



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

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

TO: Interested Parties / Applicant

DATE: February 17, 2011

RE: Consolidated Grain & Barge Co. / 129-29557-00035

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

Notice of Decision: Approval – Effective Immediately

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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Mr. Doug VanMeter
Consolidated Grain and Barge Co.
P.O. Box 289
Mount Vernon, IN 47620-0289

February 17, 2011

Re: 129-29557-00035
Significant Permit Modification to
Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No.: T129-21079-00035

Dear Mr. VanMeter:

Consolidated Grain and Barge Co. was issued a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal T129-21079-00035 on January 7, 2010 for a stationary soybean oil extraction plant consisting of a conventional desolventizer system and flake desolventizer system. A letter requesting changes to this permit was received on August 13, 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 relates to the installation of baghouse C19D as an additional control device for soybean flaking operation P19 as well as the addition of a production throughput limit for the north house bin loading area, identified as P27, in order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable. A compliance requirement for applying dust control oil has also been added for emission units P1, P2, P2A, P2B, and P4. Several appeal resolution issues have been resolved, and IDEM has clarified some of the General Conditions in Section B and the Source Operation Conditions in Section C.

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 John Haney, OAQ, 100 North Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 IGCN 1003, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251, or call at (800) 451-6027, and ask for John Haney or extension 4-5328, or dial (317) 234-5328.

Sincerely,

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

Attachments
DFR/jeh

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



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Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

**Consolidated Grain and Barge Co.
2781 Bluff Road
Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620**

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

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

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

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

First Minor Permit Modification No.: 129-25601-00035, issued on March 24, 2008.
First Administrative Amendment No.: 129-26154-00035, issued on April 1, 2008.
Second Administrative Amendment No.: 129-26988-00035, issued on October 14, 2008.
First Significant Permit Modification No.: 129-26847-00035, issued on January 16, 2009.
Third Administrative Amendment No.: 129-27392-00035, issued on January 30, 2009.
Second Significant Permit Modification No.: 129-27609-00035, issued on August 28, 2009.
Second Minor Permit Modification No.: 129-28372-00035, issued on November 23, 2009.
Fourth Administrative Amendment No.: 129-28599-00035, issued on November 25, 2009.
Fifth Administrative Amendment No.: 129-29354-00035, issued on August 12, 2010.

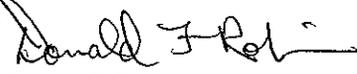
Third Significant Permit Modification No.: 129-29557-00035	
Issued by:  Donald F. Robin, P.E., Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: February 17, 2011 Expiration Date: August 1, 2012

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A SOURCE SUMMARY

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

B GENERAL CONDITIONS

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

C SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

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

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

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

Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

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

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

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

C.11 Reserved

C.12 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

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

C.13 Emergency Reduction Plans [326 IAC 1-5-2] [326 IAC 1-5-3]

C.14 Risk Management Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)] [40 CFR 68]

C.15 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

C.16 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test [326 IAC 2-7-5]
[326 IAC 2-7-6]

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

C.17 Emission Statement [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(iii)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(7)] [326 IAC 2-7-19(c)]
[326 IAC 2-6]

C.18 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

C.19 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

Stratospheric Ozone Protection

C.20 Compliance with 40 CFR 82 and 326 IAC 22-1

D.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

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

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

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

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.4 Particulate Control

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

D.1.6 Continuous Emissions Monitoring [326 IAC 3-5]

D.1.7 Continuous Opacity Monitoring [326 IAC 3-5]

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

D.1.8 Transformer-Rectifier (T-R) Sets [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.1.9 Wood Inspections

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

D.1.10 Record Keeping Requirements

D.1.11 Reporting Requirements

D.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS – Grain Receiving and Handling

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

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

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

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.2.3 Particulate Control

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

D.2.4 Visible Emissions Notations [40 CFR 64]

D.2.5 Parametric Monitoring [40 CFR 64]

D.2.6 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

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

D.2.7 Record Keeping Requirements

D.2.8 Reporting Requirements

D.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS – Oil Extraction Processes

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

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

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

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

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

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.3.5 Particulate Control

D.3.6 VOC Control

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

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

D.3.8 Visible Emissions Notations

D.3.9 Parametric Monitoring [40 CFR 64]

D.3.10 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

D.3.11 Cyclone Failure Detection

D.3.12 VOC Monitoring

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

D.3.13 Record Keeping Requirements

D.3.14 Reporting Requirements

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

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

D.4.1 PM and PM₁₀ Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

D.4.2 Minor Source Modifications [326 IAC 2-7-10.5(d)]

D.4.3 Particulate Emission Limitations [326 IAC 6-3-2]

D.4.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.4.5 Particulate Control

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

D.4.6 Visible Emissions Notations [40 CFR 64]

D.4.7 Parametric Monitoring [40 CFR 64]

D.4.8 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

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

D.4.9 Record Keeping Requirements

D.5 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS – Degreasing Operations Handling Operations

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

- D.5.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-2]
- D.5.2 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-5]

E.1 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS (NSPS) FOR SMALL INDUSTRIAL-COMMERCIAL-INSTITUTIONAL STEAM GENERATING UNITS [40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc]

- E.1.1 General Provision Relating to New Source Performance Standards [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR 60, Subpart A]
- E.1.2 Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units [40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc] [326 IAC 12]

E.2 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS (NSPS) FOR GRAIN ELEVATORS [40 CFR 60, Subpart DD]

- E.2.1 General Provision Relating to New Source Performance Standards [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR 60, Subpart A]
- E.2.2 Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators [40 CFR 60, Subpart DD] [326 IAC 12]

E.3 NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS: SOLVENT EXTRACTION FOR VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTION [40 CFR 63, Subpart GGGG]

- E.3.1 General Provision Relating to NESHAP GGGG [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR 63, Subpart A]
- E.3.2 Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production NESHAP [40 CFR 63, Subpart GGGG] [326 IAC 20-60]

E.4 NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS: STATIONARY RECIPROCATING INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

- E.4.1 General Provision Relating to NESHAP ZZZZ [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR 63, Subpart A]
- E.4.2 Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines NESHAP [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ] [326 IAC 20-82]

Certification

Emergency Occurrence Report

Quarterly Reports

Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report

Attachment A - New Source Performance Standards for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

Attachment B - New Source Performance Standards for Grain Elevators

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

Attachment D - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

SECTION A SOURCE SUMMARY

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

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

The Permittee owns and operates a soybean oil extraction plant.

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

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

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

- (a) Three (3) 33.7 million (MM)Btu per hour natural gas fired boilers, identified as P17, P18, and P18A, permitted in 1996, and exhausting to Stacks 17, 18, and 18A, respectively. Under NSPS, Subpart Dc, boilers P17, P18, and P18A are considered small industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units.
- (b) Two (2) wood/shredded tire fired boilers, identified as P17B and P17C, permitted in 2006, each with a nominal heat input capacity of 57.3 MMBtu/hr, both controlled by one (1) electrostatic precipitator (ESP) (identified as ES1), and exhausting through Stack 17A. Stack 17A is equipped with a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). Under NSPS, Subpart Dc, boilers P17B and P17C are considered small industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units.
- (c) One (1) north truck receiving area, identified as P24, permitted in 2001, with a nominal throughput capacity of 360 tons per hour, controlled by baghouse C24, and exhausting to Stack 24. Under NSPS, Subpart DD, this unit is considered a truck unloading station.
- (d) One (1) north house bin loading area, identified as P27, permitted in 1996, with a nominal throughput capacity of 360 tons per hour, consisting of the following:
 - (1) One (1) totally enclosed aspirated elevator leg that transfers soybeans to enclosed conveyors.
 - (2) Three (3) enclosed conveyors that transfer the soybean from the north receiving area to the soybean storage areas.

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

- (e) One (1) soybean expander system, identified as P23, permitted in 1996 and approved in 2004 for modification, with a nominal capacity of 50 tons per hour, controlled by cyclone C23, and exhausting to Stack 23. This system consists of the following:
- (1) One (1) expander, forming soybean collets.
 - (2) One (1) soybean collet cooler, permitted in 2004.
 - (3) Two (2) totally enclosed conveyors that transfer soybean fines from the hull aspirator to an enclosed expander conveyor.
 - (4) Two (2) totally enclosed expander conveyors that transfer soybean flakes and fines to the expander.
 - (5) One (1) totally enclosed conveyor that transfers soybean collets from the expander to the cooler.
 - (6) One (1) totally enclosed conveyor that transfers soybean collets from the cooler to the enclosed flake conveyor.

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

- (f) One (1) truck only soybean receiving area, identified as P1, permitted in 1996, with a nominal throughput capacity of 600 tons per hour, controlled by baghouse C1, and exhausting to Stack 1. This area consists of the following:
- (1) One (1) truck only receiving pit.
 - (2) One (1) totally enclosed belt conveyor system (or equivalent), using an oil application to control PM emissions.
 - (3) One (1) aspirated soybean receiving leg, controlled by an oil application and baghouse C1.
 - (4) One (1) enclosed belt conveyor that transfers the soybean from the receiving leg to the soybean enclosed belt conveyor.
 - (5) One (1) enclosed belt conveyor that loads the soybean storage silos.

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

- (g) One (1) truck and railcar soybean receiving area, identified as P2, permitted in 1996, with a nominal throughput capacity of 540 tons per hour, consisting of the following:
- (1) Two (2) truck and railcar receiving pits, with PM emissions controlled by restricting vehicles unloading grain at these stations to hopper-bottom rail cars and trucks with choke unloading applications.
 - (2) One (1) enclosed drag conveyor system (or equivalent), using an oil application to control PM emissions.
 - (3) Two (2) aspirated soybean receiving legs, using an oil application and baghouse C1 to control PM emissions.

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

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

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

- (1) Twelve (12) concrete soybean silos, each with a nominal storage capacity of 73,053 bushels.
- (2) Four (4) concrete soybean storage silos, each with a nominal capacity of 19,375 bushels.
- (3) Two (2) concrete soybean storage silos, each with a nominal capacity of 18,801 bushels.
- (4) Three (3) totally enclosed drag conveyors (or equivalent) comprising two conveyance systems located below the storage silos that transfer the soybeans from the silos to the elevator legs.

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

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

- (1) Two (2) soybean silos (P2B and P2C), with a nominal combined storage capacity of 1,177,000 bushels.
- (2) Two (2) enclosed belt conveyors.
- (3) Two (2) enclosed drag conveyors.

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

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

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

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

- (1) Two (2) soybean elevator legs that transfer the soybeans from the drag conveyor to the cleaner, using an oil application to control PM emissions.
- (2) One (1) totally enclosed conveyor that transfers the soybeans from the elevator legs to the magnet.
- (3) One (1) magnet, using both an oil application and baghouse C4 to control PM emissions.
- (4) One (1) cleaning system, consisting of the following:
 - (A) Two (2) cleaners, controlled by an oil application system and baghouse C4.
 - (B) Two (2) aspirators, controlled by an oil application system and baghouse C4.
 - (C) One (1) conveyor transferring beans from the aspirator to the hopper, controlled by an oil application system and baghouse C4.
 - (D) One (1) hopper, controlled by an oil application system and baghouse C4.
 - (E) One (1) scale, controlled by an oil application system and baghouse C4.
 - (F) One (1) breaker, controlled by cyclone C5E, and exhausting to stack 5.

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

- (l) One (1) soybean heater with one (1) L-Path totally enclosed drag conveyor, identified as P21, permitted in 1996 and approved in 2008 for replacement, with a nominal capacity of 115 tons per hour, and exhausting to Stack 21. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, the soybean heater is considered vegetable oil production processes.
- (m) One (1) soybean cracking and dehulling operation, identified as P5, permitted in 1996, with a nominal throughput rate of 115 tons per hour, and consisting of the following:
 - (1) One (1) enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) and one (1) totally enclosed overflow recycle L-Path conveyor (or equivalent) with a totally enclosed surge hopper that transfers soybeans to the jet dryers.
 - (2) Three (3) jet dryers, each with a nominal capacity of 42 tons per hour, controlled by cyclones C5A, C5B, and C5F, respectively, and exhausting to Stack 5.
 - (3) Three (3) primary CCD dryers, controlled by cyclones C5C and C5G, and exhausting to Stack 5.
 - (4) Three (3) secondary CCC coolers, controlled by cyclones C5D and C5H, and exhausting to Stack 5.
 - (5) Six (6) cracking and dehulling rolls that transfer the hulls through four (4) cyclones (C5C, C5D, C5G, and C5H) to an enclosed conveyor.

- (6) One (1) totally enclosed cracking and dehulling drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers hulls from cyclones C5A and C5B to the hull grinding system, with a nominal throughput rate of 8.05 tons per hour.
- (7) One (1) totally enclosed cracking and dehulling drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers hulls and aspirated fines from cyclones C5C, C5D, C5F, C5G, C5H, and the totally enclosed auger (or equivalent) of filter C4 to the hull screener and aspirator, with a nominal throughput rate of 8.05 tons per hour.
- (8) One (1) hull screener and aspirator, with a nominal throughput rate of 8.05 tons per hour, controlled by cyclone C5E, and exhausting to Stack 5.

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

- (n) One (1) hull grinding operation, identified as P6, permitted in 1996, with a nominal throughput rate of 8.05 tons per hour, controlled by baghouse C6, and exhausting to Stack 6. This operation is consisting of the following:
 - (1) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers hulls from the hull screener to the hull grinders.
 - (2) Two (2) hull grinders.
- (o) One (1) hull storage operation, identified as P7, permitted in 1996, with a nominal throughput rate of 15 tons per hour, controlled by baghouse C7, and exhausting to Stack 7. This operation is consisting of the following:
 - (1) Hull storage bins, with a nominal capacity of 39,000 cubic feet.
 - (2) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers hulls to the hull hopper.
- (p) One (1) hull handling operation with a nominal throughput rate of 15 tons per hour, controlled by baghouse C7A, and exhausting to Stack 7A. This operation is consisting of the following:
 - (1) One (1) hull hopper that feeds to the pellet mills.
 - (2) Two (2) hull pellet mills, identified as P7A, permitted in 1996, and P7B, permitted in 2008. Only one (1) pellet mill is capable of operating at any given time.
- (q) One (1) hull pellet cooler, identified as P8, permitted in 1996, with a nominal capacity of 15 tons per hour, controlled by cyclone C8, and exhausting to Stack 8.
- (r) Pellet storage bins, identified as P8A, permitted in 1996, with a nominal capacity of 70,000 cubic feet, controlled by baghouse C8A that exhausts to Stack 8A, or bin vent filter systems C8B and C8C that exhaust to Stacks C8B and C8C.
- (s) One (1) soybean flaking operation, identified as P19, permitted in 1996 and approved in 2009 and in 2010 for modification, with a nominal throughput rate of 104.9 tons per hour, and consisting of the following:

- (1) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) and one (1) totally enclosed overflow recycle L-Path conveyor (or equivalent) with a totally enclosed surge hopper that transfers beans from cracking and dehulling to the flakers.
- (2) Ten (10) flakers, controlled by baghouses C19A, C19B, and C19C, exhausting to Stack 19, and/or controlled by baghouse C19D, exhausting to Stack P19D.
- (3) Two (2) totally enclosed drag conveyors (or equivalent) in series that transfer soybean flakes and collets from the flakers and the expander system to the feed screw conveyor.
- (4) One (1) feed screw conveyor that transfers soybean flakes and collets to the extractor.

