures used in such evaluations must be documented and available for inspection. If you use performance testing to determine solvent flow rate to the control device or destruction efficiency of the device, follow the procedures as outlined in §63.997(e)(1) and (2). Instead of periodic performance testing to demonstrate continued good operation of the control device, you may develop a monitoring plan, following the procedures outlined in §63.988(c) and using operational parametric measurement devices such as fan parameters, percent measurements of lower explosive limits, and combustion temperature.

(ii) Changes in solvent working capacity. In records you keep on-site, document any process modifications resulting in changes to the solvent working capacity in your vegetable oil production process. *Solvent working capacity* is defined in §63.2872. In general, solvent working capacity is the volume of solvent normally retained in solvent recovery equipment such as the extractor, desolventizer-toaster, solvent storage, working tanks, mineral oil absorber, condensers, and oil/solvent distillation system. If the change occurs during a normal operating period, you must determine the difference in working solvent volume and make a one-time documented adjustment to the solvent inventory.

(b) Use Equation 1 of this section to determine the actual solvent loss occurring from your affected source for all normal operating periods recorded within a calendar month. Equation 1 of this section follows:

$$\text{Monthly Actual Solvent (gal)} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(SOLV_B - SOLV_E + SOLV_R \pm SOLV_A \right)_i \qquad (Eq.\ 1)$$

Where:

$SOLV_B$= Gallons of solvent in the inventory at the beginning of normal operating period “i” as determined in paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

$SOLV_E$= Gallons of solvent in the inventory at the end of normal operating period “i” as determined in paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

$SOLV_R$= Gallons of solvent received between the beginning and ending inventory dates of normal operating period “i” as determined in paragraph (a)(4) of this section.

$SOLV_A$= Gallons of solvent added or removed from the extraction solvent inventory during normal operating period “i” as determined in paragraph (a)(5) of this section.

n = Number of normal operating periods in a calendar month.

(c) The actual solvent loss is the total solvent losses during normal operating periods for the previous 12 operating months. You determine your actual solvent loss by summing the monthly actual solvent losses for the previous 12 operating months. You must record the actual solvent loss by the end of each calendar month following an operating month. Use the actual solvent loss in Equation 2 of §63.2840 to determine the compliance ratio. Actual solvent loss does not include losses that occur during operating status periods listed in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section. If any one of these four operating status periods span an entire month, then the month is treated as nonoperating and there is no compliance ratio determination.

(1) Nonoperating periods as described in paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this section.

(2) Initial startup periods as described in §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2).

(3) Malfunction periods as described in §63.2850(e)(2).

(4) Exempt operation periods as described in paragraph (a)(2)(v) of this section.

§ 63.2854 How do I determine the weighted average volume fraction of HAP in the actual solvent loss?

(a) This section describes the information and procedures you must use to determine the weighted average volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent received for use in your vegetable oil production process. By the end of each calendar month following an operating month, determine the weighted average volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent received since the end of the previous operating month. If you have determined the monthly weighted average volume fraction of HAP in solvent received for 12 or more operating months, then also determine an overall weighted average volume fraction of HAP in solvent received for the previous 12 operating months. Use the volume fraction of HAP determined as a 12 operating months weighted average in Equation 2 of §63.2840 to determine the compliance ratio.

(b) To determine the volume fraction of HAP in the extraction solvent determined as a 12 operating months weighted average, you must comply with paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section:

(1) Record the volume fraction of each HAP comprising more than 1 percent by volume of the solvent in each delivery of solvent, including solvent recovered from off-site oil. To determine the HAP content of the material in each delivery of solvent, the reference method is EPA Method 311 of appendix A of this part. You may use EPA Method 311, an approved alternative method, or any other reasonable means for determining the HAP content. Other reasonable means of determining HAP content include, but are not limited to, a material safety data sheet or a manufacturer's certificate of analysis. A certificate of analysis is a legal and binding document provided by a solvent manufacturer. The purpose of a certificate of analysis is to list the test methods and analytical results that determine chemical properties of the solvent and the volume percentage of all HAP components present in the solvent at quantities greater than 1 percent by volume. You are not required to test the materials that you use, but the Administrator may require a test using EPA Method 311 (or an approved alternative method) to confirm the reported HAP content. However, if the results of an analysis by EPA Method 311 are different from the HAP content determined by another means, the EPA Method 311 results will govern compliance determinations.

(2) Determine the weighted average volume fraction of HAP in the extraction solvent each operating month. The weighted average volume fraction of HAP for an operating month includes all solvent received since the end of the last operating month, regardless of the operating status at the time of the delivery. Determine the monthly weighted average volume fraction of HAP by summing the products of the HAP volume fraction of each delivery and the volume of each delivery and dividing the sum by the total volume of all deliveries as expressed in Equation 1 of this section. Record the result by the end of each calendar month following an operating month. Equation 1 of this section follows:

$$\begin{array}{c}\text{Monthly Weighted}\\ \textit{Average}\text{ HAP Content}\\ \text{of Extraction Solvent}\\ \text{(volume fraction)}\end{array} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(\text{Received}_i * \textit{Content}_i)}{\textit{Total}\text{ Received}} \qquad (\textit{Eq. } 1)$$

Where:

Received_i= Gallons of extraction solvent received in delivery “i.”

Content_i= The volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent delivery “i.”

Total Received = Total gallons of extraction solvent received since the end of the previous operating month.

n = Number of extraction solvent deliveries since the end of the previous operating month.

(3) Determine the volume fraction of HAP in your extraction solvent as a 12 operating months weighted average. When your source has processed oilseed for 12 operating months, sum the products of the monthly weighted average HAP volume fraction and corresponding volume of solvent received, and divide the sum by the total volume of solvent received for the 12 operating months, as expressed by Equation 2 of this section. Record the result by the end of each calendar month following an operating month and use it in Equation 2 of §63.2840 to determine the compliance ratio. Equation 2 of this section follows:

$$\begin{array}{c}\text{12-Month Weighted}\\ \textit{Average}\text{ of HAP Content}\\ \text{in Solvent Received}\\ \text{(volume fraction)}\end{array} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{12}\left(\text{Received}_i * \textit{Content}_i\right)}{\textit{Total}\text{ Received}} \qquad (\textit{Eq. } 2)$$

Where:

Received_i= Gallons of extraction solvent received in operating month “i” as determined in accordance with §63.2853(a)(4).

Content_i= Average volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent received in operating month “i” as determined in accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

Total Received = Total gallons of extraction solvent received during the previous 12 operating months.

§ 63.2855 How do I determine the quantity of oilseed processed?

All oilseed measurements must be determined on an *as received* basis, as defined in §63.2872. The as received basis refers to the oilseed chemical and physical characteristics as initially received by the source and prior to any oilseed handling and processing. By the end of each calendar month following an operating month, you must determine the tons as received of each listed oilseed processed for the operating month. The total oilseed processed for an operating month includes the total of each oilseed processed during all normal operating periods that occur within the operating month. If you have determined the tons of oilseed processed for 12 or more operating months, then you must also determine the 12 operating months rolling sum of each type oilseed processed by summing the tons of each type of oilseed processed for the previous 12 operating months. The 12 operating months rolling sum of each type of oilseed processed is used to calculate the compliance ratio as described in §63.2840.

(a) To determine the tons as received of each type of oilseed processed at your source, follow the procedures in your plan for demonstrating compliance to determine the items in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section:

(1) *The dates that define each operating status period.* The dates that define each operating status period include the beginning date of each calendar month and the date of any change in the source operating status. If, prior to the effective date of this rule, your source determines the oilseed inventory on an accounting month rather than a calendar month basis, and you have 12 complete accounting months of approximately equal duration in a calendar year, you may substitute the accounting month time interval for the calendar month time interval. If you choose to use an accounting month rather than a calendar month, you must document this measurement frequency selection in your plan for demonstrating compliance, and you must remain on this schedule unless you request and receive written approval from the agency responsible for these NESHAP. The dates on each oilseed inventory log must be consistent with the dates recorded for the solvent inventory.

(2) *Source operating status.* You must categorize the source operation for each recorded time interval. The source operating status for each time interval recorded on the oilseed inventory for each type of oilseed

must be consistent with the operating status recorded on the solvent inventory logs as described in §63.2853(a)(2).

(3) *Measuring the beginning and ending inventory for each oilseed.* You are required to measure and record the oilseed inventory on the beginning and ending dates of each normal operating period that occurs during an operating month. An operating month is any calendar month with at least one normal operating period. You must consistently follow the procedures described in your plan for demonstrating compliance, as specified in §63.2851, to determine the oilseed inventory on an as received basis and maintain readily available records of the oilseed inventory as described by §63.2862(c)(3).

(4) *Tons of each oilseed received.* Record the type of oilseed and tons of each shipment of oilseed received and added to your on-site storage.

(5) *Oilseed inventory adjustments.* In some situations, determining the quantity of oilseed processed directly from the measured oilseed inventory and quantity of oilseed received is not an accurate estimate of the tons of oilseed processed for use in determining compliance ratios. For example, spoiled and molded oilseed removed from storage but not processed by your source will result in an overestimate of the quantity of oilseed processed. In such cases, you must adjust the oilseed inventory and provide a justification for the adjustment. Situations that may require oilseed inventory adjustments include, but are not limited to, the situations listed in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (v) of this section:

(i) Oilseed that mold or otherwise become unsuitable for processing.

(ii) Oilseed you sell before it enters the processing operation.

(iii) Oilseed destroyed by an event such as a process malfunction, fire, or natural disaster.

(iv) Oilseed processed through operations prior to solvent extraction such as screening, dehulling, cracking, drying, and conditioning; but that are not routed to the solvent extractor for further processing.

(v) Periodic physical measurements of inventory. For example, some sources periodically empty oilseed storage silos to physically measure the current oilseed inventory. This periodic measurement procedure typically results in a small inventory correction. The correction factor, usually less than 1 percent, may be used to make an adjustment to the source's oilseed inventory that was estimated previously with indirect measurement techniques. To make this adjustment, your plan for demonstrating compliance must provide for such an adjustment.

(b) Use Equation 1 of this section to determine the quantity of each oilseed type processed at your affected source during normal operating periods recorded within a calendar month. Equation 1 of this section follows:

$$\begin{array}{l}\text{Monthly Quantity}\\ \text{of Each Oilseed}\\ \text{Processed (tons)}\end{array} = \sum_{n=1}^{n}\left(SEED_B - SEED_E + SEED_R \pm SEED_A\right) \qquad (Eq.\ 1)$$

Where:

$SEED_B$= Tons of oilseed in the inventory at the beginning of normal operating period “i” as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

$SEED_E$= Tons of oilseed in the inventory at the end of normal operating period “i” as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

$SEED_R$= Tons of oilseed received during normal operating period “i” as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)(4) of this section.

$SEED_A$= Tons of oilseed added or removed from the oilseed inventory during normal operating period “i” as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)(5) of this section.

n = Number of normal operating periods in the calendar month during which this type oilseed was processed.

(c) The quantity of each oilseed processed is the total tons of each type of listed oilseed processed during normal operating periods in the previous 12 operating months. You determine the tons of each oilseed processed by summing the monthly quantity of each oilseed processed for the previous 12 operating months. You must record the 12 operating months quantity of each type of oilseed processed by the end of each calendar month following an operating month. Use the 12 operating months quantity of each type of oilseed processed to determine the compliance ratio as described in §63.2840. The quantity of oilseed processed does not include oilseed processed during the operating status periods in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section:

(1) Nonoperating periods as described in §63.2853 (a)(2)(ii).

(2) Initial startup periods as described in §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2).

(3) Malfunction periods as described in §63.2850(e)(2).

(4) Exempt operation periods as described in §63.2853 (a)(2)(v).

(5) If any one of these four operating status periods span an entire calendar month, then the calendar month is treated as a nonoperating month and there is no compliance ratio determination.

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.2860 What notifications must I submit and when?

You must submit the one-time notifications listed in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section to the responsible agency:

(a) *Initial notification for existing sources.* For an existing source, submit an initial notification to the agency responsible for these NESHAP no later than 120 days after the effective date of this subpart. In the notification, include the items in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section:

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

(2) The physical address of the vegetable oil production process.

(3) Identification of the relevant standard, such as the vegetable oil production NESHAP, and compliance date.

(4) A brief description of the source including the types of listed oilseeds processed, nominal operating capacity, and type of desolventizer(s) used.

(5) A statement designating the source as a major source of HAP or a demonstration that the source meets the definition of an area source. An area source is a source that is not a major source and is not collocated within a plant site with other sources that are individually or collectively a major source.

(b) *Initial notifications for new and reconstructed sources.* New or reconstructed sources must submit a series of notifications before, during, and after source construction per the schedule listed in §63.9. The information requirements for the notifications are the same as those listed in the General Provisions with the exceptions listed in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) The application for approval of construction does not require the specific HAP emission data required in §63.5(d)(1)(ii)(H) and (iii), (d)(2) and (d)(3)(ii). The application for approval of construction would include, instead, a brief description of the source including the types of listed oilseeds processed, nominal operating capacity, and type of desolventizer(s) used.

(2) The notification of actual startup date must also include whether you have elected to operate under an initial startup period subject to §63.2850(c)(2) and provide an estimate and justification for the anticipated duration of the initial startup period.

(c) *Significant modification notifications.* Any existing or new source that plans to undergo a significant modification as defined in §63.2872 must submit two reports as described in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) Initial notification. You must submit an initial notification to the agency responsible for these NESHAP 30 days prior to initial startup of the significantly modified source. The initial notification must demonstrate that the proposed changes qualify as a significant modification. The initial notification must include the items in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section:

(i) The expected startup date of the modified source.

(ii) A description of the significant modification including a list of the equipment that will be replaced or modified. If the significant modification involves changes other than adding or replacing extractors, desolventizer-toasters (conventional and specialty), and meal dryer-coolers, then you must also include the fixed capital cost of the new components, expressed as a percentage of the fixed capital cost to build a comparable new vegetable oil production process; supporting documentation for the cost estimate; and documentation that the proposed changes will significantly affect solvent losses.

(2) Notification of actual startup. You must submit a notification of actual startup date within 15 days after initial startup of the modified source. The notification must include the items in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section:

(i) The initial startup date of the modified source.

(ii) An indication whether you have elected to operate under an initial startup period subject to §63.2850(d)(2).

(iii) The anticipated duration of any initial startup period.

(iv) A justification for the anticipated duration of any initial startup period.

(d) *Notification of compliance status.* As an existing, new, or reconstructed source, you must submit a notification of compliance status report to the responsible agency no later than 60 days after determining your initial 12 operating months compliance ratio. If you are an existing source, you generally must submit this notification no later than 50 calendar months after the effective date of these NESHAP (36 calendar months for compliance, 12 operating months to record data, and 2 calendar months to complete the report). If you are a new or reconstructed source, the notification of compliance status is generally due no later than 20 calendar months after initial startup (6 calendar months for the initial startup period, 12 operating months to record data, and 2 calendar months to complete the report). The notification of compliance status must contain the items in paragraphs (d)(1) through (6) of this section:

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

(2) The physical address of the vegetable oil production process.

(3) Each listed oilseed type processed during the previous 12 operating months.

(4) Each HAP identified under §63.2854(a) as being present in concentrations greater than 1 percent by volume in each delivery of solvent received during the 12 operating months period used for the initial compliance determination.

(5) A statement designating the source as a major source of HAP or a demonstration that the source qualifies as an area source. An area source is a source that is not a major source and is not collocated within a plant site with other sources that are individually or collectively a major source.

(6) A compliance certification indicating whether the source complied with all of the requirements of this subpart throughout the 12 operating months used for the initial source compliance determination. This certification must include a certification of the items in paragraphs (d)(6)(i) through (iii) of this section:

(i) The plan for demonstrating compliance (as described in §63.2851) and SSM plan (as described in §63.2852) are complete and available on-site for inspection.

(ii) You are following the procedures described in the plan for demonstrating compliance.

(iii) The compliance ratio is less than or equal to 1.00.

§ 63.2861 What reports must I submit and when?

After the initial notifications, you must submit the reports in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section to the agency responsible for these NESHAP at the appropriate time intervals:

(a) *Annual compliance certifications.* The first annual compliance certification is due 12 calendar months after you submit the notification of compliance status. Each subsequent annual compliance certification is due 12 calendar months after the previous annual compliance certification. The annual compliance certification provides the compliance status for each operating month during the 12 calendar months period ending 60 days prior to the date on which the report is due. Include the information in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section in the annual certification:

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

(2) The physical address of the vegetable oil production process.

(3) Each listed oilseed type processed during the 12 calendar months period covered by the report.

(4) Each HAP identified under §63.2854(a) as being present in concentrations greater than 1 percent by volume in each delivery of solvent received during the 12 calendar months period covered by the report.

(5) A statement designating the source as a major source of HAP or a demonstration that the source qualifies as an area source. An area source is a source that is not a major source and is not collocated within a plant site with other sources that are individually or collectively a major source.

(6) A compliance certification to indicate whether the source was in compliance for each compliance determination made during the 12 calendar months period covered by the report. For each such compliance determination, you must include a certification of the items in paragraphs (a)(6)(i) through (ii) of this section:

(i) You are following the procedures described in the plan for demonstrating compliance.

(ii) The compliance ratio is less than or equal to 1.00.

(b) *Deviation notification report.* Submit a deviation report for each compliance determination you make in which the compliance ratio exceeds 1.00 as determined under §63.2840(c). Submit the deviation report by the end of the month following the calendar month in which you determined the deviation. The deviation notification report must include the items in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section:

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

(2) The physical address of the vegetable oil production process.

(3) Each listed oilseed type processed during the 12 operating months period for which you determined the deviation.

(4) The compliance ratio comprising the deviation. You may reduce the frequency of submittal of the deviation notification report if the agency responsible for these NESHAP does not object as provided in §63.10(e)(3)(iii).

(c) *Periodic startup, shutdown, and malfunction report.* If you choose to operate your source under an initial startup period subject to §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) or a malfunction period subject to §63.2850(e)(2), you must submit a periodic SSM report by the end of the calendar month following each month in which the initial startup period or malfunction period occurred. The periodic SSM report must include the items in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section:

(1) The name, title, and signature of a source's responsible official who is certifying that the report accurately states that all actions taken during the initial startup or malfunction period were consistent with the SSM plan.

(2) A description of events occurring during the time period, the date and duration of the events, and reason the time interval qualifies as an initial startup period or malfunction period.

(3) An estimate of the solvent loss during the initial startup or malfunction period with supporting documentation.

(d) *Immediate SSM reports.* If you handle a SSM during an initial startup period subject to §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) or a malfunction period subject to §63.2850(e)(2) differently from procedures in the SSM plan and the relevant emission requirements in §63.2840 are exceeded, then you must submit an immediate SSM report. Immediate SSM reports consist of a telephone call or facsimile transmission to the responsible agency within 2 working days after starting actions inconsistent with the SSM plan, followed by a letter within 7 working days after the end of the event. The letter must include the items in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section:

(1) The name, title, and signature of a source's responsible official who is certifying the accuracy of the report, an explanation of the event, and the reasons for not following the SSM plan.

(2) A description and date of the SSM event, its duration, and reason it qualifies as a SSM.

(3) An estimate of the solvent loss for the duration of the SSM event with supporting documentation.

[66 FR 19011, Apr. 12, 2001, as amended at 67 FR 16321, Apr. 5, 2002]

§ 63.2862 What records must I keep?

(a) You must satisfy the recordkeeping requirements of this section by the compliance date for your source specified in Table 1 of §63.2834.