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

- (t) One (1) soybean oil extraction system, identified as P13, permitted in 1996, controlled by mineral oil absorber system C13, and exhausting to Stack 13. This system consists of the following:
 - (1) One (1) soybean oil extractor, with a nominal capacity of 104.9 tons of soybean flakes and collets per hour and 104.9 tons of hexane per hour.
 - (2) One (1) desolventizer unit, with a nominal capacity of 86.8 tons of spent soybean flakes and collets per hour.
 - (3) A set of evaporators, with a nominal capacity of 20.7 tons of soybean oil per hour.
 - (4) A set of condensers and water separator to separate hexane and water, with a nominal capacity of 20.7 tons of soybean oil per hour.
 - (5) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers flakes and hexane to the desolventizer at a nominal rate of 86.8 tons per hour and 34.5 tons per hour, respectively.

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

- (u) One (1) DTDC meal dryer section 1, identified as P10, permitted in 1996, with a nominal drying capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C10, and exhausting to Stack 10. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, this unit is considered a vegetable oil production process.
- (v) One (1) DTDC meal dryer section 2, identified as P11, permitted in 1996, with a nominal drying capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C11, and exhausting to Stack 11. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, this unit is considered a vegetable oil production process.
- (w) One (1) DTDC meal dryer section 3, identified as P12, approved in 2009 for modification, with a nominal capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C12, and exhausting to Stack 12.

- (x) One (1) enclosed conveyor transferring meal from the meal dryer section 3 to the meal cooling operation, permitted in 2009.
- (y) One (1) meal cooling operation, identified as P12A, permitted in 2009, with a nominal capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C12A, and exhausting to Stack 12A. This operation consists of the following:
 - (1) Two (2) meal cooler sections, exhausting to the common cyclone C12A and Stack 12A.
 - (2) One (1) Meal Cooler enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal from the Meal Cooler and the C12A Cyclone to the one (1) DTDC enclosed drag conveyor.
 - (3) One (1) DTCD enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal from the Meal Cooler/DTDC and four (4) DTDC cyclones (C10, C11, C12, C12A) to the meal surge bin conveyor.

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

- (z) One (1) meal handling process, identified as P9, permitted in 1996, with a nominal capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by baghouse C9, and exhausting to Stack 9. This process consists of the following:
 - (1) One (1) totally enclosed surge bin conveyor that transfers the meal to the surge bins.
 - (2) Two (2) meal surge bins, with a nominal storage capacity of 19,500 cubic feet, that feed to the screeners or the recycle leg.
 - (3) One (1) elevator leg that transfers the meal to the sizing process.
 - (4) One (1) ball breaker.
 - (5) Five (5) meal screeners.
 - (6) One (1) meal screening hopper.
 - (7) Two (2) meal grinders.
 - (8) Two (2) meal grinding hoppers and two (2) aspirators.
 - (9) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal from the grinding hoppers to the meal mixing screw conveyor.
 - (10) One (1) enclosed meal mixing screw conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal to the mixed meal elevator leg.
 - (11) One (1) mixed meal elevator leg.
 - (12) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal from the mixed meal elevator leg to the meal storage tanks, load out bins and bulk weigh system.

- (aa) One (1) meal storage operation, identified as P20, permitted in 1996, with a nominal throughput rate of 300 tons of meal per hour, controlled by baghouse C20, and exhausting to Stack 20. This operation consists of the following:
 - (1) Meal storage tanks (capacity 292,000 cubic feet) and loadout bins (capacity 58,000 cubic feet), with a combined nominal storage capacity of 350,000 cubic feet.
 - (2) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers soybean meal from the meal storage tanks to the meal elevator leg.
 - (3) One (1) meal elevator leg that operates at a nominal capacity of 300 tons per hour.

- (bb) One (1) truck meal loadout operation, identified as P14, permitted in 1996, with a nominal throughput rate of 383.3 tons of meal per hour, controlled by baghouse C14, and exhausting to Stack 14. This operation consists of the following:
 - (1) One (1) truck loadout scalper with a totally enclosed ball breaker.
 - (2) Two (2) totally enclosed drag conveyors (or equivalent) that transfer meal from the meal loadout bins to the truck.
 - (3) One (1) truck loadout chute.

- (cc) One (1) barge/railcar meal loadout operation, identified as P15, permitted in 1996, with a nominal throughput rate of 383.3 tons of meal per hour, controlled by baghouse C15, and exhausting to Stack 15. This operation consists of the following:
 - (1) One (1) rail and barge loadout scalper with a totally enclosed ball breaker.
 - (2) One (1) rail and barge bulk weigh system consisting of one (1) upper garner, one (1) weigh hopper, and one (1) lower surge.
 - (3) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal from the lower surge to rail or barge, controlled by baghouses C21A, C21B, and C21C, and exhausting to Stacks 21A, 21B, and 21C.
 - (4) Two (2) rail loadout systems, with only one system operating at a time.
 - (5) One (1) enclosed conveyor that transfers soybean meal from the lower surge to the barge loadout system.
 - (6) One (1) barge loadout system.

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

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

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

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

- (a) Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6. [326 IAC 8-3-2] [326 IAC 8-3-5]
- (b) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access. [326 IAC 6-4]
- (c) Emergency generators, including one (1) natural gas-fired emergency generator, installed in 1997, with a maximum generating rate of 343 kilowatts. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
- (d) Stationary fire pump engines, including one (1) diesel-fired pump, installed in 1997, with a maximum power output rate of 305 hp. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

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

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

- (a) It is a major source, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(22);
- (b) It is a source in a source category designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) under 40 CFR 70.3 (Part 70 - Applicability).

SECTION B GENERAL CONDITIONS

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

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

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

- (a) This permit, T129-21079-00035, is issued for a fixed term of five (5) years from the issuance date of this permit, as determined in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3-5(f) and IC 13-15-5-3. Subsequent revisions, modifications, or amendments of this permit do not affect the expiration date of this permit.
- (b) If IDEM, OAQ, upon receiving a timely and complete renewal permit application, fails to issue or deny the permit renewal prior to the expiration date of this permit, this existing permit shall not expire and all terms and conditions shall continue in effect, including any permit shield provided in 326 IAC 2-7-15, until the renewal permit has been issued or denied.

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

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

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

B.4 Enforceability [326 IAC 2-7-7] [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:
- (1) it contains a certification by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34), and
 - (2) 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. The initial certification shall cover the time period from the date of final permit issuance through December 31 of the same year. All subsequent certifications shall cover the time period from January 1 to December 31 of the previous year, and shall be submitted no later than July 1 of each year to:

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

and

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

- (b) The annual compliance certification report required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ, on or before the date it is due.
- (c) The annual compliance certification report shall include the following:
- (1) The appropriate identification of each term or condition of this permit that is the basis of the certification;
 - (2) The compliance status;
 - (3) Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;

- (4) The methods used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period consistent with 326 IAC 2-7-5(3); and
- (5) Such other facts, as specified in Sections D of this permit, as IDEM, OAQ may require to determine the compliance status of the source.

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

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

- (a) A Preventive Maintenance Plan meets the requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 if it includes, at a minimum:
 - (1) Identification of the individual(s) responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emission control devices;
 - (2) A description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and the inspection schedule for said items or conditions; and
 - (3) Identification and quantification of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

- (b) If required by specific condition(s) in Section D of this permit where no PMP was previously required, the Permittee shall prepare and maintain Preventive Maintenance Plans (PMPs) no later than ninety (90) days after issuance of this permit or ninety (90) days after initial start-up, whichever is later, including the following information on each facility:
 - (1) Identification of the individual(s) responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emission control devices;
 - (2) A description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and the inspection schedule for said items or conditions; and
 - (3) Identification and quantification of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.

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

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

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

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

- (c) A copy of the PMPs shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ upon request and within a reasonable time, and shall be subject to review and approval by IDEM, OAQ. IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to revise its PMPs whenever lack of proper maintenance causes or is the primary contributor to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions. The PMPs and their submittal do not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (d) To the extent the Permittee is required by 40 CFR Part 60/63 to have an Operation Maintenance, and Monitoring (OMM) Plan for a unit, such Plan is deemed to satisfy the PMP requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 for that unit.

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

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

Telephone Number: 1-800-451-6027 (ask for Office of Air Quality,
Compliance and Enforcement Branch), or
Telephone Number: 317-233-0178 (ask for Office of Air Quality,
Compliance and Enforcement Branch)
Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865
Southwest Regional Office phone: (812) 380-2305; fax: (812) 380-2304.
Southeast Regional Office phone: (812) 358-2027; fax: (812) 358-2058.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (6) The Permittee immediately took all reasonable steps to correct the emergency.
- (c) In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.
- (d) This emergency provision supersedes 326 IAC 1-6 (Malfunctions). This permit condition is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.
- (e) The Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency shall make records available upon request to ensure that failure to implement a PMP did not cause or contribute to an exceedance of any limitations on emissions. However, IDEM, OAQ may require that the Preventive Maintenance Plans required under 326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(9) be revised in response to an emergency.
- (f) Failure to notify IDEM, OAQ by telephone or facsimile of an emergency lasting more than one (1) hour in accordance with (b)(4) and (5) of this condition shall constitute a violation of 326 IAC 2-7 and any other applicable rules.
- (g) If the emergency situation causes a deviation from a technology-based limit, the Permittee may continue to operate the affected emitting facilities during the emergency provided the Permittee immediately takes all reasonable steps to correct the emergency and minimize emissions.

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to T129-21079-00035 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either:
 - (1) incorporated as originally stated,
 - (2) revised under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5, or
 - (3) deleted under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5.
- (b) Provided that all terms and conditions are accurately reflected in this permit, all previous registrations and permits are superseded by this Part 70 operating permit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Request for renewal shall be submitted to:

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

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

- (1) Submitted at least nine (9) months prior to the date of the expiration of this permit; and
- (2) If the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.
- (c) If the Permittee submits a timely and complete application for renewal of this permit, the source's failure to have a permit is not a violation of 326 IAC 2-7 until IDEM, OAQ takes final action on the renewal application, except that this protection shall cease to apply if, subsequent to the completeness determination, the Permittee fails to submit by the deadline specified, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-4(a)(2)(D), in writing by IDEM, OAQ any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

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

- (a) Permit amendments and modifications are governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-11 or 326 IAC 2-7-12 whenever the Permittee seeks to amend or modify this permit.
- (b) Any application requesting an amendment or modification of this permit shall be submitted to:

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

Any such application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (c) The Permittee may implement administrative amendment changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request. [326 IAC 2-7-11(c)(3)]

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

- (a) No Part 70 permit revision or notice shall be required under any approved economic incentives, marketable Part 70 permits, emissions trading, and other similar programs or processes for changes that are provided for in a Part 70 permit.
- (b) Notwithstanding 326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(1) and 326 IAC 2-7-12(c)(1), minor Part 70 permit modification procedures may be used for Part 70 modifications involving the use of economic incentives, marketable Part 70 permits, emissions trading, and other similar approaches to the extent that such minor Part 70 permit modification procedures are explicitly provided for in the applicable State Implementation Plan (SIP) or in applicable requirements promulgated or approved by the U.S. EPA.

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

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

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

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

and

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) A brief description of the change within the source;
- (2) The date on which the change will occur;
- (3) Any change in emissions; and
- (4) Any permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) The Permittee must comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-11 whenever the Permittee seeks to change the ownership or operational control of the source and no other change in the permit is necessary.
- (b) Any application requesting a change in the ownership or operational control of the source shall contain a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the current and new Permittee. The application shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management

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

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

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

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

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

B.24 Credible Evidence [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6] [62 FR 8314] [326 IAC 1-1-6]

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

SECTION C SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS

Entire Source

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

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

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

C.2 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]

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

- (a) Opacity shall not exceed an average of forty percent (40%) in any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.
- (b) Opacity shall not exceed sixty percent (60%) for more than a cumulative total of fifteen (15) minutes (sixty (60) readings as measured according to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9 or fifteen (15) one (1) minute nonoverlapping integrated averages for a continuous opacity monitor) in a six (6) hour period.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (b) The Permittee shall ensure that a written notification is sent on a form provided by the Commissioner at least ten (10) working days before asbestos stripping or removal work or before demolition begins, per 326 IAC 14-10-3, and shall update such notice as necessary, including, but not limited to the following:
 - (1) When the amount of affected asbestos containing material increases or decreases by at least twenty percent (20%); or
 - (2) If there is a change in the following:
 - (A) Asbestos removal or demolition start date;
 - (B) Removal or demolition contractor; or
 - (C) Waste disposal site.
- (c) The Permittee shall ensure that the notice is postmarked or delivered according to the guidelines set forth in 326 IAC 14-10-3(2).
- (d) The notice to be submitted shall include the information enumerated in 326 IAC 14-10-3(3).

All required notifications shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
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 Reserved

C.12 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.13 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.14 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.15 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.16 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.17 Emission Statement [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(iii)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(7)] [326 IAC 2-7-19(c)] [326 IAC 2-6]

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

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

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

The statement must be submitted to:

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

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

C.18 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

- (a) Records of all required monitoring data, reports and support information required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. These records shall be physically present or electronically accessible at the source location for a minimum of three (3) years. The records may be stored elsewhere for the remaining two (2) years as long as they are available upon request. If the Commissioner makes a request for records to the Permittee, the Permittee shall furnish the records to the Commissioner within a reasonable time.
- (b) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, for all record keeping requirements not already legally required, the Permittee shall be allowed up to ninety (90) days from the date of permit issuance or the date of initial start-up, whichever is later, to begin such record keeping.

C.19 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

- (a) The Permittee shall submit the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report or its equivalent. Any deviation from permit requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported except that a deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of this permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report. This report shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the reporting period. The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report shall include a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). A deviation is an exceedance of a permit limitation or a failure to comply with a requirement of the permit.
- (b) The address for report submittal is:
- Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
- (c) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, any notice, report, or other submission required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or

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

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

Stratospheric Ozone Protection

C.20 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 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS - Boilers

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

- (a) Three (3) 33.7 million (MM)Btu per hour natural gas boilers, identified as P17, P18, and P18A, permitted in 1996, and exhausting to Stacks 17, 18, and 18A, respectively; Under NSPS, Subpart Dc, boilers P17, P18, and P18A are considered small industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units.
- (b) Two (2) wood/shredded tire fired boilers, identified as P17B and P17C, permitted in 2006, each with a nominal heat input capacity of 57.3 MMBtu/hr, both controlled by one (1) electrostatic precipitator (ESP) (identified as ES1), and exhausting through Stack 17A. Stack 17A is equipped with a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). Under NSPS, Subpart Dc, boilers P17B and P17C are considered small industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units.

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

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

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating), particulate emissions from the natural gas fired-boilers (P17, P18, and P18A) shall be limited to 0.328 pounds per million BTU heat input each.

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

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

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

Pollutants	Emission Limit (lbs/MMBtu)
PM	0.025
PM ₁₀	0.042
SO ₂	0.115
NO _x	0.44
VOC	0.017
CO	0.2

- (b) The total equivalent dry wood input to boilers P17B, P17C, P17, P18, and P18A shall not exceed 51,875 tons per twelve consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.
 - (1) Dry wood is defined as wood with a moisture content less than 5% by weight.
 - (2) The use of one ton of shredded tire is equivalent to the use of 2.0 tons of equivalent dry wood.
 - (3) The use of 1 MMCF of natural gas in boilers P17, P18, or P18A is equivalent to the use of 8.75 tons of equivalent dry wood.

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

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

- (c) The total shredded tire input to boilers P17B and P17C shall not exceed 7,410 tons per twelve consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.
- (d) The heating value of the dry wood combusted in boilers P17B or P17C shall not exceed 16 MMBtu/ton.
- (e) The heating value of the shredded tire combusted in boilers P17B or P17C shall not exceed 32 MMBtu/ton.
- (f) The wood combusted in boilers P17B and P17C shall be limited to fresh cut wood, painted/unpainted/untreated kiln dried wood scraps, or pallets.
- (g) The tires combusted in boilers P17B and P17C shall be limited to shredded tires.

Compliance with these limits, in combination with the limits in Conditions D.2.1, D.3.1, and D.4.1 and the potential to emit from other units at the source, shall limit the potential to emit PM and PM₁₀ from the entire source to less than 250 tons/yr, each. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) are not applicable.

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

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

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.4 Particulate Control

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

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

- (a) In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.1.2, within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate but not later than 180 days after initial startup, the Permittee shall perform PM, PM₁₀, SO₂, NO_x, VOC, and CO testing for the emissions from Stack 17A (boilers 17B and 17C), utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. The performance testing for each pollutant shall be performed at the worst case combustion scenario for each pollutant. These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the most recent valid compliance demonstration. PM₁₀ includes filterable PM₁₀ and condensable PM₁₀. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with 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.
- (b) In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.1.2(b), the Permittee shall perform analytical testing once every two (2) weeks to determine the moisture content of the wood received.

D.1.6 Continuous Emissions Monitoring [326 IAC 3-5]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-1(c)(2)(A) (Continuous Monitoring of Emissions), continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) for boilers P17B and P17C shall be calibrated, maintained, and operated for measuring opacity which meet all applicable performance specifications of 326 IAC 3-5-2. For boilers P17B and P17C, the CEMS shall be in operation in accordance with 326 IAC 3-5 when fuel is being combusted in the associated boiler.
- (b) All continuous emission monitoring systems are subject to monitor system certification requirements pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-3.
- (c) Nothing in this permit shall excuse the Permittee from complying with the requirements to operate a continuous emission monitoring system pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5.

D.1.7 Continuous Opacity Monitoring [326 IAC 3-5]

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

- (a) Visible emission readings shall be performed in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9, for a minimum of five (5) consecutive six (6)-minute averaging periods beginning not more than twenty-four (24) hours after the start of the malfunction or down time.
- (b) Method 9 opacity readings shall be repeated for a minimum of five (5) consecutive six (6)-minute averaging periods at least twice per day during daylight operations, with at least four (4) hours between each set of readings, until a COMS is online.
- (c) Method 9 readings may be discontinued once a COMS is online.
- (d) Any opacity exceedances determined by Method 9 readings shall be reported with the Quarterly Opacity Exceedances Reports.

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

D.1.8 Transformer-Rectifier (T-R) Sets [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

- (a) The ability of the ESP to control particulate emissions shall be monitored once per day, when the unit is in operation, by measuring and recording the number of T-R sets in service and the primary and secondary voltages and the currents of the T-R sets.
- (b) Reasonable response steps shall be taken whenever the percentage of T-R sets in service falls below ninety percent (90%). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. T-R set failure resulting in less than ninety percent (90%) availability is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.1.9 Wood Inspections

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

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

D.1.10 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document the compliance status with Section C - Opacity, and the particulate matter and opacity requirements in Conditions D.1.2, D.1.5, D.1.6, and D.1.8, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (4) below. Records shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the limits in Condition D.1.2.
 - (1) Data and results from the most recent stack test.
 - (2) All continuous opacity monitoring data, pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-6.
 - (3) The results of all Method 9 visible emission readings taken during any periods of COMS downtime.
 - (4) All ESP parametric monitoring readings.
- (b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.2, the Permittee shall maintain monthly records of the following:
 - (1) The amount of the wood combusted each month in boilers P17B and P17C.
 - (2) The type (fresh cut wood, painted/unpainted/untreated kiln dried wood scraps, or pallets) and the moisture contents of the wood combusted in boilers P17B and P17C.
 - (3) The amount of shredded tire combusted in boilers P17B and P17C.
 - (4) The total natural gas usage in boilers P17, P18, and P18A.
 - (5) The amount of equivalent dry wood usage for each month using the equation in Condition D.1.2(b).
 - (6) The amount of equivalent dry wood usage for each compliance period.
- (c) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.2(f), the Permittee shall maintain a copy of the contract which indicates that the wood supplier cannot deliver any type of wood which is not specified in Condition D.1.2(f).
- (d) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.8, the Permittee shall maintain records of the results of the inspections required under Condition D.1.8.
- (e) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the records required to be maintained by this condition.

D.1.11 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Conditions D.1.2(b) and D.1.2(c) shall be submitted no 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 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS – Grain Receiving and Handling

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

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

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

- (1) One (1) totally enclosed aspirated elevator leg that transfers soybeans to enclosed conveyors.
- (2) Three (3) enclosed conveyors that transfer the soybean from the north receiving area to the soybean storage areas.

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

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

- (1) One (1) truck only receiving pit.
- (2) One (1) totally enclosed belt conveyor system (or equivalent), using an oil application to control PM emissions.
- (3) One (1) enclosed belt conveyor that transfers the soybean from the receiving leg to the soybean enclosed belt conveyor.
- (4) One (1) enclosed belt conveyor that loads the soybean storage silos.

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

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

- (1) Two (2) truck and railcar receiving pits, with PM emissions controlled by restricting vehicles unloading grain at these stations to hopper-bottom rail cars and trucks with choke unloading applications.
- (2) One (1) enclosed drag conveyor system (or equivalent), using an oil application to control PM emissions.
- (3) Two (2) aspirated soybean receiving legs, using an oil application and baghouse C1 to control PM emissions.
- (4) One (1) enclosed drag conveyor that transfers the soybean at a nominal rate of 540 tons per hour from the receiving leg to the soybean covered belt conveyor that loads the soybean silos.

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

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

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

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

- (1) Twelve (12) concrete soybean silos, each with a nominal storage capacity of 73,053 bushels.
- (2) Four (4) concrete soybean storage silos, each with a nominal capacity of 19,375 bushels.
- (3) Two (2) concrete soybean storage silos, each with a nominal capacity of 18,801 bushels.
- (4) Three (3) totally enclosed drag conveyors (or equivalent) comprising two conveyance systems located below the storage silos that transfer the soybeans from the silos to the elevator legs.

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

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

- (1) Two (2) soybean silos (P2B and P2C), with a nominal combined storage capacity of 1,177,000 bushels.
- (2) Two (2) enclosed belt conveyors.
- (3) Two (2) enclosed drag conveyors.

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

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

- (1) Two (2) soybean elevator legs that transfer the soybeans from the drag conveyor to the cleaner, using an oil application to control PM emissions.
- (2) One (1) totally enclosed conveyor that transfers the soybeans from the elevator legs to the magnet.
- (3) One (1) magnet, using both an oil application and baghouse C4 to control PM emissions.
- (4) One (1) cleaning system, consisting of the following:
 - (A) Two (2) cleaners, controlled by an oil application system and baghouse C4.
 - (B) Two (2) aspirators, controlled by an oil application system and baghouse C4.

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

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

- (C) One (1) conveyor transferring beans from the aspirator to the hopper, controlled by an oil application system and baghouse C4.
- (D) One (1) hopper, controlled by an oil application system and baghouse C4.
- (E) One (1) scale, controlled by an oil application system and baghouse C4.
- (F) One (1) aspirator, controlled by cyclone C5E, and exhausting to stack 5.
- (G) One (1) breaker, controlled by cyclone C5E, and exhausting to stack 5.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unit ID	Unit Description	Control Device	PM Emission Limit (lbs/hr)	PM ₁₀ Emission Limit (lbs/hr)
P24	North Truck Receiving	Baghouse C24	0.43	0.43
P1	Truck Soybean Receiving	Baghouse C1	0.56	0.56
P4	Soybean Cleaning	Baghouse C4	0.81	0.81

- (b) The total grain received at this source shall not exceed 940,240 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.
- (c) The total grain received at the north house bin loading area, identified as P27, shall not exceed 108,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

- (d) The PM and PM₁₀ emissions from the following emission units shall be limited as follows:

Unit ID	Unit Description	PM Emission Limit (lbs/ton)	PM ₁₀ Emission Limit (lbs/ton)
P27	North House Bin Loading	0.086	0.0290
P2	Truck and Railcar Receiving	0.035	0.0078
P2A	Annex Silo Loading	0.025	0.0063
P2B	Soyben Storage	0.025	0.0063

Compliance with these limits, in combination with the limits in Conditions D.1.2, D.3.1, and D.4.1 and the potential to emit from other units at the source, shall limit the potential to emit PM and PM₁₀ from the entire source to less than 250 tons/yr, each. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) are not applicable.

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

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

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.2.3 Particulate Control

- (a) In order to comply with Condition D.2.1, each of the following emission units shall be controlled by the associated baghouse, as listed in the table below, when these units are in operation:

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

- (b) In order to comply with Conditions D.2.1(a) and D.2.1(d), dust control oil shall be applied on all soybeans handled by emission units identified as P1, P2, P2A, P2B, and P4.
- (c) In the event that bag failure is observed in a multi-compartment baghouse, if operations will continue for ten (10) days or more after the failure is observed before the failed units will be repaired or replaced, the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ of the expected date the failed units will be repaired or replaced. The notification shall also include the status of the applicable compliance monitoring parameters with respect to normal, and the results of any response actions taken up to the time of notification.

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

D.2.4 Visible Emissions Notations [40 CFR 64]

- (a) Visible emission notations of the exhausts from the baghouse stacks (Stacks 24, 1, and 4) shall be performed daily during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.
- (b) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.

- (c) In the case of batch or noncontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.
- (d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process.
- (e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.2.5 Parametric Monitoring [40 CFR 64]

The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouses used in conjunction with the north truck receiving (P24), the truck receiving (P1), and the soybean cleaning (P4) operations, at least once per day when any of these operations is in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouses is outside the normal range of 1.0 and 7.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Section C - Response to Excursions or 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.2.6 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

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

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

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

D.2.7 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.1(b), the Permittee shall maintain monthly records of the total amount of the grain received.
- (b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.1(c), the Permittee shall maintain monthly records of the total amount of the grain received at the north house bin loading area, identified as P27.
- (c) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.4, the Permittee shall maintain records of the daily visible emission notations. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g. the process did not operate that day).
- (d) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.5, the Permittee shall maintain once per day records of the pressure drop during normal operation for baghouses. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a pressure drop reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a pressure drop reading (e.g. the process did not operate that day).
- (e) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the records required to be maintained by this condition.

D.2.8 Reporting Requirements

- (a) A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Condition D.2.1(b) shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (b) A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Condition D.2.1(c) shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

SECTION D.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS – Oil Extraction Processes

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

- (e) One (1) soybean expander system, identified as P23, permitted in 1996 and approved in 2004 for modification, with a nominal capacity of 50 tons per hour, controlled by cyclone C23, and exhausting to Stack 23. This system consists of the following:
- (1) One (1) expander, forming soybean collets.
 - (2) One (1) soybean collet cooler, permitted in 2004.
 - (3) Two (2) totally enclosed conveyors that transfer soybean fines from the hull aspirator to an enclosed expander conveyor.
 - (4) Two (2) totally enclosed expander conveyors that transfer soybean flakes and fines to the expander.
 - (5) One (1) totally enclosed conveyor that transfers soybean collets from the expander to the cooler.
 - (6) One (1) totally enclosed conveyor that transfers soybean collets from the cooler to the enclosed flake conveyor.
- Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, these emission units are considered vegetable oil production processes.
- (l) One (1) soybean heater with one (1) L-Path totally enclosed drag conveyor, identified as P21, permitted in 1996 and approved in 2008 for replacement, with a nominal capacity of 115 tons per hour, and exhausting to Stack 21. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, the soybean heater is considered vegetable oil production processes.
- (m) One (1) soybean cracking and dehulling operation, identified as P5, permitted in 1996, with a nominal throughput rate of 115 tons per hour, and consisting of the following:
- (1) One (1) enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) and one (1) totally enclosed overflow recycle L-Path conveyor (or equivalent) with a totally enclosed surge hopper that transfers soybeans to the jet dryers.
 - (2) Three (3) jet dryers, each with a nominal capacity of 42 tons per hour, controlled by cyclones C5A, C5B, and C5F, respectively, and exhausting to Stack 5.
 - (3) Three (3) primary CCD dryers, controlled by cyclones C5C and C5G, and exhausting to Stack 5.
 - (4) Three (3) secondary CCC coolers, controlled by cyclones C5D and C5H, and exhausting to Stack 5.
 - (5) Six (6) cracking and dehulling rolls that transfer the hulls through four (4) cyclones (C5C, C5D, C5G, and C5H) to an enclosed conveyor.

SECTION D.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS – Oil Extraction Processes

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

- (6) One (1) totally enclosed cracking and dehulling drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers hulls from cyclones C5A and C5B to the hull grinding system, with a maximum throughput rate of 8.05 tons per hour.
- (7) One (1) totally enclosed cracking and dehulling drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers hulls and aspirated fines from cyclones C5C, C5D, C5F, C5G, C5H, and the totally enclosed auger (or equivalent) of filter C4 to the hull screener and aspirator, with a maximum throughput rate of 8.05 tons per hour.
- (8) One (1) hull screener and aspirator, with a maximum throughput rate of 8.05 tons per hour, controlled by cyclone C5E, and exhausting to Stack 5.

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

- (s) One (1) soybean flaking operation, identified as P19, permitted in 1996 and approved in 2009 and in 2010 for modification, with a nominal throughput rate of 104.9 tons per hour, and consisting of the following:

- (1) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) and one (1) totally enclosed overflow recycle L-Path conveyor (or equivalent) with a totally enclosed surge hopper that transfers beans from cracking and dehulling to the flakers.
- (2) Ten (10) flakers, controlled by baghouses C19A, C19B, and C19C, exhausting to Stack 19, and/or controlled by baghouse C19D, exhausting to Stack P19D.
- (3) Two (2) totally enclosed drag conveyors (or equivalent) in series that transfer soybean flakes and collets from the flakers and the expander system to the feed screw conveyor.
- (4) One (1) feed screw conveyor that transfers soybean flakes and collets to the extractor.

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

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

- (1) One (1) soybean oil extractor, with a maximum capacity of 104.9 tons of soybean flakes and collets per hour and 104.9 tons of hexane per hour.
- (2) One (1) desolventizer unit, with a maximum capacity of 86.8 tons of spent soybean flakes and collets per hour.
- (3) A set of evaporators, with a maximum capacity of 20.7 tons of soybean oil per hour.
- (4) A set of condensers and water separator to separate hexane and water, with a maximum capacity of 20.7 tons of soybean oil per hour.
- (5) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers flakes and hexane to the desolventizer at a maximum rate of 86.8 tons per hour and 34.5 tons per hour, respectively.