(b) Prepare a plan for demonstrating compliance (as described in §63.2851) and a SSM plan (as described in §63.2852). In these two plans, describe the procedures you will follow in obtaining and recording data, and determining compliance under normal operations or a SSM subject to the §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) initial startup period or the §63.2850(e)(2) malfunction period. Complete both plans before the compliance date for your source and keep them on-site and readily available as long as the source is operational.

(c) If your source processes any listed oilseed, record the items in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section:

(1) For the solvent inventory, record the information in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (vii) of this section in accordance with your plan for demonstrating compliance:

(i) Dates that define each operating status period during a calendar month.

(ii) The operating status of your source such as normal operation, nonoperating, initial startup period, malfunction period, or exempt operation for each recorded time interval.

(iii) Record the gallons of extraction solvent in the inventory on the beginning and ending dates of each normal operating period.

(iv) The gallons of all extraction solvent received, purchased, and recovered during each calendar month.

(v) All extraction solvent inventory adjustments, additions or subtractions. You must document the reason for the adjustment and justify the quantity of the adjustment.

(vi) The total solvent loss for each calendar month, regardless of the source operating status.

(vii) The actual solvent loss in gallons for each operating month.

(2) For the weighted average volume fraction of HAP in the extraction solvent, you must record the items in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section:

(i) The gallons of extraction solvent received in each delivery.

(ii) The volume fraction of each HAP exceeding 1 percent by volume in each delivery of extraction solvent.

(iii) The weighted average volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent received since the end of the last operating month as determined in accordance with §63.2854(b)(2).

(3) For each type of listed oilseed processed, record the items in paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (vi) of this section, in accordance with your plan for demonstrating compliance:

(i) The dates that define each operating status period. These dates must be the same as the dates entered for the extraction solvent inventory.

(ii) The operating status of your source such as normal operation, nonoperating, initial startup period, malfunction period, or exempt operation for each recorded time interval. On the log for each type of listed oilseed that is not being processed during a normal operating period, you must record which type of listed oilseed is being processed in addition to the source operating status.

(iii) The oilseed inventory for the type of listed oilseed being processed on the beginning and ending dates of each normal operating period.

(iv) The tons of each type of listed oilseed received at the affected source each normal operating period.

(v) All listed oilseed inventory adjustments, additions or subtractions for normal operating periods. You must document the reason for the adjustment and justify the quantity of the adjustment.

(vi) The tons of each type of listed oilseed processed during each operating month.

(d) After your source has processed listed oilseed for 12 operating months, and you are not operating during an initial startup period as described in §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2), or a malfunction period as described in §63.2850(e)(2), record the items in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section by the end of the calendar month following each operating month:

(1) The 12 operating months rolling sum of the actual solvent loss in gallons as described in §63.2853(c).

(2) The weighted average volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent received for the previous 12 operating months as described in §63.2854(b)(3).

(3) The 12 operating months rolling sum of each type of listed oilseed processed at the affected source in tons as described in §63.2855(c).

(4) A determination of the compliance ratio. Using the values from §§63.2853, 63.2854, 63.2855, and Table 1 of §63.2840, calculate the compliance ratio using Equation 2 of §63.2840.

(5) A statement of whether the source is in compliance with all of the requirements of this subpart. This includes a determination of whether you have met all of the applicable requirements in §63.2850.

(e) For each SSM event subject to an initial startup period as described in §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2), or a malfunction period as described in §63.2850(e)(2), record the items in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section by the end of the calendar month following each month in which the initial startup period or malfunction period occurred:

(1) A description and date of the SSM event, its duration, and reason it qualifies as an initial startup or malfunction.

(2) An estimate of the solvent loss in gallons for the duration of the initial startup or malfunction period with supporting documentation.

(3) A checklist or other mechanism to indicate whether the SSM plan was followed during the initial startup or malfunction period.

§ 63.2863 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

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

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

(c) You must keep each record on-site for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, in accordance with §3.10(b)(1). You can keep the records off-site for the remaining 3 years.

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.2870 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 1 of this section shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you. Table 1 of §63.2870 follows:

Table 1 of §63.2870—Applicability of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A, to 40 CFR, Part 63, Subpart GGGG

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Brief description of requirement	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.1	Applicability	Initial applicability determination; applicability after standard established; permit requirements; extensions; notifications	Yes	
§63.2	Definitions	Definitions for part 63 standards	Yes	Except as specifically provided in this subpart.
§63.3	Units and abbreviations	Units and abbreviations for part 63 standards	Yes	
§63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention	Prohibited activities; compliance date; circumvention; severability	Yes	
§63.5	Construction/reconstruction	Applicability; applications; approvals	Yes	Except for subsections of §63.5 as listed below.
§63.5(c)	[Reserved]			
§63.5(d)(1)(ii)(H)	Application for approval	Type and quantity of HAP, operating parameters	No	All sources emit HAP. Subpart GGGG does not require control from specific emission points.
§63.5(d)(1)(ii)(I)	[Reserved]			
§63.5(d)(1)(iii), (d)(2), (d)(3)(ii)		Application for approval	No	The requirements of the application for approval for new, reconstructed and significantly modified sources are described in §63.2860(b) and (c) of subpart GGGG. General provision requirements for identification of HAP emission points or estimates of actual emissions are not required. Descriptions of control and methods, and the estimated and actual control efficiency of such do not apply. Requirements for describing control equipment and the estimated and actual control efficiency of such equipment apply only to control equipment to which

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Brief description of requirement	Applies to subpart	Explanation
				the subpart GGGG requirements for quantifying.
§63.6	Applicability of General Provisions	Applicability	Yes	Except for subsections of §63.6 as listed below.
§63.6(b)(1)–(3)	Compliance dates, new and reconstructed sources		No	Section 63.2834 of subpart GGGG specifies the compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources.
§63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]			
§63.6(c)(3)–(4)	[Reserved]			
§63.6(d)	[Reserved]			
§63.6(e)(1) through (e)(3)(ii) and §63.6(e)(3)(v) through (vii)	Operation and maintenance requirements		Yes	Minimize emissions to the extent practical.
§63.6(e)(3)(iii)	Operation and maintenance requirements		No	Minimize emissions to the extent practical
§63.6(e)(3)(iv)	Operation and maintenance requirements		No	Report SSM and in accordance with §63.2861(c) and (d).
§63.6(e)(3)(viii)	Operation and maintenance requirements		Yes	Except, report each revision to your SSM plan in accordance with §63.2861(c) rather than §63.10(d)(5) as required under §63.6(e)(3) (viii).
§63.6(e)(3)(ix)	Title V permit		Yes	
§63.6(f)–(g)	Compliance with nonopacity emission standards except during SSM	Comply with emission standards at all times except during SSM	No	Subpart GGGG does not have nonopacity requirements.
§63.6(h)	Opacity/Visible emission (VE) standards		No	Subpart GGGG has no opacity or VE standards.
§63.6(i)	Compliance extension	Procedures and criteria for responsible agency to grant compliance extension	Yes	
§63.6(j)	Presidential compliance exemption	President may exempt source category from requirement to comply with subpart	Yes	
§63.7	Performance testing requirements	Schedule, conditions, notifications and procedures	Yes	Subpart GGGG requires performance testing only if the source applies

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Brief description of requirement	Applies to subpart	Explanation
				additional control that destroys solvent. Section 63.2850(a)(6) requires sources to follow the performance testing guidelines of the General Provisions if a control is added.
§63.8	Monitoring requirements		No	Subpart GGGG does not require monitoring other than as specified therein.
§63.9	Notification requirements	Applicability and state delegation	Yes	Except for subsections of §63.9 as listed below.
§63.9(b)(2)	Notification requirements	Initial notification requirements for existing sources	No	Section 63.2860(a) of subpart GGGG specifies the requirements of the initial notification for existing sources.
§63.9(b)(3)–(5)	Notification requirements	Notification requirement for certain new/reconstructed sources	Yes	Except the information requirements differ as described in §63.2860(b) of subpart GGGG.
§63.9(e)	Notification of performance test	Notify responsible agency 60 days ahead	Yes	Applies only if performance testing is performed.
§63.9(f)	Notification of VE/opacity observations	Notify responsible agency 30 days ahead	No	Subpart GGGG has no opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)	Additional notifications when using a continuous monitoring system (CMS)	Notification of performance evaluation; Notification using COMS data; notification that exceeded criterion for relative accuracy	No	Subpart GGGG has no CMS requirements.
§63.9(h)	Notification of compliance status	Contents	No	Section 63.2860(d) of subpart GGGG specifies requirements for the notification of compliance status.
§63.10	Recordkeeping/reporting	Schedule for reporting, record storage	Yes	Except for subsections of §63.10 as listed below.
§63.10(b)(2)(i)	Recordkeeping	Record SSM event	Yes	Applicable to periods when sources must implement their SSM plan as specified in subpart GGGG.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Brief description of requirement	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.10(b)(2)(ii)–(iii)	Recordkeeping	Malfunction of air pollution equipment	No	Applies only if air pollution control equipment has been added to the process and is necessary for the source to meet the emission limit.
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)	Recordkeeping	CMS recordkeeping	No	Subpart GGGG has no CMS requirements.
§63.10(b)(2)(viii)–(ix)	Recordkeeping	Conditions of performance test	Yes	Applies only if performance tests are performed. Subpart GGGG does not have any CMS opacity or VE observation requirements.
§63.10(b)(2)(x)–(xii)	Recordkeeping	CMS, performance testing, and opacity and VE observations recordkeeping	No	Subpart GGGG does not require CMS.
§63.10(c)	Recordkeeping	Additional CMS recordkeeping	No	Subpart GGGG does not require CMS.
§63.10(d)(2)	Reporting	Reporting performance test results	Yes	Applies only if performance testing is performed.
§63.10(d)(3)	Reporting	Reporting opacity or VE observations	No	Subpart GGGG has no opacity or VE standards.
§63.10(d)(4)	Reporting	Progress reports	Yes	Applies only if a condition of compliance extension exists.
§63.10(d)(5)	Reporting	SSM reporting	No	Section 63.2861(c) and (d) specify SSM reporting requirements.
§63.10(e)	Reporting	Additional CMS reports	No	Subpart GGGG does not require CMS.
§63.11	Control device requirements	Requirements for flares	Yes	Applies only if your source uses a flare to control solvent emissions. Subpart GGGG does not require flares.
§63.12	State authority and delegations	State authority to enforce standards	Yes	
§63.13	State/regional addresses	Addresses where reports, notifications, and requests are sent	Yes	
§63.14	Incorporation by reference	Test methods incorporated by reference	Yes	
§63.15	Availability of information	Public and	Yes	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Brief description of requirement	Applies to subpart	Explanation
	and confidentiality	confidential information		

[66 FR 19011, Apr. 12, 2001, as amended at 67 FR 16321, Apr. 5, 2002; 71 FR 20463, Apr. 20, 2006]

§ 63.2871 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

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

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

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

(1) Approval of alternative nonopacity emissions standards under §63.6(g).