SECTION D.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS – Oil Extraction Processes

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

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

- (u) One (1) DTDC meal dryer section 1, identified as P10, permitted in 1996, with a nominal drying capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C10, and exhausting to Stack 10. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, this unit is considered a vegetable oil production process.
- (v) One (1) DTDC meal dryer section 2, identified as P11, permitted in 1996, with a nominal drying capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C11, and exhausting to Stack 11. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, this unit is considered a vegetable oil production process.
- (w) One (1) DTDC meal dryer section 3, identified as P12, approved in 2009 for modification, with a nominal capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C12, and exhausting to Stack 12.
- (x) One (1) enclosed conveyor transferring meal from the meal dryer section 3 to the meal cooling operation, permitted in 2009.
- (y) One (1) meal cooling operation, identified as P12A, permitted in 2009, with a nominal capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C12A, and exhausting to Stack 12A. This operation consists of the following:
 - (1) Two (2) meal cooler sections, exhausting to the common cyclone C12A and Stack 12A.
 - (2) One (1) Meal Cooler enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal from the Meal Cooler and the C12A Cyclone to the one (1) DTDC enclosed drag conveyor.
 - (3) One (1) DTCD enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal from the Meal Cooler/DTDC and four (4) DTDC cyclones (C10, C11, C12, C12A) to the meal surge bin conveyor.

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

- (dd) Two (2) fixed roof hexane storage tanks, permitted in 1996, each with a nominal storage capacity of 14,000 gallons. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, these tanks are considered vegetable oil production processes.
- (ee) One (1) fixed roof hexane work tank, permitted in 1996, with a nominal storage capacity of 8,000 gallons. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, this tank is considered a vegetable oil production process.

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

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

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

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

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

Unit ID	Unit Description	Control Device	PM Emission Limit (lbs/hr)	PM ₁₀ Emission Limit (lbs/hr)
P23	Soybean Expander	Cyclone C23	2.50	2.50
P5	Soybean Cracking/Dehulling	Cyclones C5A-H	15.4	15.4
P19	Soybean Flaking	Baghouses C19A-C	0.39	0.39
		Baghouse C19D	0.73	0.73
P10	DTDC Meal Dryer #1	Cyclone C10	5.39	5.39
P11	DTDC Meal Dryer #2	Cyclone C11	0.13	0.13
P12	DTDC Meal Dryer #3	Cyclone C12	0.10	0.10
P12A	DTDC Meal Cooler	Cyclone C12A	0.22	0.22

- (b) The total grain processed at this source shall not exceed 940,240 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.
- (c) The PM emissions from the soybean heater (P21) shall not exceed 0.001 pounds per ton of grain processed.
- (d) The PM₁₀ emissions from the soybean heater (P21) shall not exceed 0.001 pounds per ton of grain processed.

Compliance with these limits, in combination with the limits in Conditions D.1.2, D.2.1, and D.4.1 and the potential to emit from other units at the source, shall limit the potential to emit PM and PM₁₀ from the entire source to less than 250 tons/yr, each. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) are not applicable.

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

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

Unit ID	Unit Description	Max. Throughput Rate (tons/hr)	Particulate Emission Limit (lbs/hr)
P23	Soybean Expander	50	44.6
P21	Soybean Heater	115	52.7
P5	Soybean Cracking/Dehulling	115	52.7
P19	Soybean Flaking	104.9	51.8
P10	DTDC Meal Dryer #1	83.4	49.5
P11	DTDC Meal Dryer #2	83.4	49.5
P12	DTDC Meal Dryer #3	83.4	49.5
P12A	DTDC Meal Cooler	83.4	49.5

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

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

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

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6 (BACT), the Permittee shall control the VOC emissions from the soybean oil extraction system (P13), the DTDC dryers (P10, P11 and P12), and the DTDC cooler (P12A) with a Best Available Control Technology (BACT), which have been determined to be the following:

- (a) The Permittee shall comply with the following for the soybean oil extraction system (P13):
 - (1) The hexane usage shall be limited to 0.225 gallons per ton of soybean crushed.
 - (2) The amount of soybean processed at this plant shall not exceed 940,240 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.
 - (3) The extraction and distillation process shall be controlled by a mineral oil absorber system.
 - (4) The VOC emissions from the soybean oil extraction system (P13) shall not exceed 0.084 pounds per ton of soybean processed.
- (b) The VOC emissions from the DTDC dryers (P10, P11 and P12) shall not exceed 0.16 pounds per ton of soybean processed total.
- (c) The VOC emissions from the DTDC cooler (P12A) shall not exceed 0.16 pounds per ton of soybean processed.

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

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

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.3.5 Particulate Control

- (a) In order to comply with Conditions D.3.1 and D.3.2, each of the following emission units shall be controlled by the associated baghouse or cyclone, as listed in the table below, when these units are in operation:

Unit ID	Unit Description	Control Device
P23	Soybean Expander	Cyclone C23
P5	Soybean Cracking/Dehulling	Cyclones C5A-H
P19	Soybean Flaking	Baghouses C19A-C
		Baghouse C19D
P10	DTDC Meal Dryer #1	Cyclone C10
P11	DTDC Meal Dryer #2	Cyclone C11
P12	DTDC Meal Dryer #3	Cyclone C12
P12A	DTDC Meal Cooler	Cyclone 12A

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

D.3.6 VOC Control

In order to comply with Condition D.3.3(a), the soybean oil extraction system (P13) shall be controlled by the mineral oil absorber system (C13) when this system is in operation.

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

- (a) In order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.3.1 and D.3.2, the Permittee shall perform PM and PM₁₀ testing for the soybean cracking and dehulling operation (P5) no later than five (5) years from the last valid compliance demonstration, utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of this valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C- Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the performance testing required by this condition. PM₁₀ includes filterable and condensable PM₁₀.
- (b) In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.3.3, the Permittee shall perform VOC testing for the soybean oil extraction system (P13) and the DTDC meal dryers (P10 and P11) no later than five (5) years from the last valid compliance demonstration, utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of this valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C- Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.

- (c) Within 60 days after achieving maximum capacity of P12 and P12A, but not later than one hundred eighty (180) days after modification of P12 and P12A as approved in SSM No. 129-27572-00035, in order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.3.3(b) and (c), the Permittee shall perform VOC testing for the DTDC meal dryer section 3 (P12) and the DTDC meal cooler (P12A) when P12 and P12A are in operation. After these initial tests, testing on P12 and P12A shall be repeated in conjunction with testing on P10 and P11 at least once every five (5) years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration for P10 and P11. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C- Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.

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

D.3.8 Visible Emissions Notations

- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64 (CAM), visible emission notations of the exhausts from Stacks 5, 19, P19D, and 10 shall be performed daily during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.
- (b) Visible emission notations of the exhausts from Stacks 23, 11, 12 and 12A shall be performed daily during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.
- (c) 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.
- (d) In the case of batch or noncontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.
- (e) 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.
- (f) 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. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.3.9 Parametric Monitoring [40 CFR 64]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 64 (CAM), the Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouses used in conjunction with the soybean flaking operation (P19) at least once per day when any of these operations is in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouses is outside the normal range of 3.0 and 9.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Section C - Response to Excursions or 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.3.10 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

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

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

D.3.11 Cyclone Failure Detection

In the event that cyclone failure has been observed:

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

D.3.12 VOC Monitoring

The Permittee shall comply with the following for the mineral oil absorber system (C13), which is used to control the VOC emissions from the soybean extraction system (P13):

- (a) The inlet vacuum pressure of the vapor stream to the absorber shall not exceed 10 inches of water and the flow rate of the mineral oil through the absorber shall not be less than 15 gallons per minute. When the process is in operation, an electronic data management system (EDMS) shall record the instantaneous inlet vacuum pressure and flow rate on a frequency of not less than every 15 minutes.
- (b) The temperature of the mineral oil entering the absorber shall be kept in a range of 70 to 105 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). When the process is in operation, an electronic data management system (EDMS) shall record the instantaneous temperature on a frequency of not less than every 15 minutes.
- (c) The temperature of the mineral oil entering the mineral-oil-stripping column shall not be less than 200 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) for adequate stripping of the absorbed hexane from the oil. When the process is in operation, an EDMS shall record the instantaneous temperature on a frequency of not less than every 15 minutes.

In the event that a breakdown of the EDMS occurs, a record shall be made of the times and reasons of the breakdown and efforts made to correct the problem. To the extent practicable, supplemental or intermittent monitoring of the parameters should be implemented at intervals no less frequent than every 2 hours.

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

D.3.13 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document the compliance status with Conditions D.3.1(b) and D.3.3(a)(2), the Permittee shall maintain monthly records of the amount of soybean processed.
- (b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.3.8, the Permittee shall maintain records of the daily visible emission notations. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g. the process did not operate that day).
- (c) To document the compliance status with Condition D.3.9, the Permittee shall maintain once per day records of the pressure drop during normal operation for baghouses. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a pressure drop reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a pressure drop reading (e.g. the process did not operate that day).
- (d) To document the compliance status with Condition D.3.12, the Permittee shall maintain the following records:
 - (1) Records of the daily airflow and VOC (hexane) concentration measured at the vent for the mineral oil absorber.
 - (2) Records of the days the lower meal temperature of the desolventizer is below 215 degrees F and meal laboratory VOC test results for those days.
 - (3) Electronic data management system (EDMS) records for the inlet vacuum pressure of the vapor stream to the absorber, flow rate of the mineral oil through the absorber, the mineral oil temperature entering the absorber and mineral oil temperature entering the stripping column. Records of the times and reasons of the breakdown of the EDMS and efforts made to correct the problem should accompany any supplemental or intermittent monitoring records occurring as a result of EDMS failure.
- (e) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the records required to be maintained by this condition.

D.3.14 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Conditions D.3.1(b) and D.3.3(a)(2) shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

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

- (j) One (1) flow coating material kaolin handling operation, identified as P3, permitted in 1996, controlled by baghouse C3, and exhausting to Stack 3. This operation consists of the following:
 - (1) One (1) flow coating material kaolin receiving bin.
 - (2) One (1) flow coating material enclosed conveyor system that transfers kaolin to the enclosed mixing screw conveyor, with a maximum throughput rate of 0.417 tons per hour.
- (n) One (1) hull grinding operation, identified as P6, permitted in 1996, with a nominal throughput rate of 8.05 tons per hour, controlled by baghouse C6, and exhausting to Stack 6. This operation is consisting of the following:
 - (1) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers hulls from the hull screener to the hull grinders.
 - (2) Two (2) hull grinders.
- (o) One (1) hull storage operation, identified as P7, permitted in 1996, with a nominal throughput rate of 15 tons per hour, controlled by baghouse C7, and exhausting to Stack 7. This operation is consisting of the following:
 - (1) Hull storage bins, with a nominal capacity of 39,000 cubic feet.
 - (2) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers hulls to the hull hopper.
- (p) One (1) hull handling operation with a nominal throughput rate of 15 tons per hour, controlled by baghouse C7A, and exhausting to Stack 7A. This operation is consisting of the following:
 - (1) One (1) hull hopper that feeds to the pellet mills.
 - (2) Two (2) hull pellet mills, identified as P7A, permitted in 1996, and P7B, permitted in 2008. Only one (1) pellet mill is capable of operating at any given time.
- (q) One (1) hull pellet cooler, identified as P8, permitted in 1996, with a nominal capacity of 15 tons per hour, controlled by cyclone C8, and exhausting to Stack 8.
- (r) Pellet storage bins, identified as P8A, permitted in 1996, with a nominal capacity of 70,000 cubic feet, controlled by baghouse C8A that exhausts to Stack 8A, or bin vent filter systems C8B and C8C that exhaust to Stacks C8B and C8C.
- (z) One (1) meal handling process, identified as P9, permitted in 1996, with a nominal capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by baghouse C9, and exhausting to Stack 9. This process consists of the following:
 - (1) One (1) totally enclosed surge bin conveyor that transfers the meal to the surge bins.

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

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

- (2) Two (2) meal surge bins, with a nominal storage capacity of 19,500 cubic feet, that feed to the screeners or the recycle leg.
 - (3) One (1) elevator leg that transfers the meal to the sizing process.
 - (4) One (1) ball breaker.
 - (5) Five (5) meal screeners.
 - (6) One (1) meal screening hopper.
 - (7) Two (2) meal grinders.
 - (8) Two (2) meal grinding hoppers and two (2) aspirators.
 - (9) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal from the grinding hoppers to the meal mixing screw conveyor.
 - (10) One (1) enclosed meal mixing screw conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal to the mixed meal elevator leg.
 - (11) One (1) mixed meal elevator leg.
 - (12) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal from the mixed meal elevator leg to the meal storage tanks, load out bins and bulk weigh system.
- (aa) One (1) meal storage operation, identified as P20, permitted in 1996, with a nominal throughput rate of 300 tons of meal per hour, controlled by baghouse C20, and exhausting to Stack 20. This operation consists of the following:
- (1) Meal storage tanks (capacity 292,000 cubic feet) and loadout bins (capacity 58,000 cubic feet), with a combined nominal storage capacity of 350,000 cubic feet.
 - (2) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers soybean meal from the meal storage tanks to the meal elevator leg.
 - (3) One (1) meal elevator leg that operates at a nominal capacity of 300 tons per hour.
- (bb) One (1) truck meal loadout operation, identified as P14, permitted in 1996, with a nominal throughput rate of 383.3 tons of meal per hour, controlled by baghouse C14, and exhausting to Stack 14. This operation consists of the following:
- (1) One (1) truck loadout scalper with a totally enclosed ball breaker.
 - (2) Two (2) totally enclosed drag conveyors (or equivalent) that transfer meal from the meal loadout bins to the truck.
 - (3) One (1) truck loadout chute.

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

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

- (cc) One (1) barge/railcar meal loadout operation, identified as P15, permitted in 1996, with a nominal throughput rate of 383.3 tons of meal per hour, controlled by baghouse C15, and exhausting to Stack 15. This operation consists of the following:
- (1) One (1) rail and barge loadout scalper with a totally enclosed ball breaker.
 - (2) One (1) rail and barge bulk weigh system consisting of one (1) upper garner, one (1) weigh hopper, and one (1) lower surge.
 - (3) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal from the lower surge to rail or barge, controlled by baghouses C21A, C21B, and C21C, and exhausting to Stacks 21A, 21B, and 21C.
 - (4) Two (2) rail loadout systems, with only one system operating at a time.
 - (5) One (1) enclosed conveyor that transfers soybean meal from the lower surge to the barge loadout system.
 - (6) One (1) barge loadout system.

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

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

D.4.1 PM and PM₁₀ Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable, the PM and PM₁₀ emissions from the following emission unit shall be limited as follows:

Unit ID	Unit Description	Control Device	PM Emission Limit (lbs/hr)	PM ₁₀ Emission Limit (lbs/hr)
P3	Kaolin Handling	Baghouse C3	0.10	0.10
P6	Hull Grinding	Baghouse C6	0.30	0.30
P7	Hull Storage	Baghouse C7	0.17	0.17
P7A & P7B	Hull Handling	Baghouse C7A	0.17	0.17
P8	Hull Pellet Cooler	Baghouse C8	5.14	5.14
P8A	Hull Pellet Storage	Baghouses C8A-C	0.17	0.17
P9	Meal Handling	Baghouse C9	0.26	0.26
P20	Meal Storage	Baghouse C20	0.26	0.26
P14	Truck Meal Loadout	Baghouse C14	0.69	0.69
P15	Barge/Railcar Meal Loadout	Baghouses C15, C21A-C	0.69	0.69

Compliance with these limits, in combination with the limits in Conditions D.1.2, D.2.1, and D.3.1 and the potential to emit from other units at the source, shall limit the potential to emit PM and PM₁₀ from the entire source to less than 250 tons/yr, each. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) are not applicable.

D.4.2 Minor Source Modifications [326 IAC 2-7-10.5(d)]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(d)(4)(C) (Minor Source Modifications), the baghouse (identified as C7A) to be used in conjunction with the hull handling operation (identified as P7A and P7B) shall comply with the following limits when the hull handling operation is in operation:

- (a) Operate with a control efficiency of at least 99%;
- (b) Have no visible emissions; and
- (c) PM and PM₁₀ emissions shall be less than 5.7 lbs per hour and 3.42 lbs per hour, respectively.

D.4.3 Particulate Emission Limitations [326 IAC 6-3-2]

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

Unit ID	Unit Description	Max. Throughput Rate (tons/hr)	Particulate Emission Limit (lbs/hr)
P3	Kaolin Handling	0.417	2.28
P6	Hull Grinding	8.05	16.6
P7	Hull Storage	15	25.2
P7A & P7B	Hull Handling	15	25.2
P8	Hull Pellet Cooler	15	25.2
P8A	Hull Pellet Storage	15	25.2
P9	Meal Handling	83.4	49.5
P20	Meal Storage Bins	300	63.0
P14	Truck Meal Loadout	383.3	65.8
P15	Barge/Railcar Meal Loadout	383.3	65.8

The pounds per hour limitation were calculated using one the following equations:

- (a) Interpolation of the data for the process weight between one hundred (100) to sixty thousand (60,000) pounds per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

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

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

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e)(3), when the process weight exceeds 200 tons per hour, the maximum allowable emission may exceed the emission limits shown in the table above, provided the concentration of particulate matter in the gas discharged to the atmosphere is less than 0.10 pounds per 1,000 pounds of gases.

D.4.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

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

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.4.5 Particulate Control

- (a) In order to comply with Conditions D.4.1, D.4.2, and D.4.3, each of the following emission units shall be controlled by the associated baghouse, as listed in the table below, when these units are in operation:

Unit ID	Unit Description	Control Device
P3	Kaolin Handling	Baghouse C3
P6	Hull Grinding	Baghouse C6
P7	Hull Storage	Baghouse C7
P7A & P7B	Hull Handling	Baghouse C7A
P8	Hull Pellet Cooler	Baghouse C8
P8A	Hull Pellet Storage	Baghouses C8A-C
P9	Meal Handling	Baghouse C9
P20	Meal Storage	Baghouse C20
P14	Truck Meal Loadout	Baghouse C14
P15	Barge/Railcar Meal Loadout	Baghouses C15, C21A-C

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

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

D.4.6 Visible Emissions Notations [40 CFR 64]

- (a) Visible emission notations of the exhausts from the Stacks 3, 6, 7, 7A, 8, 8A, 8B, 8C, 9, 20, 14, 15, 21A through 21C shall be performed daily during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.
- (b) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.
- (c) In the case of batch or noncontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.
- (d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process.
- (e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.4.7 Parametric Monitoring [40 CFR 64]

The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouses used in conjunction with the kaolin handling operation (P3), the hull grinding operation (P6), the hull storage and operation (P7), the hull handling operation (P7A & P7B), the hull pellet cooler (P8), the pellet storage bins (P8A), the meal handling process (P9), the meal storage operation (P20), the truck meal loadout operation (P14), and the barge/railcar meal loadout operation (P15), at least once per day when any of these operations is in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouses is outside the normal range of 3.0 and 9.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Section C - Response to Excursions or 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.4.8 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

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

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

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

D.4.9 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.4.6, the Permittee shall maintain records of the daily visible emission notations. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g. the process did not operate that day).
- (b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.4.7, the Permittee shall maintain once per day records of the pressure drop during normal operation for baghouses. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a pressure drop reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a pressure drop reading (e.g. the process did not operate that day).
- (c) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the records required to be maintained by this condition.

SECTION D.5 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS - Degreasing Operations

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

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

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

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

D.5.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold Cleaner Operations), for cold cleaning operations constructed after January 1, 1980, the Permittee shall:

- (a) Equip the cleaner with a cover;
- (b) Equip the cleaner with a facility for draining cleaned parts;
- (c) Close the degreaser cover whenever parts are not being handled in the cleaner;
- (d) Drain cleaned parts for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases;
- (e) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label summarizing the operation requirements;
- (f) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and not dispose of waste solvent or transfer it to another party, in such a manner that greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent (by weight) can evaporate into the atmosphere.

D.5.2 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-5]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-5(a) (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control), for cold cleaner degreaser operations without remote solvent reservoirs constructed after July 1, 1990, the Permittee shall ensure that the following control equipment requirements are met:

- (1) Equip the degreaser with a cover. The cover must be designed so that it can be easily operated with one (1) hand if:
 - (A) The solvent volatility is greater than two (2) kiloPascals (fifteen (15) millimeters of mercury or three-tenths (0.3) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F));
 - (B) The solvent is agitated; or
 - (C) The solvent is heated.
- (2) Equip the degreaser with a facility for draining cleaned articles. If the solvent volatility is greater than four and three-tenths (4.3) kiloPascals (thirty-two (32) millimeters of mercury or six-tenths (0.6) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F)), then the drainage facility must be internal such that articles are enclosed under

the cover while draining. The drainage facility may be external for applications where an internal type cannot fit into the cleaning system.

- (3) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label which lists the operating requirements outlined in subsection (b).
 - (4) The solvent spray, if used, must be a solid, fluid stream and shall be applied at a pressure which does not cause excessive splashing.
 - (5) Equip the degreaser with one (1) of the following control devices if the solvent volatility is greater than four and three-tenths (4.3) kiloPascals (thirty-two (32) millimeters of mercury or six-tenths (0.6) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F)), or if the solvent is heated to a temperature greater than forty-eight and nine-tenths degrees Celsius (48.9°C) (one hundred twenty degrees Fahrenheit (120°F)):
 - (A) A freeboard that attains a freeboard ratio of seventy-five hundredths (0.75) or greater.
 - (B) A water cover when solvent is used is insoluble in, and heavier than, water.
 - (C) Other systems of demonstrated equivalent control such as a refrigerated chiller or carbon adsorption. Such systems shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA as a SIP revision.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-5(b) (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control), the owner or operator of a cold cleaning facility construction of which commenced after July 1, 1990, shall ensure that the following operating requirements are met:
- (1) Close the cover whenever articles are not being handled in the degreaser.
 - (2) Drain cleaned articles for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases.
 - (3) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and prohibit the disposal or transfer of waste solvent in any manner in which greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent by weight could evaporate.

SECTION E.1 FACILITY OPERATING CONDITIONS

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

- (a) Three (3) 33.7 million (MM)Btu per hour natural gas boilers, identified as P17, P18, and P18A, permitted in 1996, and exhausting to Stacks 17, 18, and 18A, respectively; Under NSPS, Subpart Dc, boilers P17, P18, and P18A are considered small industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units.
- (b) Two (2) wood/shredded tire fired boilers, identified as P17B and P17C, permitted in 2006, each with a nominal heat input capacity of 57.3 MMBtu/hr, both controlled by one (1) electrostatic precipitator (ESP) (identified as ES1), and exhausting through Stack 17A. Stack 17A is equipped with a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). Under NSPS, Subpart Dc, boilers P17B and P17C are considered small industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units.

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

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

- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1 for the facilities described in Section E.1 except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc.
- (b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.19, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

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

E.1.2 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 for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12, (included as Attachment A of this permit) as specified as follows:

- (a) 40 CFR 60.40c;
- (b) 40 CFR 60.41c;
- (c) 40 CFR 60.43c(b), (c), (d), (e)(1), (e)(2), (e)(3);
- (d) 40 CFR 60.45c;
- (e) 40 CFR 60.47c(a), (b), (d), (e), (g); and
- (f) 40 CFR 60.48c(a), (c), (f)(4), (g), (h), (i), (j).

SECTION E.2 FACILITY OPERATING CONDITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (h) One (1) annex silo loading operation, identified as P2A, permitted in 1996, with a nominal throughput rate of 1,140 tons per hour, controlled by an oil application system, and consisting of the following:
- (1) Twelve (12) concrete soybean silos, each with a nominal storage capacity of 73,053 bushels.
 - (2) Four (4) concrete soybean storage silos, each with a nominal capacity of 19,375 bushels.
 - (3) Two (2) concrete soybean storage silos, each with a nominal capacity of 18,801 bushels.
 - (4) Three (3) totally enclosed drag conveyors (or equivalent) comprising two conveyance systems located below the storage silos that transfer the soybeans from the silos to the elevator legs.

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

- (i) One (1) soybean storage system, identified as P2B, permitted in 2002 and approved in 2009 for modification, with a nominal throughput of 940,240 tons per year, controlled by an oil application system, and consisting of the following:
- (1) Two (2) soybean silos (P2B and P2C), with a nominal combined storage capacity of 1,177,000 bushels.
 - (2) Two (2) enclosed belt conveyors.
 - (3) Two (2) enclosed drag conveyors.

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

- (j) One (1) soybean cleaning system, identified as P4, permitted in 1996, with a nominal throughput rate of 115 tons per hour, controlled by baghouse C4, and exhausting to stack C4. This system consists of the following:
- (1) Two (2) soybean elevator legs that transfer the soybeans from the drag conveyor to the cleaner, using an oil application to control PM emissions.
 - (2) One (1) totally enclosed conveyor that transfers the soybeans from the elevator legs to the magnet.
 - (3) One (1) magnet, using both an oil application and baghouse C4 to control PM emissions.
 - (4) One (1) cleaning system, consisting of the following:
 - (A) Two (2) cleaners, controlled by an oil application system and baghouse C4.
 - (B) Two (2) aspirators, controlled by an oil application system and baghouse C4.

- (C) One (1) conveyor transferring beans from the aspirator to the hopper, controlled by an oil application system and baghouse C4.
- (D) One (1) hopper, controlled by an oil application system and baghouse C4.
- (E) One (1) scale, controlled by an oil application system and baghouse C4.
- (F) One (1) aspirator, controlled by cyclone C5E, and exhausting to stack 5.
- (G) One (1) breaker, controlled by cyclone C5E, and exhausting to stack 5.

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

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

E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to New Source Performance Standards [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR 60, Subpart A]

- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1 for the facilities described in Section E.2 except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DD.
- (b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.19, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

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

E.2.2 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 for Grain Elevators, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12, (included as Attachment B of this permit) as specified as follows:

- (a) 40 CFR 60.300;
- (b) 40 CFR 60.301;
- (c) 40 CFR 60.302(b), (c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(3);
- (d) 40 CFR 60.303; and
- (e) 40 CFR 60.304.

SECTION E.3 FACILITY OPERATING CONDITIONS

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

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

- (1) One (1) expander, forming soybean collets.
- (2) One (1) soybean collet cooler, permitted in 2004.
- (3) Two (2) totally enclosed conveyors that transfer soybean fines from the hull aspirator to an enclosed expander conveyor.
- (4) Two (2) totally enclosed expander conveyors that transfer soybean flakes and fines to the expander.
- (5) One (1) totally enclosed conveyor that transfers soybean collets from the expander to the cooler.
- (6) One (1) totally enclosed conveyor that transfers soybean collets from the cooler to the enclosed flake conveyor.

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

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

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

- (1) One (1) enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) and one (1) totally enclosed overflow recycle L-Path conveyor (or equivalent) with a totally enclosed surge hopper that transfers soybeans to the jet dryers.
- (2) Three (3) jet dryers, each with a nominal capacity of 42 tons per hour, controlled by cyclones C5A, C5B, and C5F, respectively, and exhausting to Stack 5.
- (3) Three (3) primary CCD dryers, controlled by cyclones C5C and C5G, and exhausting to Stack 5.
- (4) Three (3) secondary CCC coolers, controlled by cyclones C5D and C5H, and exhausting to Stack 5.
- (5) Six (6) cracking and dehulling rolls that transfer the hulls through four (4) cyclones (C5C, C5D, C5G, and C5H) to an enclosed conveyor.
- (6) One (1) totally enclosed cracking and dehulling drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers hulls from cyclones C5A and C5B to the hull grinding system, with a nominal throughput rate of 8.05 tons per hour.

- (7) One (1) totally enclosed cracking and dehulling drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers hulls and aspirated fines from cyclones C5C, C5D, C5F, C5G, C5H, and the totally enclosed auger (or equivalent) of filter C4 to the hull screener and aspirator, with a nominal throughput rate of 8.05 tons per hour.
- (8) One (1) hull screener and aspirator, with a nominal throughput rate of 8.05 tons per hour, controlled by cyclone C5E, and exhausting to Stack 5.

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

- (s) One (1) soybean flaking operation, identified as P19, permitted in 1996 and approved in 2009 and in 2010 for modification, with a nominal throughput rate of 104.9 tons per hour, and consisting of the following:
 - (1) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) and one (1) totally enclosed overflow recycle L-Path conveyor (or equivalent) with a totally enclosed surge hopper that transfers beans from cracking and dehulling to the flakers.
 - (2) Ten (10) flakers, controlled by baghouses C19A, C19B, and C19C, exhausting to Stack 19, and/or controlled by baghouse C19D, exhausting to Stack P19D.
 - (3) Two (2) totally enclosed drag conveyors (or equivalent) in series that transfer soybean flakes and collets from the flakers and the expander system to the feed screw conveyor.
 - (4) One (1) feed screw conveyor that transfers soybean flakes and collets to the extractor.

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

- (t) One (1) soybean oil extraction system, identified as P13, permitted in 1996, controlled by mineral oil absorber system C13, and exhausting to Stack 13. This system consists of the following:
 - (1) One (1) soybean oil extractor, with a nominal capacity of 104.9 tons of soybean flakes and collets per hour and 104.9 tons of hexane per hour.
 - (2) One (1) desolventizer unit, with a nominal capacity of 86.8 tons of spent soybean flakes and collets per hour.
 - (3) A set of evaporators, with a nominal capacity of 20.7 tons of soybean oil per hour.
 - (4) A set of condensers and water separator to separate hexane and water, with a nominal capacity of 20.7 tons of soybean oil per hour.
 - (5) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers flakes and hexane to the desolventizer at a nominal rate of 86.8 tons per hour and 34.5 tons per hour, respectively.

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

- (u) One (1) DTDC meal dryer section 1, identified as P10, permitted in 1996, with a nominal drying capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C10, and exhausting to Stack 10. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, this unit is considered a vegetable oil production process.
- (v) One (1) DTDC meal dryer section 2, identified as P11, permitted in 1996, with a nominal drying capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C11, and exhausting to Stack 11. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, this unit is considered a vegetable oil production process.
- (w) One (1) DTDC meal dryer section 3, identified as P12, approved in 2009 for modification, with a nominal capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C12, and exhausting to Stack 12.
- (x) One (1) enclosed conveyor transferring meal from the meal dryer section 3 to the meal cooling operation, permitted in 2009.
- (y) One (1) meal cooling operation, identified as P12A, permitted in 2009, with a nominal capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C12A, and exhausting to Stack 12A. This operation consists of the following:
 - (1) Two (2) meal cooler sections, exhausting to the common cyclone C12A and Stack 12A.
 - (2) One (1) Meal Cooler enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal from the Meal Cooler and the C12A Cyclone to the one (1) DTDC enclosed drag conveyor.
 - (3) One (1) DTDC enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal from the Meal Cooler/DTDC and four (4) DTDC cyclones (C10, C11, C12, C12A) to the meal surge bin conveyor.Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, these units are considered vegetable oil production processes.
- (dd) Two (2) fixed roof hexane storage tanks, permitted in 1996, each with a nominal storage capacity of 14,000 gallons. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, these tanks are considered vegetable oil production processes.
- (ee) One (1) fixed roof hexane work tank, permitted in 1996, with a nominal storage capacity of 8,000 gallons. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, this tank is considered a vegetable oil production process.