(2) Approval of alternative opacity standards under §63.6(h)(9).

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

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

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

§ 63.2872 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the sources listed:

(a) The Clean Air Act, section 112(a).

(b) In 40 CFR 63.2, the NESHAP General Provisions.

(c) In this section as follows:

Accounting month means a time interval defined by a business firm during which corporate economic and financial factors are determined on a consistent and regular basis. An accounting month will consist of approximately 4 to 5 calendar weeks and each accounting month will be of approximate equal duration. An accounting month may not correspond exactly to a calendar month, but 12 accounting months will correspond exactly to a calendar year.

Actual solvent loss means the gallons of solvent lost from a source during 12 operating months as determined in accordance with §63.2853.

Agricultural product means any commercially grown plant or plant product.

Allowable HAP loss means the gallons of HAP that would have been lost from a source if the source was operating at the solvent loss factor for each listed oilseed type. The allowable HAP loss in gallons is determined by multiplying the tons of each oilseed type processed during the previous 12 operating months, as determined in accordance with §63.2855, by the corresponding oilseed solvent loss factor (gal/ton) listed in Table 1 of §63.2840, and by the dimensionless constant 0.64, and summing the result for all oilseed types processed.

Area source means any source that does not meet the major source definition.

As received is the basis upon which all oilseed measurements must be determined and refers to the oilseed chemical and physical characteristics as initially received by the source and prior to any oilseed handling and processing.

Batch operation means any process that operates in a manner where the addition of raw material and withdrawal of product do not occur simultaneously. Typically, raw material is added to a process, operational steps occur, and a product is removed from the process. More raw material is then added to the process and the cycle repeats.

Calendar month means 1 month as specified in a calendar.

Compliance date means the date on which monthly compliance recordkeeping begins. For existing sources, recordkeeping typically begins 3 years after the effective date of the subpart. For new and reconstructed sources, recordkeeping typically begins upon initial startup, except as noted in §63.2834.

Compliance ratio means a ratio of the actual HAP loss in gallons from the previous 12 operating months to an allowable HAP loss in gallons, which is determined by using oilseed solvent loss factors in Table 1 of §63.2840, the weighted average volume fraction of HAP in solvent received for the previous 12 operating months, and the tons of each type of listed oilseed processed in the previous 12 operating months. Months during which no listed oilseed is processed, or months during which the §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) initial startup period or the §63.2850(e)(2) malfunction period applies, are excluded from this calculation. Equation 2 of §63.2840 is used to calculate this value. If the value is less than or equal to 1.00, the source is in compliance. If the value is greater than 1.00, the source is deviating from compliance.

Continuous operation means any process that adds raw material and withdraws product simultaneously. Mass, temperature, concentration and other properties typically approach steady-state conditions.

Conventional desolventizer means a desolventizer toaster that operates with indirect and direct-contact steam to remove solvent from the extracted meal. Oilseeds processed in a conventional desolventizer produce crude vegetable oil and crude meal products, such as animal feed.

Corn germ dry milling means a source that processes corn germ that has been separated from the other corn components using a “dry” process of mechanical chafing and air sifting.

Corn germ wet milling means a source that processes corn germ that has been separated from other corn components using a “wet” process of centrifuging a slurry steeped in a dilute sulfurous acid solution.

Exempt period means a period of time during which a source processes agricultural products not defined as listed oilseed.

Extraction solvent means an organic chemical medium used to remove oil from an oilseed. Typically, the extraction solvent is a commercial grade of hexane isomers which have an approximate HAP content of 64 percent by volume.

Hazardous air pollutant (HAP) means any substance or mixture of substances listed as a hazardous air pollutant under section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act, as of April 12, 2001.

Initial startup date means the first calendar day that a new, reconstructed or significantly modified source processes any listed oilseed.

Initial startup period means a period of time from the initial startup date of a new, reconstructed or significantly modified source, for which you choose to operate the source under an initial startup period subject to §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2). During an initial startup period, a source complies with the standards by minimizing HAP emissions to the extent practical. The initial startup period following initial startup of a new or reconstructed source may not exceed 6 calendar months. The initial startup period following a significant modification may not exceed 3 calendar months. Solvent and oilseed inventory information recorded during the initial startup period is excluded from use in any compliance ratio determinations.

Large cottonseed plant means a vegetable oil production process that processes 120,000 tons or more of cottonseed and other listed oilseed during all normal operating periods in a 12 operating months period used to determine compliance.

Malfunction period means a period of time between the beginning and end of a process malfunction and the time reasonably necessary for a source to correct the malfunction for which you choose to operate the source under a malfunction period subject to §63.2850(e)(2). This period may include the duration of an unscheduled process shutdown, continued operation during a malfunction, or the subsequent process startup after a shutdown resulting from a malfunction. During a malfunction period, a source complies with the standards by minimizing HAP emissions to the extent practical. Therefore, solvent and oilseed inventory information recorded during a malfunction period is excluded from use in any compliance ratio determinations.

Mechanical extraction means removing vegetable oil from oilseeds using only mechanical devices such as presses or screws that physically force the oil from the oilseed. Mechanical extraction techniques use no organic solvents to remove oil from an oilseed.

Nonoperating period means any period of time in which a source processes no agricultural product. This operating status does not apply during any period in which the source operates under an initial startup period as described in §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2), or a malfunction period, as described in §63.2850(e)(2).

Normal operating period means any period of time in which a source processes a listed oilseed that is not categorized as an initial startup period as described in §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2), or a malfunction period, as described in §63.2850(e)(2). At the beginning and ending dates of a normal operating period, solvent and oilseed inventory information is recorded and included in the compliance ratio determination.

Oilseed or listed oilseed means the following agricultural products: corn germ, cottonseed, flax, peanut, rapeseed (for example, canola), safflower, soybean, and sunflower.

Oilseed solvent loss factor means a ratio expressed as gallons of solvent loss per ton of oilseed processed. The solvent loss factors are presented in Table 1 of §63.2840 and are used to determine the allowable HAP loss.

Operating month means any calendar or accounting month in which a source processes any quantity of listed oilseed, excluding any entire calendar or accounting month in which the source operated under an initial startup period as described in §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2), or a malfunction period as described in §63.2850(e)(2). An operating month may include time intervals characterized by several types of operating status. However, an operating month must have at least one normal operating period.

Significant modification means the addition of new equipment or the modification of existing equipment that:

(1) Significantly affects solvent losses from your vegetable oil production process;

(2) The fixed capital cost of the new components represents a significant percentage of the fixed capital cost of building a comparable new vegetable oil production process;

(3) The fixed capital cost of the new equipment does not constitute reconstruction as defined in §63.2; and

(4) Examples of significant modifications include replacement of or major changes to solvent recovery equipment such as extractors, desolventizer-toasters/dryer-coolers, flash desolventizers, and distillation equipment associated with the mineral oil system, and equipment affecting desolventizing efficiency and steady-state operation of your vegetable oil production process such as flaking mills, oilseed heating and conditioning equipment, and cracking mills.

Small cottonseed plant means a vegetable oil production process that processes less than 120,000 tons of cottonseed and other listed oilseed during all normal operating periods in a 12 operating months period used to determine compliance.

Solvent extraction means removing vegetable oil from listed oilseed using an organic solvent in a direct-contact system.

Solvent working capacity means the volume of extraction solvent normally retained in solvent recovery equipment. Examples include components such as the solvent extractor, desolventizer-toaster, solvent storage and working tanks, mineral oil absorption system, condensers, and oil/solvent distillation system.

Specialty desolventizer means a desolventizer that removes excess solvent from soybean meal using vacuum conditions, energy from superheated solvent vapors, or reduced operating conditions (e.g., temperature) as compared to the typical operation of a conventional desolventizer. Soybeans processed in a specialty desolventizer result in high-protein vegetable meal products for human and animal consumption, such as calf milk replacement products and meat extender products.

Vegetable oil production process means the equipment comprising a continuous process for producing crude vegetable oil and meal products, including specialty soybean products, in which oil is removed from listed oilseeds through direct contact with an organic solvent. Process equipment typically includes the following components: oilseed preparation operations (including conditioning, drying, dehulling, and cracking), solvent extractors, desolventizer-toasters, meal dryers, meal coolers, meal conveyor systems, oil distillation units, solvent evaporators and condensers, solvent recovery system (also referred to as a mineral oil absorption system), vessels storing solvent-laden materials, and crude meal packaging and storage vessels. A vegetable oil production process does not include vegetable oil refining operations (including operations such as bleaching, hydrogenation, and deodorizing) and operations that engage in additional chemical treatment of crude soybean meals produced in specialty desolventizer units (including operations such as soybean isolate production).