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

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:

- (a) 40 CFR 63.2830;
- (b) 40 CFR 63.2831;
- (c) 40 CFR 63.2832(a);
- (d) 40 CFR 63.2833;
- (e) 40 CFR 63.2834(a);
- (f) 40 CFR 63.2840 all except (e);
- (g) 40 CFR 63.2850(a), (b), (d), (e)(1)(i), (e)(1)(iii), (e)(2);
- (h) 40 CFR 63.2851;
- (i) 40 CFR 63.2852;
- (j) 40 CFR 63.2853;
- (k) 40 CFR 63.2854;
- (l) 40 CFR 63.2855;
- (m) 40 CFR 63.2860;
- (n) 40 CFR 63.2861;
- (o) 40 CFR 63.2862;
- (p) 40 CFR 63.2863;
- (q) 40 CFR 63.2870;
- (r) 40 CFR 63.2871; and
- (s) 40 CFR 63.2872.

SECTION E.4 FACILITY OPERATING CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities

- (c) Emergency generators, including one (1) natural gas-fired emergency generator, installed in 1997, with a maximum generating rate of 343 kilowatts. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
- (d) Stationary fire pump engines, including one (1) diesel-fired pump, installed in 1997, with a maximum power output rate of 305 hp. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

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

E.4.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP ZZZZ [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.2540, 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 Table 8 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ in accordance with the Schedule in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

- (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.4.2 Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines NESHAP [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ] [326 IAC 20-82]

The Permittee which engages in the use of a reciprocating internal combustion engine shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ (included as Attachment D of this permit):

- (a) 40 CFR 63.6580;
- (b) 40 CFR 63.6585(a), (b);
- (c) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(ii);
- (d) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1), (c);
- (e) 40 CFR 63.6602;
- (f) 40 CFR 63.6605;
- (g) 40 CFR 63.6612;
- (h) 40 CFR 63.6620;
- (i) 40 CFR 63.6625(e), (f), (h), (i), (j);
- (j) 40 CFR 63.6635;
- (k) 40 CFR 63.6640(a), (b), (f)(1);

- (l) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5);
- (m) 40 CFR 63.6650(a), (b), (c)(1) through (c)(5), (d), (f);
- (n) 40 CFR 63.6655(a), (d), (e)(2);
- (o) 40 CFR 63.6660;
- (p) 40 CFR 63.6665;
- (q) 40 CFR 63.6670;
- (r) 40 CFR 63.6675;
- (s) Table 2c to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ;
- (t) Table 4 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ;
- (u) Table 6 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ; and
- (v) Table 7 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ.

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY**

**PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
CERTIFICATION**

Source Name: Consolidated Grain and Barge Co.
Source Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Part 70 Permit No.: 129-21079-00035

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

Please check what document is being certified:

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

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

Signature:

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Phone:

Date:

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

**PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT**

Source Name: Consolidated Grain and Barge Co.
Source Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Part 70 Permit No.: 129-21079-00035

This form consists of 2 pages

Page 1 of 2

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

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

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

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

Page 2 of 2

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

Form Completed by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Consolidated Grain and Barge Co.
 Source Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
 Part 70 Permit No.: 129-21079-00035
 Facility: Boilers P17B, P17C, P17, P18, and P18A
 Parameter: Total Equivalent Dry Wood Usage
 Limit: Less than 51,875 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Equivalent Dry Wood Usage (tons)} &= \text{Dry Wood Usage (tons)} \\ &+ \text{Wet Wood Usage (tons)} / (1 + \text{Moisture Content of Wet Wood}) + \\ &2 \times \text{Shredded Tire (tons)} + 8.75 \times \text{NG Usage (MMCF)} \end{aligned}$$

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: Consolidated Grain and Barge Co.
Source Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Part 70 Permit No.: 129-21079-00035
Facility: Boilers P17B and P17C
Parameter: Total Shredded Tire Usage
Limit: Less than 7,410 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

YEAR:

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
Deviation has been reported on:

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

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Consolidated Grain and Barge Co.
Source Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Part 70 Permit No.: 129-21079-00035
Facility: Grain Receiving Facilities
Parameter: Total Grain Received
Limit: Less than 940,240 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month

YEAR:

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
Deviation has been reported on:

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

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Consolidated Grain and Barge Co.
Source Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Part 70 Permit No.: 129-21079-00035
Facility: North House Bin Loading Area (P27)
Parameter: Total Grain Received
Limit: Less than 108,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month

YEAR:

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
Deviation has been reported on:

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

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

**PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
 QUARTERLY DEVIATION AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT**

Source Name: Consolidated Grain and Barge Co.
 Source Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
 Part 70 Permit No.: 129-21079-00035

Months: _____ **to** _____ **Year:** _____

This report shall be submitted quarterly based on a calendar year. Any deviation from the requirements 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".	
<input type="checkbox"/> NO DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD.	
<input type="checkbox"/> THE FOLLOWING DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD	
Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	Duration of Deviation:
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	
Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	Duration of Deviation:
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	

Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	Duration of Deviation:
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	
Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	Duration of Deviation:
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	
Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	Duration of Deviation:
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	

Form Completed by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Attachment A
to Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T129-21079-00035

Consolidated Grain and Barge Co.
2781 Bluff Road, Mount Vernon, IN 47620

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 (SO₂) 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂.

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 (SO₂).

(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 SO₂ in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 10 percent (0.10) of the potential SO₂ emission rate (90 percent reduction), nor cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ 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 SO₂ in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 10 percent (0.10) of the potential SO₂ emission rate (90 percent reduction), nor cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ 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 SO₂ in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 20 percent (0.20) of the potential SO₂ emission rate (80 percent reduction); nor

(ii) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of SO₂ 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 SO₂ emissions limit or the 90 percent SO₂ 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 SO₂ emissions shall neither:

(i) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 50 percent (0.50) of the potential SO₂ emission rate (50 percent reduction); nor

(ii) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ in excess of the following:

(1) The percent of potential SO₂ emission rate or numerical SO₂ 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= SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ emission rate; and
 - (2) Emissions from the pretreated fuel (without either combustion or post-combustion SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ emission limits under §60.42c is based on the average percent reduction and the average SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ emission rate (E_{ho}) and the 30-day average SO₂ 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_{ho0}) is used in Equation 19–19 of Method 19 of appendix A of this part to compute the adjusted E_{ao} (E_{ao0}). The E_{ho0} is computed using the following formula:

$$E_{ho0} = \frac{E_{ho} - E_w(1 - X_k)}{X_k}$$

Where:

E_{ho0} = Adjusted E_{ho}, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_{ho} = Hourly SO₂ emission rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_w = SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ emission rate is computed using the following formula:

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

Where:

%P_s= Potential SO₂ emission rate, in percent;

%R_g= SO₂ removal efficiency of the control device as determined by Method 19 of appendix A of this part, in percent;
and

%R_f= SO₂ 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_{g0}) is computed from E_{ao0} from paragraph (e)(1) of this section and an adjusted average SO₂ inlet rate (E_{ai0}) using the following formula:

$$\%R_{g0} = 100 \left(1 - \frac{E_{ao0}}{E_{ai0}} \right)$$

Where:

%R_{g0} = Adjusted %R_g, in percent;

E_{ao0} = Adjusted E_{ao}, ng/J (lb/MMBtu); and

E_{ai0} = Adjusted average SO₂ inlet rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu).

(ii) To compute E_{ai0}, an adjusted hourly SO₂ inlet rate (E_{hi0}) is used. The E_{hi0} is computed using the following formula:

$$E_{hi0} = \frac{E_{hi} - E_w(1 - X_k)}{X_k}$$

Where:

E_{hi0} = Adjusted E_{hi}, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_{hi}= Hourly SO₂ inlet rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_w= SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 (O₂) or carbon dioxide (CO₂) 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 O₂ or CO₂ 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 O₂(or CO₂) 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 CO₂), 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 SO₂ emission limits under §60.42c shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for measuring SO₂ concentrations and either O₂ or CO₂ concentrations at the outlet of the SO₂ control device (or the outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO₂ 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 SO₂ concentrations and either O₂ or CO₂ concentrations at both the inlet and outlet of the SO₂ control device.

(b) The 1-hour average SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ CEMS at the inlet to the SO₂ control device shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO₂ emission rate of the fuel combusted, and the span value of the SO₂ CEMS at the outlet from the SO₂ control device shall be 50 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO₂ 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 SO₂ CEMS at the outlet from the SO₂ control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO₂ control device is used) shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO₂ emission rate of the fuel combusted.

(d) As an alternative to operating a CEMS at the inlet to the SO₂ control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO₂ control device is used) as required under paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to determine the average SO₂ emission rate by sampling the fuel prior to combustion. As an alternative to operating a CEMS at the outlet from the SO₂ control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO₂ control device is used) as required under paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to determine the average SO₂ 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 to 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ at the inlet or outlet of the SO₂ 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 SO₂ and CO₂ 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 SO₂ 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, SO₂, 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ or diluent (O₂ or CO₂) 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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]

Attachment B
to Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T129-21079-00035

Consolidated Grain and Barge Co.
2781 Bluff Road, Mount Vernon, IN 47620

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 m³ (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 m³ (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 ft³ /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.

Attachment C
to Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T129-21079-00035

Consolidated Grain and Barge Co.
2781 Bluff Road, Mount Vernon, IN 47620

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:

$$\text{Compliance Ratio} = \frac{\text{Actual Hap Loss}}{\text{Allowable Hap Loss}} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

(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:

$$\text{Compliance Ratio} = \frac{f * \text{Actual Solvent Loss}}{0.64 * \sum_{i=1}^n ((\text{Oilseed})_i * (\text{SLF})_i)} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

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 practicable throughout the initial startup period. Such measures should be described in the SSM plan.	Yes, you are required to minimize emissions to the extent practicable 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 volume and gallons of extraction solvent in shipment received?	Yes	Yes	Yes.
(d) Determine and record the tons of each oilseed type processed by your source?	Yes, as described in §63.2855	No	No.
(e) Determine the weighted average volume fraction of	Yes	No. Except for solvent received by a new or reconstructed source	No, the HAP volume fraction in any solvent received during a

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)?
HAP in extraction solvent received as described in §63.2854 by the end of the following calendar month?		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	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 normal operation	Yes, only if your source does not follow the SSM plan	Yes, only if your source does not follow the SSM plan.

Table 2 of §63.2850—Schedules for Demonstrating Compliance Under Various Source Operating Modes

If your source is . . .	and is operating under . . .	then your recordkeeping schedule. . .	You must determine your first compliance ratio by the end of the calendar month following. . .	Base your first compliance ratio on information recorded. . .
(a) Existing	Normal operation	Begins on the compliance date	The first 12 operating months after the	During the first 12 operating months after the compliance date.

			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:

Monthly Actual

$$\text{Solvent (gal)} = \sum_{i=1}^n (SOLV_B - SOLV_E + SOLV_R \pm SOLV_A)_i \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

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:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Monthly Weighted} \\ \text{Average HAP Content} \\ \text{of Extraction Solvent} \\ \text{(volume fraction)} \end{array} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\text{Received}_i * \text{Content}_i)}{\text{Total Received}} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

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:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{12-Month Weighted} \\ \text{Average of HAP Content} \\ \text{in Solvent Received} \\ \text{(volume fraction)} \end{array} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{12} (\text{Received}_i * \text{Content}_i)}{\text{Total Received}} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

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:

Monthly Quantity
of Each Oilseed
Processed (tons) =
$$\sum_{x=1}^n (SEED_B - SEED_E + SEED_R \pm SEED_A) \quad (Eq. 1)$$

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 the subpart GGGG requirements for quantifying.
§63.6	Applicability of General Provisions	Applicability	Yes	Except for subsections of §63.6 as listed below.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Brief description of requirement	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§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 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	Yes	Except for subsections of §63.9

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Brief description of requirement	Applies to subpart	Explanation
		delegation		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.
§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.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Brief description of requirement	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§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 and confidentiality	Public and confidential information	Yes	

[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).

Attachment D
to Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T129-21079-00035

Consolidated Grain and Barge Co.
2781 Bluff Road, Mount Vernon, IN 47620

Title 40: Protection of Environment

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

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

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.6580 *What is the purpose of subpart ZZZZ?*

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

[73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6585 *Am I subject to this subpart?*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This subpart applies to each affected source.

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

(1) *Existing stationary RICE.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) The stationary RICE is a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(ii) The stationary RICE is a new or reconstructed limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis must meet the initial notification requirements of §63.6645(f) and the requirements of §§63.6625(c), 63.6650(g), and 63.6655(c). These stationary RICE do not have to meet the emission limitations and operating limitations of this subpart.

(3) The following stationary RICE do not have to meet the requirements of this subpart and of subpart A of this part, including initial notification requirements:

(i) Existing spark ignition 2 stroke lean burn (2SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(ii) Existing spark ignition 4 stroke lean burn (4SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(iii) Existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(iv) Existing limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(v) Existing stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis;

(vi) Existing residential emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(vii) Existing commercial emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions; or

(viii) Existing institutional emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(c) *Stationary RICE subject to Regulations under 40 CFR Part 60.* An affected source that meets any of the criteria in paragraphs (c)(1) through (7) of this section must meet the requirements of this part by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII, for compression ignition engines or 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ, for spark ignition engines. No further requirements apply for such engines under this part.

- (1) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source;
- (2) A new or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (3) A new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 250 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (4) A new or reconstructed spark ignition 4 stroke rich burn (4SRB) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (5) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis;
- (6) A new or reconstructed emergency or limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (7) A new or reconstructed compression ignition (CI) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3604, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9674, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 37733, June 30, 2010; 75 FR 51588, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6595 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

- (a) *Affected sources.* (1) If you have an existing stationary RICE, excluding existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE, with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than June 15, 2007. If you have an existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, an existing stationary CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, or an existing stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than May 3, 2013. If you have an existing stationary SI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, or an existing stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than October 19, 2013.
- (2) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before August 16, 2004, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than August 16, 2004.
 - (3) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions after August 16, 2004, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.
 - (4) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than January 18, 2008.
 - (5) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions after January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.
 - (6) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions before January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than January 18, 2008.
 - (7) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions after January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(b) *Area sources that become major sources.* If you have an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP, the compliance dates in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section apply to you.

(1) Any stationary RICE for which construction or reconstruction is commenced after the date when your area source becomes a major source of HAP must be in compliance with this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(2) Any stationary RICE for which construction or reconstruction is commenced before your area source becomes a major source of HAP must be in compliance with the provisions of this subpart that are applicable to RICE located at major sources within 3 years after your area source becomes a major source of HAP.

(c) If you own or operate an affected source, you must meet the applicable notification requirements in §63.6645 and in 40 CFR part 63, subpart A.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3604, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

Emission and Operating Limitations

§ 63.6600 What emission limitations and operating limitations must I meet if I own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart.

(a) If you own or operate an existing, new, or reconstructed spark ignition 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 1a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 1b to this subpart which apply to you.

(b) If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions, a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions, or a new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

(c) If you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the emission limitations in Tables 1a, 2a, 2c, and 2d to this subpart or operating limitations in Tables 1b and 2b to this subpart: an existing 2SLB stationary RICE; an existing 4SLB stationary RICE; a stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; an emergency stationary RICE; or a limited use stationary RICE.

(d) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2c to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

[73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6601 What emission limitations must I meet if I own or operate a 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 brake HP and less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions manufactured on or after January 1, 2008, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

[73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6602 What emission limitations must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary CI RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2c to this subpart which apply to you. Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart.