[66 FR 19011, Apr. 12, 2001, as amended at 71 FR 20464, Apr. 20, 2006]

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Addendum to the Technical Support Document for a Part 70 Significant Source and Significant Permit Modification

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	Bunge North America (East), LLC
Source Location:	1200 N. 2nd Street, Decatur, IN 46733
County:	Adams
SIC Code:	2075
Operation Permit Renewal No.:	T 001-23640-00005
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	April 8, 2008
Significant Source Modification No.:	001-29347-00005
Significant Permit Modification No.:	001-29371-00005
Permit Reviewer:	Kristen Layton

On July 13, 2010, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) had a notice published in the Daily Democrat, Decatur, Indiana, stating that Bunge North America (East), LLC had applied for a significant modification of their Part 70 Operating Permit Part 70 Operating Permit issued on April 8, 2008. The notice also stated that OAQ proposed to issue a permit for this modification 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.

Upon further review, the OAQ has decided to make the following revisions to the permit (bolded language has been added, the language with a line through it has been deleted). The Table Of Contents has been modified to reflect these changes.

1. Under Condition A.2 – Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summery the following descriptive language was added.

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

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

(a) Truck Dump #2, identified as 1EL1, constructed in 1980, using a baghouse for particulate matter (PM) control, and exhausting to stack 1EL. This is an affected facility under the New Source Performance Standard for Grain Elevators 40 CFR 60.300, Subpart DD.

…

(kk) One (1) soybean meal sizing and grinding operation, collectively identified as 7EX, approved in 2010 for construction, using a baghouse for PM control, and exhausting to stack 7EX, consisting of:

(1) One (1) meal screener, identified as 7EX1, **with a maximum capacity of 176 tons per hour**;

(2) Four (4) meal grinders, identified as 7EX2 through 7EX5**, each with a maximum capacity of 45 tons per hour**; and

(3) Associated conveyors.

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Technical Support Document (TSD) for a Part 70 Significant Source and Significant Permit Modification

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	Bunge North America (East), LLC
Source Location:	1200 N. 2nd Street, Decatur, IN 46733
County:	Adams
SIC Code:	2075
Operation Permit Renewal No.:	T 001-23640-00005
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Significant Source Modification No.:	001-29347-00005
Significant Permit Modification No.:	001-29371-00005
Permit Reviewer:	Kristen Layton

Existing Approvals

The source was issued Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T001-23610-00005 on April 8, 2008. The source has since received the following approvals:

Permit Type	Permit Number	Issuance Date
Administrative Amendment	001-26472-00005	May 7, 2008
Administrative Amendment	001-27445-00005	February 27, 2009
Administrative Amendment	001-27635-00005	April 28, 2009
Significant Source Modification	001-28224-00005	November 6, 2009
Significant Permit Modification	001-27816-00005	November 24, 2009
Significant Source Modification	001-29100-00005	Pending
Significant Permit Modification	001-29164-00005	Pending

County Attainment Status

The source is located in Adams County.

Pollutant	Designation
SO_2	Better than national standards.
CO	Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990.
O_3	Unclassifiable or attainment effective June 15, 2004, for the 8-hour ozone standard.[1]
PM_{10}	Unclassifiable effective November 15, 1990.
NO_2	Cannot be classified or better than national standards.
Pb	Not designated.

[1]Unclassifiable or attainment effective October 18, 2000, for the 1-hour ozone standard which was revoked effective June 15, 2005.
Unclassifiable or attainment effective April 5, 2005, for PM2.5.

(a) Ozone Standards
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. Adams 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) $PM_{2.5}$
Adams County has been classified as attainment for $PM_{2.5}$. On May 8, 2008 U.S. EPA promulgated the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) for $PM_{2.5}$ emissions. These rules became effective on 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 $PM_{2.5}$ emissions until 326 IAC 2-2 is revised.

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

Fugitive Emissions

The grain elevator has an applicable New Source Performance Standard that was in effect on August 7, 1980, therefore its fugitive emissions are counted toward the determination of PSD applicability.

Source Status

The table below summarizes the potential to emit of the entire source, prior to the proposed modification, after consideration of all enforceable limits established in the effective permits:

Pollutant	**Emissions** (ton/yr)
PM	>250
PM_{10}	>250
$PM_{2.5}$	>250
SO_2	>250
VOC	>250
CO	>250
NO_X	>250
Total HAPs	>25
Single HAP	>10

(a) This existing source is a major stationary source, under PSD (326 IAC 2-2), because a regulated pollutant is emitted at a rate of 250 tons per year or more, and it is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2-1(gg)(1).

(b) These emissions are based upon the Technical Support Document for Significant Permit Modification No. 001-29164-00005.

(c) This existing source is a major source of HAPs, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2, because HAP emissions are greater than ten (10) tons per year for a single HAP and greater than

twenty-five (25) tons per year for a combination of HAPs. Therefore, this source is a major source under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

Description of Proposed Modification

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed a modification application, submitted by Bunge North America (East), LLC on June 10, 2010, relating to the addition of a new hammermill and pneumatic conveying system and the removal of an existing hammermill. The following is a list of the proposed emission units and pollution control devices:

(a) One (1) hammermill, permitted in 2010 for construction, identified as 2EL2, with a maximum capacity of 5.60 tons per hour, using a baghouse as control (Unit ID 2EL2), and exhausting to stack 2EL2.

(b) One (1) pneumatic conveying system, permitted in 2010 for construction, identified as 2EL3, with a maximum capacity of 5.60 tons per hour, using a baghouse for control (Unit ID 22EX2) as control, and exhausting to stack 22EX2.

Enforcement Issues

There are no pending enforcement actions related to this modification.

Stack Summary

Stack ID	Operation	Height (ft)	Diameter (ft)	Flow Rate (acfm)	Temperature (^{0}F)
2EL2	Hammermill	10	19.6 X12.1	4000	ambient
22EX2	Pneumatic conveyor	80	10 inches	590	ambient

Emission Calculations

See Appendix A of this Technical Support Document for detailed emission calculations.

Permit Level Determination – Part 70

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(16), Potential to Emit is defined as “the maximum capacity of a stationary source or emission unit to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation is enforceable by the U. S. EPA, IDEM, or the appropriate local air pollution control agency.”

The following table is used to determine the appropriate permit level under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5. This table reflects the PTE before controls. Control equipment is not considered federally enforceable until it has been required in a federally enforceable permit.

PTE Before Controls of the Modification	
Pollutant	**Potential To Emit** (ton/yr)
PM	98.2
PM_{10}	58.8
$PM_{2.5}$	22.0
SO_2	-
VOC	-
CO	-
NO_X	-
Single HAPs	-
Total HAPs	-

This source modification is subject to 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(f)(4), Any modification with a potential to emit greater than or equal to twenty-five (25) tons per year of any of particulate matter (PM) or particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to ten (10) micrometers (PM_{10}). Additionally, the modification will be incorporated into the Part 70 Operating Permit through a significant permit modification issued pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-12(b), because the modification requires a case-by-case determination of an emission limitation and a significant change in monitoring requirements.

Permit Level Determination – PSD

The table below summarizes the potential to emit, reflecting all limits, of the emission units. Any control equipment is considered federally enforceable only after issuance of this Part 70 source and permit modification, and only to the extent that the effect of the control equipment is made practically enforceable in the permit.

	Potential to Emit (ton/yr)					
Process / Emission Unit	**PM**	**PM_{10}**	**SO_2**	**VOC**	**CO**	**NO_X**
2EL2	0.80	0.80	-	-	-	-
2EL3	0.11	0.11	-	-	-	-
Total for Modification	0.91	0.91	-	-	-	-
Significant Level	25	15	40	40	100	40

This modification to an existing major stationary source is not major because the emissions increase is less than the PSD significant levels. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, the PSD requirements do not apply.

Since this source is considered a major PSD source and the unrestricted potential to emit of this modification is greater than twenty-five (25) tons of PM per year and fifteen (15) tons of PM_{10} per year, this source has elected to limit the potential to emit of this modification as follows:

(a) The PM/PM10 emissions from the hammermill plenum baghouse filter, Unit ID 2EL2, shall not exceed 0.17 lb/hr.

(b) The PM/PM10 emissions from the screenings pneumatic conveyor baghouse filter, Unit ID 2EL3, shall not exceed 0.03 lb/hr.

Compliance with these limits shall limit the potential to emit from this modification to less than twenty-five (25) tons per of PM and less than fifteen (15) tons of PM10 per twelve (12) consecutive month period and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable.

Project Aggregation

Two separate projects are currently the subject of permitting at IDEM:

1. **Meal Sizing/Grinding**: The existing meal grinding system is being revised. The meal sizing system is the last system in the soybean process, followed by temporary meal storage and loadout. The project will enable a small increase in production, since it debottlenecks the soybean processing facility.

2. **Elevator Screenings Grinding & Conveying**: Soybeans are cleaned prior to soybean drying in the storage elevator using cleaners called scalperators. The scalperators remove weed seeds, sticks, stems, pods and loose soybean hulls that tend to hang up in and cause fires in the soybean dryers. After separation the screenings are then ground with a hammermill and temporarily stored in the elevator. Periodically, prior to the designated screenings storage becoming full, the conveying system used for conveying soybeans to process is switched over to convey the screenings to the hull storage system. This use of the same conveying system for two commodities results in some soybeans being mixed with the screenings flow and some screenings being mixed with the soybean flow. This occurs since bucket elevators are used in the transfer process. None of the bucket elevators we use are designed for 100% cleanout of the lower or boot area. The mixing of a minor amount of screenings into the bean stream is not a major issue since the screenings will be removed in the dehulling process. However, mixing soybeans into the screenings flow removes the soybeans from the process stream, essentially wasting the oil and protein content of the soybeans since they become part of the hull or fiber stream. The elimination of this “wasting” is justification for installing a separate pneumatic conveying system, the subject project.

   The elevator soybean handling, cleaning and drying systems are designed with capacities significantly greater than the soybean processing facility. This enables periodic preventive maintenance to be conducted on the elevator systems and not interrupting the soybean process. For this reason the soybean processing system starts with a day bin; a surge bin that holds approximately a day’s crush. For example, the soybean dryers are on a schedule to be shut down and cleaned on a weekly basis. To empty and clean a typical process dryer takes 8 hours. The screens in the scalperators must periodically be replaced to keep soybeans from going through larger holes worn in the scalperators screens. The time historically used to convey screenings in the soybean supply system does free up some soybean conveying time. However, the justification for the project is to, once the commodities are separate, to keep the two commodities separate, like is done in newer design soybean processing facilities.

   As mentioned above, elevator screenings are ground prior to temporary storage in the elevator. The current hammermill (screening bin hammermill, part of 2EL1) used for screenings size reduction is past its useful life. The maintenance dollars being spent to keep this unit operating justify its replacement. Since a replacement in much better condition is available at a crush facility which Bunge recently shut down, the replacement of the hammermill was added to the project. The cost to the facility is simply transportation and installation. Since the hammermill is to be replaced, Bunge is taking advantage of this project to improve on the dust control for the hammermill. The hammermill will discharge into a settling chamber plenum which is to be aspirated by a small baghouse filter.

New Source Review Circumvention (3M Project Aggregation) memo of John Rasnic, OAQPS, March 16, 1992

Rasnic raises 5 issues.

1. Filing more than one minor source or minor modification application associated with emission increases at a single plant within a short period of time may constitute strong evidence of an intent to circumvent the requirements of preconstruction review.

   Response: Adding the Hybrid Test emissions ATPA increase of the Meal Sizing/Grinding project to the Limited PTE of the Screenings Hammermill Replacement/Screenings Pneumatic Conveying project does not reach the PSD Significance Levels. Since there will be no other sources affected by the Screenings project, there are no other sources that will have associated emissions increases and no ATPA calculations have been conducted. There is no evidence of an intent to circumvent the requirements of preconstruction review.

2. If a project would not be funded or if it would not be economically viable if operated on an extended basis (at least a year) without the other projects, this should be considered evidence of circumvention.

   Response: The two projects are funded with capital monies. Both of the capital projects were evaluated separately. They are separately funded. Each has a separate budget. Each was funded because of an acceptable payback by each.

3. If reported production levels are necessary to meet projected production demands but are higher than permitted levels, this is additional evidence of circumvention.

   Response: Debottlenecking was addressed in the Meal Sizing/Grinding application. The Elevator Screenings Sizing and Pneumatic Conveying project will not enable increased production. The Elevator Screenings Sizing and Pneumatic Conveying project is not required for the Meal Sizing/Grinding project to reach its goal of increased production. Additionally, the current bottleneck in soybean processing is the cracking/dehulling system, 5EX.Until the current cracking mills are replaced with larger or more units, soybean production cannot increase beyond that addressed in the Significant Source Modification T001-23640-00005: 1,368,750 tons per 12 month period.

4. Statements of representatives of the source about the source's plans for operation can be evidence to show intent to circumvent preconstruction review requirements.

   Response: First, no such statements have been made. Second, no such statements would be valid if made. All of Bunge's intentions and communications concerning the results of the two projects have been true, accurate and complete.

5. It is reasonable to expect that company management would coordinate the planning and coordination of projects considering their intrinsic relationship with each other and their impact on the economic viability of the plant.

   Response: All of the Bunge soybean and canola processing plants schedule one annual plant shutdown during the summer months. They are scheduled such that the productive capacity that will be down at any one time in each market is minimized. For safety of all employees, contract help and neighbors, **all solvent** is removed from the extraction systems vessels as an initial step in each annual shutdown. This is a very expensive exercise but mandatory. For this reason it is not economical to conduct numerous shutdowns and spread the projects over many weeks. The annual shutdowns of each plant are limited to 10 days to 2 week periods unless major vessel replacement is to occur. Therefore, the justification for these projects to be conducted during a short annual shutdown is as stated in Rasnic's memo – it is reasonable.

Federal Rule Applicability Determination

There is no change in the federal rule applicabilities due to this modification.

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) is applicable to new or modified emission units that involve a pollutant-specific emission unit and meet the following criteria:

(1) has a potential to emit before controls equal to or greater than the Part 70 major source threshold for the pollutant involved;

(2) is subject to an emission limitation or standard for that pollutant; and

(3) uses a control device, as defined in 40 CFR 64.1, to comply with that emission limitation or standard.

The following table is used to identify the applicability of each of the criteria, under 40 CFR 64.1, to each new or modified emission unit involved:

CAM Applicability Analysis							
Emission Unit	**Control Device Used**	**Emission Limitation** (Y/N)	**Uncontrolled PTE** (ton/yr)	**Controlled PTE** (ton/yr)	**Part 70 Major Source Threshold** (ton/yr)	**CAM Applicable** (Y/N)	**Large Unit** (Y/N)
2EL2	baghouse	Y	49.10	0.80	100	N	N
2EL3	baghouse	Y	49.10	0.11	100	N	N

Based on this evaluation, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, CAM are not applicable to any of the new units as part of this modification.

State Rule Applicability Determination

The following state rules are applicable to the source due to the modification:

326 IAC 2-2 (PSD)
The requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 would be applicable to this modification, however, the source has decided to take limits as discussed under Permit Level Determination – PSD section.

326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), particulate emissions from each of following operations shall not exceed the pound per hour limit listed in the table below:

Unit	Process Weight Rate (ton/hr)	PM Limit (lb/hr)
2EL2	5.6	13.0
2EL3	5.6	13.0

The pounds per hour limitations were calculated using the following equations:

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

$E = 4.10\ P^{0.67}$ where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour and
P = process weight rate in tons per hour

Compliance Determination and Monitoring Requirements

Permits issued under 326 IAC 2-7 are required to ensure that sources can demonstrate compliance with all applicable state and federal rules on a continuous basis. All state and federal rules contain compliance provisions; however, these provisions do not always fulfill the requirement for a continuous demonstration. When this occurs, IDEM, OAQ, in conjunction with the source, must develop specific conditions to satisfy 326 IAC 2-7-5. As a result, Compliance Determination Requirements are included in the permit. The Compliance Determination Requirements in Section D of the permit are those conditions that are found directly within state and federal rules and the violation of which serves as grounds for enforcement action.

If the Compliance Determination Requirements are not sufficient to demonstrate continuous compliance, they will be supplemented with Compliance Monitoring Requirements, also in Section D of the permit. Unlike Compliance Determination Requirements, failure to meet Compliance Monitoring conditions would serve as a trigger for corrective actions and not grounds for enforcement action. However, a violation in relation to a compliance monitoring condition will arise through a source's failure to take the appropriate corrective actions within a specific time period.

The Compliance Determination and Monitoring Requirements applicable to this modification are as follows:

(1) Testing Requirements
The Permittee shall perform PM and PM-10 testing of the hammermill plenum baghouse filter, unit ID 2EL2, no later than 180 days of publication of the new or revised condensable PM test method(s) referenced in the U. S. EPA's Final Rule for Implementation of the New Source Review (NSR) Program for Particulate Matter Less Than 2.5 Micrometers (PM2.5), signed on May 8th, 2008. This testing shall be conducted utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of this valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition. PM-10 includes filterable and condensable PM.

(2) Particulate Matter (PM)
The baghouses for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from 2EL2 and 2EL3 at all times that these processes are in operation.

(3) Visible Emissions Notations
The Permittee shall perform daily visible emission notations of the:

(1) Baghouse 2EL2, and

(2) Baghouse 22EX2.

(4) Parametric Monitoring
The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouses used in conjunction with 2EL2 and 2EL3 at least once per day when these facilities are in operation.

(5) Broken or Failed Bag Detection
The Permittee shall maintain the baghouse and replace broken or failed bags as needed.

These monitoring conditions are necessary because the hammermill and pneumatic conveying system baghouses must operate properly to ensure compliance with 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), 326 IAC 6-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes) and 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70).

Proposed Changes

The changes listed below have been made to Part 70 Operating Permit No. T001-23640-00005. Deleted language appears as ~~strikethroughs~~ and new language appears in **bold**:

(1) New units were added, the existing hammermill removed, and descriptive language was added to some units under Condition A.2 – Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summery.

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

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

(a) Truck Dump #2, identified as 1EL1, constructed in 1980, using a baghouse for particulate matter (PM) control, and exhausting to stack 1EL. This is an affected facility under the New Source Performance Standard for Grain Elevators 40 CFR 60.300, Subpart DD.

(b) The following grain elevator East Workhouse components, together identified as 2EL1, using a baghouse and oil suppressant for PM control, and exhausting to stack 2EL, consisting of:

(1) One (1) dryer megatex enclosed conveyor, constructed in 1979;

(2) One (1) dryer rotex, constructed prior to 1977;

~~(3) One (1) screening bin hammermill, constructed in 1978;~~

(~~4~~**3**) One (1) #1 scalperator, constructed prior to 1977;

(~~5~~**4**) One (1) #2 scalperator, constructed prior to 1977;

(~~6~~**5**) One (1) #3 scalperator, constructed prior to 1977;

(~~7~~**6**) One (1) ext. screening bin, constructed prior to 1977;

(~~8~~**7**) One (1) screening bin, constructed prior to 1977;

(~~9~~**8**) One (1) solvent screening leg, constructed prior to 1977;

(~~10~~**9**) One (1) #1 leg, constructed prior to 1977;

(1~~1~~**0**) One (1) #2 leg, constructed prior to 1977;

(1~~2~~**1**) One (1) #3 leg, constructed prior to 1977;

(1~~3~~**2**) One (1) west to east Hi-Roller, constructed prior to 1977;

(1~~4~~**3**) One (1) west to east belt loader, constructed prior to 1977;

(1~~5~~**4**) One (1) dry bean leg, constructed prior to 1977;

(1~~6~~**5**) One (1) #1 dryer Hi-Roller, constructed prior to 1977;

(1~~7~~**6**) One (1) weaver's belt, constructed prior to 1977; and

(1~~8~~**7**) One (1) 102 belt, constructed prior to 1977.