[75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6603 What emission limitations and operating limitations must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions?

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart.

(a) If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the requirements in Table 2d to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

(b) If you own or operate an existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE greater than 300 HP located at area sources in areas of Alaska not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System (FAHS) you do not have to meet the numerical CO emission limitations specified in Table 2d to this subpart. Existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE greater than 300 HP located at area sources in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS must meet the management practices that are shown for stationary non-emergency CI RICE less than or equal to 300 HP in Table 2d to this subpart.

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6604 What fuel requirements must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary CI RICE?

If you own or operate an existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 300 brake HP with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that uses diesel fuel, you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel. Existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE located in Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or at area sources in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS are exempt from the requirements of this section.

[75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

General Compliance Requirements

§ 63.6605 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart that apply to you at all times.

(b) At all times you must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require you to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010]

Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements

§ 63.6610 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions you are subject to the requirements of this section.

(a) You must conduct the initial performance test or other initial compliance demonstrations in Table 4 to this subpart that apply to you within 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in §63.6595 and according to the provisions in §63.7(a)(2).

(b) If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004 and own or operate stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must demonstrate initial compliance with either the proposed emission limitations or the promulgated emission limitations no later than February 10, 2005 or no later than 180 days after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to §63.7(a)(2)(ix).

(c) If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004 and own or operate stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, and you chose to comply with the proposed emission limitations when demonstrating initial compliance, you must conduct a second performance test to demonstrate compliance with the promulgated emission limitations by December 13, 2007 or after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to §63.7(a)(2)(ix).

(d) An owner or operator is not required to conduct an initial performance test on units for which a performance test has been previously conducted, but the test must meet all of the conditions described in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart, and these methods must have been followed correctly.

(2) The test must not be older than 2 years.

(3) The test must be reviewed and accepted by the Administrator.

(4) Either no process or equipment changes must have been made since the test was performed, or the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the results of the performance test, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process or equipment changes.

(5) The test must be conducted at any load condition within plus or minus 10 percent of 100 percent load.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6611 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate a 4SLB SI stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must conduct an initial performance test within 240 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in §63.6595 and according to the provisions specified in Table 4 to this subpart, as appropriate.

[73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6612 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions you are subject to the requirements of this section.

(a) You must conduct any initial performance test or other initial compliance demonstration according to Tables 4 and 5 to this subpart that apply to you within 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in §63.6595 and according to the provisions in §63.7(a)(2).

(b) An owner or operator is not required to conduct an initial performance test on a unit for which a performance test has been previously conducted, but the test must meet all of the conditions described in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart, and these methods must have been followed correctly.

(2) The test must not be older than 2 years.

- (3) The test must be reviewed and accepted by the Administrator.
- (4) Either no process or equipment changes must have been made since the test was performed, or the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the results of the performance test, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process or equipment changes.

[75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6615 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?

If you must comply with the emission limitations and operating limitations, you must conduct subsequent performance tests as specified in Table 3 of this subpart.

§ 63.6620 What performance tests and other procedures must I use?

- (a) You must conduct each performance test in Tables 3 and 4 of this subpart that applies to you.
- (b) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements that this subpart specifies in Table 4 to this subpart. If you own or operate a non-operational stationary RICE that is subject to performance testing, you do not need to start up the engine solely to conduct the performance test. Owners and operators of a non-operational engine can conduct the performance test when the engine is started up again.
- (c) [Reserved]
- (d) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §63.7(e)(3). Each test run must last at least 1 hour.
- (e)(1) You must use Equation 1 of this section to determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement:

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

Where:

C_i = concentration of CO or formaldehyde at the control device inlet,

C_o = concentration of CO or formaldehyde at the control device outlet, and

R = percent reduction of CO or formaldehyde emissions.

(2) You must normalize the carbon monoxide (CO) or formaldehyde concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide (CO₂). If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent oxygen and CO₂ concentration is measured in lieu of oxygen concentration measurement, a CO₂ correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO₂ correction factor as described in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Calculate the fuel-specific F_o value for the fuel burned during the test using values obtained from Method 19, section 5.2, and the following equation:

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

Where:

F_o = Fuel factor based on the ratio of oxygen volume to the ultimate CO₂ volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.

0.209 = Fraction of air that is oxygen, percent/100.

F_d = Ratio of the volume of dry effluent gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3 / J (dscf/10⁶ Btu).

F_c = Ratio of the volume of CO₂ produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3 / J (dscf/10⁶ Btu).

(ii) Calculate the CO₂ correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent oxygen, as follows:

$$X_{CO_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

X_{CO_2} = CO₂ correction factor, percent.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O₂ - 15 percent O₂, the defined O₂ correction value, percent.

(iii) Calculate the NO_x and SO₂ gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O₂ using CO₂ as follows:

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

Where:

%CO₂ = Measured CO₂ concentration measured, dry basis, percent.

(f) If you comply with the emission limitation to reduce CO and you are not using an oxidation catalyst, if you comply with the emission limitation to reduce formaldehyde and you are not using NSCR, or if you comply with the emission limitation to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and you are not using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR, you must petition the Administrator for operating limitations to be established during the initial performance test and continuously monitored thereafter; or for approval of no operating limitations. You must not conduct the initial performance test until after the petition has been approved by the Administrator.

(g) If you petition the Administrator for approval of operating limitations, your petition must include the information described in paragraphs (g)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Identification of the specific parameters you propose to use as operating limitations;

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

(3) A discussion of how you will establish the upper and/or lower values for these parameters which will establish the limits on these parameters in the operating limitations;

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

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

(h) If you petition the Administrator for approval of no operating limitations, your petition must include the information described in paragraphs (h)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) Identification of the parameters associated with operation of the stationary RICE and any emission control device which could change intentionally (e.g., operator adjustment, automatic controller adjustment, etc.) or unintentionally (e.g., wear and tear, error, etc.) on a routine basis or over time;

(2) A discussion of the relationship, if any, between changes in the parameters and changes in HAP emissions;

(3) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of whether establishing limitations on the parameters would serve to limit HAP emissions;

(4) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of how you could establish upper and/or lower values for the parameters which would establish limits on the parameters in operating limitations;

(5) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the methods you could use to measure them and the instruments you could use to monitor them, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of the methods and instruments;

(6) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you could use to monitor them; and

(7) A discussion of why, from your point of view, it is infeasible or unreasonable to adopt the parameters as operating limitations.

(i) The engine percent load during a performance test must be determined by documenting the calculations, assumptions, and measurement devices used to measure or estimate the percent load in a specific application. A written report of the average percent load determination must be included in the notification of compliance status. The following information must be included in the written report: the engine model number, the engine manufacturer, the year of purchase, the manufacturer's site-rated brake horsepower, the ambient temperature, pressure, and humidity during the performance test, and all assumptions that were made to estimate or calculate percent load during the performance test must be clearly explained. If measurement devices such as flow meters, kilowatt meters, beta analyzers, stain gauges, etc. are used, the model number of the measurement device, and an estimate of its accurate in percentage of true value must be provided.

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

§ 63.6625 What are my monitoring, installation, collection, operation, and maintenance requirements?

(a) If you elect to install a CEMS as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain a CEMS to monitor CO and either oxygen or CO₂ at both the inlet and the outlet of the control device according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Each CEMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to the applicable performance specifications of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(2) You must conduct an initial performance evaluation and an annual relative accuracy test audit (RATA) of each CEMS according to the requirements in §63.8 and according to the applicable performance specifications of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.

(3) As specified in §63.8(c)(4)(ii), each CEMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period. You must have at least two data points, with each representing a different 15-minute period, to have a valid hour of data.

(4) The CEMS data must be reduced as specified in §63.8(g)(2) and recorded in parts per million or parts per billion (as appropriate for the applicable limitation) at 15 percent oxygen or the equivalent CO₂ concentration.

(b) If you are required to install a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (8) of this section.

(1) The CPMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation for each successive 15-minute period. You must have a minimum of four successive cycles of operation to have a valid hour of data.

(2) Except for monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), you must conduct all monitoring in continuous operation at all times that the unit is operating. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

(3) For purposes of calculating data averages, you must not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, out of control periods, or required quality assurance or control activities. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing compliance. Any 15-minute period for which the monitoring system is out-of-control and data are not available for required calculations constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

(4) Determine the 3-hour block average of all recorded readings, except as provided in paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

(5) Record the results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check.

(6) You must develop a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses paragraphs (b)(6)(i) through (vi) of this section.

- (i) Installation of the CPMS sampling probe or other interface at the appropriate location to obtain representative measurements;
 - (ii) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems;
 - (iii) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (e.g., calibrations);
 - (iv) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.8(c)(1), (c)(3), and (c)(4)(ii);
 - (v) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.8(d); and
 - (vi) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.10(c), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).
- (7) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CPMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan.
- (8) You must operate and maintain the CPMS in continuous operation according to the site-specific monitoring plan.
- (c) If you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must monitor and record your fuel usage daily with separate fuel meters to measure the volumetric flow rate of each fuel. In addition, you must operate your stationary RICE in a manner which reasonably minimizes HAP emissions.
- (d) If you are operating a new or reconstructed emergency 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to the startup of the engine.
- (e) If you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE, you must operate and maintain the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions:
- (1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 100 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
 - (2) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
 - (3) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;
 - (4) An existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;
 - (5) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;
 - (6) An existing non-emergency, non-black start landfill or digester gas stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;
 - (7) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;
 - (8) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;
 - (9) An existing, non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating greater than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is operated 24 hours or less per calendar year; and
 - (10) An existing, non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating greater than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is operated 24 hours or less per calendar year.
- (f) If you own or operate an existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing emergency stationary RICE

located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed.

(g) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency, non-black start CI engine greater than or equal to 300 HP that is not equipped with a closed crankcase ventilation system, you must comply with either paragraph (g)(1) or paragraph (g)(2) of this section. Owners and operators must follow the manufacturer's specified maintenance requirements for operating and maintaining the open or closed crankcase ventilation systems and replacing the crankcase filters, or can request the Administrator to approve different maintenance requirements that are as protective as manufacturer requirements. Existing CI engines located at area sources in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS do not have to meet the requirements of paragraph (g) of this section.

(1) Install a closed crankcase ventilation system that prevents crankcase emissions from being emitted to the atmosphere, or

(2) Install an open crankcase filtration emission control system that reduces emissions from the crankcase by filtering the exhaust stream to remove oil mist, particulates, and metals.

(h) If you operate a new, reconstructed, or existing stationary engine, you must minimize the engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the emission standards applicable to all times other than startup in Tables 1a, 2a, 2c, and 2d to this subpart apply.

(i) If you own or operate a stationary CI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 1 or 2 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 1 or 4 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

(j) If you own or operate a stationary SI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 6, 7, or 8 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 5, 6, 7, 9, or 11 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Acid Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Acid Number increases by more than 3.0 milligrams of potassium hydroxide (KOH) per gram from Total Acid Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

(k) If you have an operating limitation that requires the use of a temperature measurement device, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (k)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Locate the temperature sensor and other necessary equipment in a position that provides a representative temperature.

(2) Use a temperature sensor with a minimum tolerance of 2.8 degrees Celsius (5 degrees Fahrenheit), or 1.0 percent of the temperature value, whichever is larger, for a noncryogenic temperature range.

(3) Use a temperature sensor with a minimum tolerance of 2.8 degrees Celsius (5 degrees Fahrenheit), or 2.5 percent of the temperature value, whichever is larger, for a cryogenic temperature range.

(4) Conduct a temperature measurement device calibration check at least every 3 months.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6630 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations?

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission and operating limitation that applies to you according to Table 5 of this subpart.

(b) During the initial performance test, you must establish each operating limitation in Tables 1b and 2b of this subpart that applies to you.

(c) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in §63.6645.

Continuous Compliance Requirements

§ 63.6635 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?

(a) If you must comply with emission and operating limitations, you must monitor and collect data according to this section.

(b) Except for monitor malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), you must monitor continuously at all times that the stationary RICE is operating.

(c) You may not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emission or operating levels. You must, however, use all the valid data collected during all other periods.

§ 63.6640 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations?

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation and operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you according to methods specified in Table 6 to this subpart.

(b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limitation or operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission and operating limitations in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.6650. If you change your catalyst, you must reestablish the values of the operating parameters measured during the initial performance test. When you reestablish the values of your operating parameters, you must also conduct a performance test to demonstrate that you are meeting the required emission limitation applicable to your stationary RICE.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) For new, reconstructed, and rebuilt stationary RICE, deviations from the emission or operating limitations that occur during the first 200 hours of operation from engine startup (engine burn-in period) are not violations. Rebuilt stationary RICE means a stationary RICE that has been rebuilt as that term is defined in 40 CFR 94.11(a).

(e) You must also report each instance in which you did not meet the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart that apply to you. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart: An existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing emergency stationary RICE, an existing limited use stationary RICE, or an existing stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis. If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a

site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart, except for the initial notification requirements: a new or reconstructed stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE, or a new or reconstructed limited use stationary RICE.

(f) *Requirements for emergency stationary RICE.* (1) If you own or operate an existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that was installed on or after June 12, 2006, or an existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. Any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and will need to meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(i) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

(ii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per year.

(iii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity; except that owners and operators may operate the emergency engine for a maximum of 15 hours per year as part of a demand response program if the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator has determined there are emergency conditions that could lead to a potential electrical blackout, such as unusually low frequency, equipment overload, capacity or energy deficiency, or unacceptable voltage level. The engine may not be operated for more than 30 minutes prior to the time when the emergency condition is expected to occur, and the engine operation must be terminated immediately after the facility is notified that the emergency condition is no longer imminent. The 15 hours per year of demand response operation are counted as part of the 50 hours of operation per year provided for non-emergency situations. The supply of emergency power to another entity or entities pursuant to financial arrangement is not limited by this paragraph (f)(1)(iii), as long as the power provided by the financial arrangement is limited to emergency power.

(2) If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that was installed prior to June 12, 2006, you must operate the engine according to the conditions described in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and will need to meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(i) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

(ii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Required testing of such units should be minimized, but there is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations and for routine testing and maintenance.

(iii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for an additional 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak

shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006; 73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51591, Aug. 20, 2010]

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.6645 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit all of the notifications in §§63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (f)(6), 63.9(b) through (e), and (g) and (h) that apply to you by the dates specified if you own or operate any of the following;

(1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) An existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(3) A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(4) A new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(5) This requirement does not apply if you own or operate an existing stationary RICE less than 100 HP, an existing stationary emergency RICE, or an existing stationary RICE that is not subject to any numerical emission standards.

(b) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you start up your stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before the effective date of this subpart, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than December 13, 2004.

(c) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions on or after August 16, 2004, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after you become subject to this subpart.

(d) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you start up your stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before the effective date of this subpart and you are required to submit an initial notification, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than July 16, 2008.

(e) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions on or after March 18, 2008 and you are required to submit an initial notification, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after you become subject to this subpart.

(f) If you are required to submit an Initial Notification but are otherwise not affected by the requirements of this subpart, in accordance with §63.6590(b), your notification should include the information in §63.9(b)(2)(i) through (v), and a statement that your stationary RICE has no additional requirements and explain the basis of the exclusion (for example, that it operates exclusively as an emergency stationary RICE if it has a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions).

(g) If you are required to conduct a performance test, you must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin as required in §63.7(b)(1).

(h) If you are required to conduct a performance test or other initial compliance demonstration as specified in Tables 4 and 5 to this subpart, you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to §63.9(h)(2)(ii).