(c) One (1) hammermill, permitted in 2010 for construction, identified as 2EL2, with a maximum capacity of 5.60 tons per hour, using a baghouse as control (Unit ID 2EL2), and exhausting to stack 2EL2.

(d) One (1) pneumatic conveying system, permitted in 2010 for construction, identified as 2EL3, with a maximum capacity of 5.60 tons per hour, using a baghouse for control (Unit ID 22EX2) as control, and exhausting to stack 22EX2.

(~~c~~**e**) The following grain elevator components, together identified as 5EL1, using a baghouse and oil suppressant for PM control, and exhausting to stack 5EL, consisting of:

…

(~~i~~**kk**) One (1) soybean meal sizing and grinding operation, collectively identified as 7EX, approved in 2010 for construction, using a baghouse for PM control, and exhausting to stack 7EX, consisting of:

(1) One (1) meal screener, identified as 7EX1, **with a maximum capacity of 176 tons per hour**;

(2) Four (4) meal grinders, identified as 7EX2 through 7EX5**, each with a maximum capacity of 45 tons per hour**; and

(3) Associated conveyors.

…

(2) The Facility Description Box for Section D.1 has been updated to remove the old hammermill and add the new units as follows:

SECTION D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description: Grain Handling and Grain Drying Facilities

(a) Truck Dump #2, identified as 1EL1, constructed in 1980, using a baghouse for particulate matter (PM) control, and exhausting to stack 1EL. This is an affected facility under the New Source Performance Standard for Grain Elevators 40 CFR 60.300, Subpart DD.

(b) The following grain elevator East Workhouse components, together identified as 2EL1, using a baghouse and oil suppressant for PM control, and exhausting to stack 2EL, consisting of:

(1) One (1) dryer megatex enclosed conveyor, constructed in 1979;

(2) One (1) dryer rotex, constructed prior to 1977;

~~(3) One (1) screening bin hammermill, constructed in 1978;~~

(~~4~~**3**) One (1) #1 scalperator, constructed prior to 1977;

(~~5~~**4**) One (1) #2 scalperator, constructed prior to 1977;

(~~6~~**5**) One (1) #3 scalperator, constructed prior to 1977;

(~~7~~**6**) One (1) ext. screening bin, constructed prior to 1977;

(~~8~~**7**) One (1) screening bin, constructed prior to 1977;

(~~9~~**8**) One (1) solvent screening leg, constructed prior to 1977;

(~~10~~**9**) One (1) #1 leg, constructed prior to 1977;

(1~~1~~**0**) One (1) #2 leg, constructed prior to 1977;

(1~~2~~**1**) One (1) #3 leg, constructed prior to 1977;

(1~~3~~**2**) One (1) west to east Hi-Roller, constructed prior to 1977;

(1~~4~~**3**) One (1) west to east belt loader, constructed prior to 1977;

(1~~5~~**4**) One (1) dry bean leg, constructed prior to 1977;

(1~~6~~**5**) One (1) #1 dryer Hi-Roller, constructed prior to 1977;

(1~~7~~**6**) One (1) weaver's belt, constructed prior to 1977; and

(1~~8~~**7**) One (1) 102 belt, constructed prior to 1977.

(c) One (1) hammermill, permitted in 2010 for construction, identified as 2EL2, with a maximum capacity of 5.60 tons per hour, using a baghouse as control (Unit ID 2EL2), and exhausting to stack 2EL2.

(d) One (1) pneumatic conveying system, permitted in 2010 for construction, identified as 2EL3, with a maximum capacity of 5.60 tons per hour, using a baghouse for control (Unit ID 22EX2) as control, and exhausting to stack 22EX2.

(~~c~~**e**) The following grain elevator components, together identified as 5EL1, using a baghouse and oil suppressant for PM control, and exhausting to stack 5EL, consisting of:

(1) One (1) north tripper buggy, constructed prior to 1977;

(2) One (1) north galley belt loader, constructed prior to 1977;

(3) One (1) east west belt, constructed prior to 1977; and

(4) One (1) bin 102, constructed prior to 1977.

…

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

(3) Section D.1 has been modified to include the appropriate rules, monitoring, and record keeping requirements for the new equipment and the Table of Contents has been updated.

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

D.1.1 PSD Minor Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

(a) Pursuant to CP 001-4673-00005, issued May 10, 1996, and AA 001-9930-00005, issued September 17, 1998:

(1) The amount of soybean grains processed after the grain dryers shall be limited to less than 1,368,750 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month, and

(2) The PM emissions from emission unit 19EL1 shall be limited to less than 1.36 pounds per hour and the PM10 emissions from emission unit 19EL1 shall be limited to less than 0.283 pounds per hour.

These limits, in combintion with the limits in Condition D.2.1, restrict the net increases of PM and PM10 emissions from the modification in 1996 to below the PSD significant levels of twenty-five (25) and fifteen (15) tons per year, respectively. This will render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable to the modification performed in 1996.

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

In order to make the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable, the Permittee shall comply with the following:

(a) The PM/PM10 emissions from the hammermill plenum baghouse filter, Unit ID 2EL2, shall not exceed 0.17 lb/hr.

(b) The PM/PM10 emissions from the screenings pneumatic conveyor baghouse filter, Unit ID 2EL3, shall not exceed 0.03 lb/hr.

Compliance with these limits shall limit the potential to emit from this modification to less than twenty-five (25) tons per of PM and less than fifteen (15) tons of PM10 per twelve (12) consecutive month period and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable.

D.1.~~2~~**3** Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Process Operations), the particulate matter (PM) from the following units shall be limited by the equation following this table:

Unit	Description
2EL1	Dryer Megatex Conveyor, Dryer Rotex, ~~Screening Bin Hammermill,~~ #1, #2, and #3 Scalperators, Screening Bins, Solvent Screening Leg, #1 Leg, #2 Leg, #3 Leg, West to East Hi-Roller, West to East Belt Loader, Dry Bean Leg, #1 Dryer Roller, Weaver's Belt, 102 Belt
5EL1	North Tripper Buggy, North Galley Belt Loader, East West Belt, Bin 102
8EL1	North West Receiving House Conveyor
10EL1	Rail Receiving, North Leg, South Leg
14EL1	Jumbo Silo East and West Galley Belts, Jumbo Silo Crossover Galley Belt
16EL1	Grain Dryer #1
19EL1	Grain Dryer #2

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

$E = 55.0\ P^{0.11} - 40$ where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour; and
P = process weight rate in tons per hour

The individual limitations are included in an IDEM, OAQ confidential file because the process weight rates are considered confidential.

D.1.4 Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), particulate emissions from each of following operations shall not exceed the pound per hour limit listed in the table below:

Unit	Process Weight Rate (ton/hr)	PM Limit (lb/hr)
2EL2	**5.6**	**13.0**
2EL3	**5.6**	**13.0**

The pounds per hour limitations were calculated using the following equations:

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

$E = 4.10\ P^{0.67}$ where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour and P = process weight rate in tons per hour

D.1.~~3~~**5** Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities and their control devices. Section B - Preventative Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventative maintenance plan required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.6 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.1.2(a), the Permittee shall perform PM and PM-10 testing of the hammermill plenum baghouse filter, unit ID 2EL2, no later than 180 days of publication of the new or revised condensable PM test method(s) referenced in the U. S. EPA's Final Rule for Implementation of the New Source Review (NSR) Program for Particulate Matter Less Than 2.5 Micrometers (PM2.5), signed on May 8th, 2008. This testing shall be conducted utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of this valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition. PM-10 includes filterable and condensable PM.

D.1.~~4~~**7** Particulate Matter (PM) [40 CFR 64 (CAM)]

(a) In order to comply with Conditions D.1.1**,** ~~and~~ D.1.2**, D.1.3, and D.1.4**, the baghouses for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from 1EL1, 2EL1, **2EL2, 2EL3,** 5EL1, 10EL1, 14EL1, and 20EL1 at all times that these processes are in operation.

(b) In order to comply with Conditions D.1.1 and D.1.~~2~~**3**, the self-cleaning screens for PM control shall be in operation and control emissions from 19EL1 and 16 EL1 at all times that these processes are in operation.

(c) In order to comply with Conditions D.1.1 and D.1.~~2~~**3**, dust control oil shall be applied on all grain received at the dump pits serving the emission units identified as 2EL1, 5EL1, 8EL1, 10EL1, and 14EL1.

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

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

D.1.~~5~~**8** Visible Emissions Notations [40 CFR 64 (CAM)]

(a) Daily visible emission notations of the grain handling and grain drying stack exhausts/vents (1EL, 2EL, **2EL2, 22EX2,** 5EL, 10EL, 14EL, 19EL, 20EL, 16EL) shall be performed during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

(b) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.

(c) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.

(d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process.

(e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.

D.1.~~6~~**9** Parametric Monitoring [40 CFR 64 (CAM)]

The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouses used in conjunction with 1EL1, 2EL1, **2EL2, 2EL3,** 5EL1, 10EL1, 14EL1, and 20EL1 at least once per day when these facilities are in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouse is outside the normal range of 0.5 and 10.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response. Section C – Response to Excursions and Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

The instrument used for determining the pressure shall comply with Section C - Instrument Specifications, of this permit, shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated **or replaced** at least once every six (6) months.

D.1.~~7~~**10** Broken or Failed Bag Detection [40 CFR 64 (CAM)]

(a) For a single compartment baghouses controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, a failed unit and the associated process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

(b) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a batch process, the feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit have been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in emissions unit. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

Bag failure can be indicated by a significant drop in the baghouse's pressure reading with abnormal visible emissions, by an opacity violation, or by other means such as gas temperature, flow rate, air infiltration, leaks, dust traces or triboflows.

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

D.1.~~8~~**11** Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.1, the Permittee shall maintain monthly records of the amount of soybean grains processed after the grain dryers.

(b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.~~5~~**8**, the Permittee shall maintain a daily record of visible emission notations of the grain handling processes' stack exhausts. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

(c) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.~~6~~**9**, the Permittee shall maintain a daily record of the pressure drop across the baghouses controlling the grain handling processes. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a pressure drop reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a pressure drop reading (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

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

D.1.~~9~~**12** Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document **the** compliance **status** with Condition D.1.1(a)(1) shall be submitted ~~to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent,~~ no**t** later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. **Section C - General Reporting contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition.** The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

IDEM, OAQ has made the following changes

(1) IDEM, OAQ has included the replacement of an instrument as an acceptable action. Therefore, Conditions D.2.9 and D.3.6 have been updated as follows.

D.2.9 Parametric Monitoring [40 CFR 64 (CAM)]

The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouses used in conjunction with 6EL1, 9EL1, 12EL1, 13EL1, 15EL1, 204RO1, 102EO1, 103EO1, 4SP1, 4EX1, 4EX2, 4EX3, 5EX1, 5EX2, 5EX3, 6EX1, 7EX, 9EX1, 10EX1, 11EX1, 12EX1, and 8SP1 at least once per day when these facilities are in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouse is outside the normal range of 0.5 and 12.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Section C – Response to Excursions and Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

The instrument used for determining the pressure shall comply with Section C - Instrument Specifications, of this permit, shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated **or replaced** at least once every six (6) months.

(2) The word "status" has been added to Section D - Reporting Requirements. The Permittee has the obligation to document the compliance status. The wording has been revised to properly reflect this in Conditions D.1.12, D.2.13, D.3.10, D.4.6, and D.4.7.

D.2.13 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document **the** compliance **status** with Condition D.2.1(a)(1) shall be submitted ~~to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent,~~ no**t** later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. **Section C - General Reporting contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition.** The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(3) The title of Condition D.4.1 has been modified for clarification purposes.

D.4.1 PSD **Minor** Limit [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to CP (002) 2005, issued August 23, 1991, the hexane usage for all of the oil extraction facilities (24EX, consisting of 24EX1 through 24EX8) combined shall be limited to less than 330,000 gallons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month, to ensure that the increase in hexane emissions from these units remains below 39.2 tons per year. This will ensure that 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) does not apply to this modification.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The construction of this proposed modification shall be subject to the conditions of the attached proposed Part 70 Significant Source Modification No. 001-29347-00005 and Significant Permit Modification No. 001-29371-00005. The staff recommend to the Commissioner that this Part 70 Significant Source and Significant Permit Modification be approved.

IDEM Contact

(a) Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to Kristen Layton 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) 233-3031 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 3-3031.

(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

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Potential to Emit Calculations

Source Description and Location

Company Name:	Bunge North America, (East), LLC
Address City IN Zip:	1200 N 2nd Street, Decatur, IN 46733
County:	Adams
SIC / NAICS Code:	2079/311222
Significant Source Modification No.:	001-29347 -00005
Significant Permit Modification No.:	001-29371-00005
Permit Reviewer:	Kristen Layton
Date:	June 10, 2010

Summary of Potential to Emit

The tables below summarize the potential to emit calculations for Bunge

	Uncontrolled Potential To Emit (ton/yr)		
Process / Emission Unit	**PM**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**
Screenings Hammermill	49.10	29.40	11.00
Screenings Pneumatic Convey	49.10	29.40	11.00
Totals:	**98.2**	**58.8**	**22.0**

	Limited Potential To Emit (ton/yr)		
Process / Emission Unit	**PM**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**
Screenings Hammermill	0.80	0.80	0.30
Screenings Pneumatic Convey	0.11	0.11	0.042
Totals:	**0.91**	**0.91**	**0.34**

Screenings Hammermill

Maximum capacity (ton/hr)	5.60
Maximum Hours Operated per Year	8,760
Potential Throughput (ton/year)	49,056
Baghouse Exhaust Volume (cfm)	4,000
Baghouse Exhaust Loading (gr/sdcf)	0.005
PM10: PM ratio	1:1
PM2.5: PM10 ratio	0.377:1

component of 2EL2
Baghouse filter number is also 2EL2
Hammermill: Bliss, model IE-3830-TF
Discharge 10' elevation
19.625 x 12.125 dimensions
ambient temperature
Baghouse: MAC Model MSS 16-Spacesaver
1120 sq ft media
spun bound polyester media
16 cartriges
Note: Remove the existing screening bin hammermill from 2EL1 with no emissions change.

PTE	Pollutant			
	PM	PM10	PM2.5	SCC
Emissions Factor (lb/ton)	2.0	1.2	0.45	30200786
Potential Emissions (tons/year)	49.1	29.4	11	

Controlled Emissions	Pollutant		
	PM	PM10	PM2.5
Emissions Factor (gr/dscf)	0.005	0.005	0.0019
Potential Emissions (tons/year)	0.80	0.80	0.30

Methodology

Emission factors are from AP42, Section 9.11.1, Table 9.11.1-1; AERS Facility Subsystem SCC & EF Listings; PM Calculator v. 2.0.2
PTE PM/PM10/PM2.5 (tons/year) = emission factor (tons/year) * potential throughput (ton/year) * 1 ton / 2000 lb
Controlled Emissions PM/PM10/PM2.5 (ton/year) = emission factor (gr/dscf) * baghouse exhaust volume (cfm) * maximum hours operated per year (hour/year) * 60 (min/hour) * 1lb / 7000 grain * 1 ton / 2000 lb

Screenings Pneumatic Convey

Maximum capacity (ton/hr)	5.60
Maximum Hours Operated per Year	8,760
Potential Throughput (ton/year)	49,056
Baghouse Exhaust Volume (cfm)	590
Baghouse Exhaust Loading (gr/sdcf)	0.005
PM10: PM ratio	1:1
PM2.5: PM10 ratio	0.377:1

Blower is a component of 2EL3
Blower: Make/Model: Root Easy Air X2
Receiver is a component of 22EX2
Baghouse filter number is also 22EX2
Discharge 80' elevation
10" diameter dimensions
ambient temperature
Baghouse: MAC Model 54RT14 style 3
97 sq ft media
14 bags

PTE	Pollutant			
	PM	PM10	PM2.5	SCC
Emissions Factor (lb/ton)	2.0	1.2	0.45	30200786
Potential Emissions (tons/year)	49.1	29.4	11.0	

Controlled Emissions	Pollutant		
	PM	PM10	PM2.5
Emissions Factor (gr/dscf)	0.005	0.005	0.0019
Potential Emissions (tons/year)	0.11	0.11	0.042

Methodology

Emission factors are from AP42, Section 9.11.1, Table 9.11.1-1; AERS Facility Subsystem SCC & EF Listings; PM Calculator v. 2.0.2
PTE PM/PM10/PM2.5 (tons/year) = emission factor (tons/year) * potential throughput (ton/year) * 1 ton / 2000 lb
Controlled Emissions PM/PM10/PM2.5 (ton/year) = emission factor (gr/dscf) * baghouse exhaust volume (cfm) * maximum hours operated per year (hour/year) * 60 (min/hour) * 1lb / 7000 grain * 1 ton / 2000 lb

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

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

SENT VIA U.S. MAIL: CONFIRMED DELIVERY AND SIGNATURE REQUESTED

TO: Christine Thomas
Bunge North America (East), LLC
1200 N 2nd Street
Decatur, IN 46733

DATE: September 1, 2010

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

SUBJECT: Final Decision
Significant Permit Modification
001-29371-00005

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:
Pat McNamara – Facility Manager
OAQ Permits Branch Interested Parties List

If you have technical questions regarding the enclosed documents, please contact the Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch at (317) 233-0178, or toll-free at 1-800-451-6027 (ext. 3-0178), and ask to speak to the permit reviewer who prepared the permit. If you think you have received this document in error, please contact Joanne Smiddie-Brush of my staff at 1-800-451-6027 (ext 3-0185), or via e-mail at jbrush@idem.IN.gov.

Final Applicant Cover letter.dot 11/30/07

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

Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

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(317) 232-8603
Toll Free (800) 451-6027
www.idem.IN.gov

September 1, 2010

TO: Decatur Public Library

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

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

Applicant Name: Bunge North America (East), LLC
Permit Number: 001-29371-00005

You previously received information to make available to the public during the public comment period of a draft permit. Enclosed is a copy of the final decision and supporting materials for the same project. Please place the enclosed information along with the information you previously received. To ensure that your patrons have ample opportunity to review the enclosed permit, **we ask that you retain this document for at least 60 days.**

The applicant is responsible for placing a copy of the application in your library. If the permit application is not on file, or if you have any questions concerning this public review process, please contact Joanne Smiddie-Brush, OAQ Permits Administration Section at 1-800-451-6027, extension 3-0185.

Enclosures
Final Library.dot 11/30/07

Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	GHOTOPP 9/1/2010 Bunge North America (East), LLC 001-29371-00005 Final			AFFIX STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
Name and address of Sender	▶	Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch 100 N. Senate Indianapolis, IN 46204	Type of Mail: **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY**	

Line	Article Number	Name, Address, Street and Post Office Address	Postage	Handing Charges	Act. Value (If Registered)	Insured Value	Due Send if COD	R.R. Fee	S.D. Fee	S.H. Fee	Rest. Del. Fee Remarks
1		Christine Thomas Bunge North America (East), LLC 1200 N 2nd St Decatur IN 46733 (Source CAATS) via confirmed delivery									
2		Pat McNamara Facility Mgr Bunge North America (East), LLC 1200 N 2nd St Decatur IN 46733 *(RO CAATS)*									
3		Adams County Commissioners 313 West Jefferson Street Decatur IN 46733 *(Local Official)*									
4		Adams County Health Department County Svcs Complex, 313 W. Jefferson # 314 Decatur IN 46733-1673 *(Health Department)*									
5		Decatur Public Library 128 S 3rd St Decatur IN 46733-1691 *(Library)*									
6		Decatur City Council and Mayors Office 225 W. Monroe St. Decatur IN 46733 *(Local Official)*									
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