(1) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 to this subpart that does not include a performance test, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status before the close of business on the 30th day following the completion of the initial compliance demonstration.

(2) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 to this subpart that includes a performance test conducted according to the requirements in Table 3 to this subpart, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including the performance test results, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the performance test according to §63.10(d)(2).

[73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 9677, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51591, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6650 What reports must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit each report in Table 7 of this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must submit each report by the date in Table 7 of this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(9) of this section.

(1) For semiannual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.6595.

(2) For semiannual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date follows the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595.

(3) For semiannual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.

(4) For semiannual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.

(5) For each stationary RICE that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6 (a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent Compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(4) of this section.

(6) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595 and ending on December 31.

(7) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31 following the end of the first calendar year after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595.

(8) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must cover the annual reporting period from January 1 through December 31.

(9) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31.

(c) The Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Statement by a responsible official, with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the accuracy of the content of the report.

(3) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(4) If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the compliance report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.6605(b), including actions taken to correct a malfunction.

(5) If there are no deviations from any emission or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission or operating limitations during the reporting period.

(6) If there were no periods during which the continuous monitoring system (CMS), including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period.

(d) For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation that occurs for a stationary RICE where you are not using a CMS to comply with the emission or operating limitations in this subpart, the Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section and the information in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The total operating time of the stationary RICE at which the deviation occurred during the reporting period.

(2) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause, if applicable), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.

(e) For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation occurring for a stationary RICE where you are using a CMS to comply with the emission and operating limitations in this subpart, you must include information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) and (e)(1) through (12) of this section.

(1) The date and time that each malfunction started and stopped.

(2) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out-of-control, including the information in §63.8(c)(8).

(4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether each deviation occurred during a period of malfunction or during another period.

(5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period, and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(6) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMS downtime during the reporting period, and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total operating time of the stationary RICE at which the CMS downtime occurred during that reporting period.

(8) An identification of each parameter and pollutant (CO or formaldehyde) that was monitored at the stationary RICE.

(9) A brief description of the stationary RICE.

(10) A brief description of the CMS.

(11) The date of the latest CMS certification or audit.

(12) A description of any changes in CMS, processes, or controls since the last reporting period.

(f) Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71 must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6 (a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If an affected source submits a Compliance report pursuant to Table 7 of this subpart along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the Compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission or operating limitation in this subpart, submission of the Compliance report shall be deemed to satisfy any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a Compliance report shall not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permit authority.

(g) If you are operating as a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must submit an annual report according to Table 7 of this subpart by the date specified unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule, according to the information described in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(5) of this section. You must report the data specified in (g)(1) through (g)(3) of this section.

(1) Fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations. You must also demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the total fuel consumption on an annual basis.

(2) The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits.

(3) Any problems or errors suspected with the meters.

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

§ 63.6655 *What records must I keep?*

(a) If you must comply with the emission and operating limitations, you must keep the records described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(5), (b)(1) through (b)(3) and (c) of this section.

(1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that you submitted, according to the requirement in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (i.e., process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(3) Records of performance tests and performance evaluations as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).

- (4) Records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.
- (5) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.6605(b), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.
- (b) For each CEMS or CPMS, you must keep the records listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.
- (1) Records described in §63.10(b)(2)(vi) through (xi).
- (2) Previous (*i.e.*, superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in §63.8(d)(3).
- (3) Requests for alternatives to the relative accuracy test for CEMS or CPMS as required in §63.8(f)(6)(i), if applicable.
- (c) If you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must keep the records of your daily fuel usage monitors.
- (d) You must keep the records required in Table 6 of this subpart to show continuous compliance with each emission or operating limitation that applies to you.
- (e) You must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that you operated and maintained the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to your own maintenance plan if you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE;
- (1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 100 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.
- (2) An existing stationary emergency RICE.
- (3) An existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions subject to management practices as shown in Table 2d to this subpart.
- (f) If you own or operate any of the stationary RICE in paragraphs (f)(1) or (2) of this section, you must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engines are used for demand response operation, the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the time the engine was operated as part of demand response.
- (1) An existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.
- (2) An existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6660 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

- (a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to §63.10(b)(1).
- (b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.
- (c) You must keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1).

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

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.6665 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 8 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines

greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with any of the requirements of the General Provisions specified in Table 8: An existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing stationary RICE that combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, an existing emergency stationary RICE, or an existing limited use stationary RICE. If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in the General Provisions specified in Table 8 except for the initial notification requirements: A new stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new emergency stationary RICE, or a new limited use stationary RICE.

[75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6670 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart is implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency (as well as the U.S. EPA) has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out whether this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of the U.S. EPA and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that will not be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are:

(1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emission limitations and operating limitations in §63.6600 under §63.6(g).

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

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

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

(5) Approval of a performance test which was conducted prior to the effective date of the rule, as specified in §63.6610(b).

§ 63.6675 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act (CAA); in 40 CFR 63.2, the General Provisions of this part; and in this section as follows:

Area source means any stationary source of HAP that is not a major source as defined in part 63.

Associated equipment as used in this subpart and as referred to in section 112(n)(4) of the CAA, means equipment associated with an oil or natural gas exploration or production well, and includes all equipment from the well bore to the point of custody transfer, except glycol dehydration units, storage vessels with potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines, and stationary RICE.

Black start engine means an engine whose only purpose is to start up a combustion turbine.

CAA means the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*, as amended by Public Law 101-549, 104 Stat. 2399).

Commercial emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in commercial establishments such as office buildings, hotels, stores, telecommunications facilities, restaurants, financial institutions such as banks, doctor's offices, and sports and performing arts facilities.

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

Custody transfer means the transfer of hydrocarbon liquids or natural gas: After processing and/or treatment in the producing operations, or from storage vessels or automatic transfer facilities or other such equipment, including product loading racks, to pipelines or any other forms of transportation. For the

purposes of this subpart, the point at which such liquids or natural gas enters a natural gas processing plant is a point of custody transfer.

Deviation means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:

- (1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart, including but not limited to any emission limitation or operating limitation;
- (2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or
- (3) Fails to meet any emission limitation or operating limitation in this subpart during malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.
- (4) Fails to satisfy the general duty to minimize emissions established by §63.6(e)(1)(i).

Diesel engine means any stationary RICE in which a high boiling point liquid fuel injected into the combustion chamber ignites when the air charge has been compressed to a temperature sufficiently high for auto-ignition. This process is also known as compression ignition.

Diesel fuel means any liquid obtained from the distillation of petroleum with a boiling point of approximately 150 to 360 degrees Celsius. One commonly used form is fuel oil number 2. Diesel fuel also includes any non-distillate fuel with comparable physical and chemical properties (e.g. biodiesel) that is suitable for use in compression ignition engines.

Digester gas means any gaseous by-product of wastewater treatment typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of organic waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO₂.

Dual-fuel engine means any stationary RICE in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for compression ignition and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel.

Emergency stationary RICE means any stationary internal combustion engine whose operation is limited to emergency situations and required testing and maintenance. Examples include stationary RICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary RICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc. Stationary RICE used for peak shaving are not considered emergency stationary RICE. Stationary RICE used to supply power to an electric grid or that supply non-emergency power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity are not considered to be emergency engines, except as permitted under §63.6640(f). All emergency stationary RICE must comply with the requirements specified in §63.6640(f) in order to be considered emergency stationary RICE. If the engine does not comply with the requirements specified in §63.6640(f), then it is not considered to be an emergency stationary RICE under this subpart.

Engine startup means the time from initial start until applied load and engine and associated equipment reaches steady state or normal operation. For stationary engine with catalytic controls, engine startup means the time from initial start until applied load and engine and associated equipment, including the catalyst, reaches steady state or normal operation.

Four-stroke engine means any type of engine which completes the power cycle in two crankshaft revolutions, with intake and compression strokes in the first revolution and power and exhaust strokes in the second revolution.

Gaseous fuel means a material used for combustion which is in the gaseous state at standard atmospheric temperature and pressure conditions.

Gasoline means any fuel sold in any State for use in motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines, or nonroad or stationary engines, and commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline.

Glycol dehydration unit means a device in which a liquid glycol (including, but not limited to, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, or triethylene glycol) absorbent directly contacts a natural gas stream and absorbs water in a contact tower or absorption column (absorber). The glycol contacts and absorbs water vapor and other gas stream constituents from the natural gas and becomes "rich" glycol. This glycol is then regenerated in the glycol dehydration unit reboiler. The "lean" glycol is then recycled.

Hazardous air pollutants (HAP) means any air pollutants listed in or pursuant to section 112(b) of the CAA.

Institutional emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in institutional establishments such as medical centers, nursing homes, research centers, institutions of higher education, correctional facilities, elementary and secondary schools, libraries, religious establishments, police stations, and fire stations.

ISO standard day conditions means 288 degrees Kelvin (15 degrees Celsius), 60 percent relative humidity and 101.3 kilopascals pressure.

Landfill gas means a gaseous by-product of the land application of municipal refuse typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO₂.

Lean burn engine means any two-stroke or four-stroke spark ignited engine that does not meet the definition of a rich burn engine.

Limited use stationary RICE means any stationary RICE that operates less than 100 hours per year.

Liquefied petroleum gas means any liquefied hydrocarbon gas obtained as a by-product in petroleum refining of natural gas production.

Liquid fuel means any fuel in liquid form at standard temperature and pressure, including but not limited to diesel, residual/crude oil, kerosene/naphtha (jet fuel), and gasoline.

Major Source, as used in this subpart, shall have the same meaning as in §63.2, except that:

- (1) Emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment (as defined in this section)) and emissions from any pipeline compressor station or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, to determine whether such emission points or stations are major sources, even when emission points are in a contiguous area or under common control;
- (2) For oil and gas production facilities, emissions from processes, operations, or equipment that are not part of the same oil and gas production facility, as defined in §63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated;
- (3) For production field facilities, only HAP emissions from glycol dehydration units, storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines and reciprocating internal combustion engines shall be aggregated for a major source determination; and
- (4) Emissions from processes, operations, and equipment that are not part of the same natural gas transmission and storage facility, as defined in §63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated.

Malfunction means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner which causes, or has the potential to cause, the emission limitations in an applicable standard to be exceeded. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

Natural gas means a naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the Earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane. Natural gas may be field or pipeline quality.

Non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR) means an add-on catalytic nitrogen oxides (NO_x) control device for rich burn engines that, in a two-step reaction, promotes the conversion of excess oxygen, NO_x, CO, and volatile organic compounds (VOC) into CO₂, nitrogen, and water.

Oil and gas production facility as used in this subpart means any grouping of equipment where hydrocarbon liquids are processed, upgraded (*i.e.*, remove impurities or other constituents to meet contract specifications), or stored prior to the point of custody transfer; or where natural gas is processed, upgraded, or stored prior to entering the natural gas transmission and storage source category. For purposes of a major source determination, facility (including a building, structure, or installation) means oil and natural gas production and processing equipment that is located within the boundaries of an individual surface site as defined in this section. Equipment that is part of a facility will typically be located within close proximity to other equipment located at the same facility. Pieces of production equipment or groupings of equipment located on different oil and gas leases, mineral fee tracts, lease tracts, subsurface or surface unit areas, surface fee tracts, surface lease tracts, or separate surface sites, whether or not connected by a road, waterway, power line or pipeline, shall not be considered part of the same facility. Examples of facilities in the oil and natural gas production source category include, but are not limited to, well sites, satellite tank batteries, central tank batteries, a compressor station that transports natural gas to a natural gas processing plant, and natural gas processing plants.

Oxidation catalyst means an add-on catalytic control device that controls CO and VOC by oxidation.

Peaking unit or engine means any standby engine intended for use during periods of high demand that are not emergencies.

Percent load means the fractional power of an engine compared to its maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions. Percent load may range between 0 percent to above 100 percent.

Potential to emit means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the stationary source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. For oil and natural gas production facilities subject to subpart HH of this part, the potential to emit provisions in §63.760(a) may be used. For natural gas transmission and storage facilities subject to subpart HHH of this part, the maximum annual facility gas throughput for storage facilities may be determined according to §63.1270(a)(1) and the maximum annual throughput for transmission facilities may be determined according to §63.1270(a)(2).

Production field facility means those oil and gas production facilities located prior to the point of custody transfer.

Production well means any hole drilled in the earth from which crude oil, condensate, or field natural gas is extracted.

Propane means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure C_3H_8 .

Residential emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in residential establishments such as homes or apartment buildings.

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in 40 CFR 70.2.

Rich burn engine means any four-stroke spark ignited engine where the manufacturer's recommended operating air/fuel ratio divided by the stoichiometric air/fuel ratio at full load conditions is less than or equal to 1.1. Engines originally manufactured as rich burn engines, but modified prior to December 19, 2002 with passive emission control technology for NO_x (such as pre-combustion chambers) will be considered lean burn engines. Also, existing engines where there are no manufacturer's recommendations regarding air/fuel ratio will be considered a rich burn engine if the excess oxygen content of the exhaust at full load conditions is less than or equal to 2 percent.

Site-rated HP means the maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions.

Spark ignition means relating to either: A gasoline-fueled engine; or any other type of engine a spark plug (or other sparking device) and with operating characteristics significantly similar to the theoretical Otto combustion cycle. Spark ignition engines usually use a throttle to regulate intake air flow to control power during normal operation. Dual-fuel engines in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for CI and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel at an annual average ratio of less than 2 parts diesel fuel to 100 parts total fuel on an energy equivalent basis are spark ignition engines.

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

Stationary RICE test cell/stand means an engine test cell/stand, as defined in subpart PPPPP of this part, that tests stationary RICE.

Stoichiometric means the theoretical air-to-fuel ratio required for complete combustion.

Storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions means any storage vessel that contains a hydrocarbon liquid with a stock tank gas-to-oil ratio equal to or greater than 0.31 cubic meters per liter and an American Petroleum Institute gravity equal to or greater than 40 degrees and an actual annual average hydrocarbon liquid throughput equal to or greater than 79,500 liters per day. Flash emissions occur when dissolved hydrocarbons in the fluid evolve from solution when the fluid pressure is reduced.

Subpart means 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ.

Surface site means any combination of one or more graded pad sites, gravel pad sites, foundations, platforms, or the immediate physical location upon which equipment is physically affixed.

Two-stroke engine means a type of engine which completes the power cycle in single crankshaft revolution by combining the intake and compression operations into one stroke and the power and exhaust operations into a second stroke. This system requires auxiliary scavenging and inherently runs lean of stoichiometric.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006; 73 FR 3607, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9679, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 1a to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Emission Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed Spark Ignition, 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following emission limitations at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more. If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may reduce formaldehyde emissions by 75 percent or more until June 15, 2007 or	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. ¹
	b. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	

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

[75 FR 9679, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 1b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed Spark Ignition 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions and Existing Spark Ignition 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at an Area Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6630 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating limitations for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and existing 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year:

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation . . .
1. 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and using NSCR; or	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus; 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst measured during the initial performance test and

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation . . .
4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ and using NSCR; or	b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F.
4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 2.7 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ and using NSCR.	
2. 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and not using NSCR; or	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.
4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ and not using NSCR; or	
4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 2.7 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ and using NSCR.	

[75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 2a to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Emission Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP and New and Reconstructed 4SLB Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following emission limitations for new and reconstructed lean burn and new and reconstructed compression ignition stationary RICE at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent:

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 58 percent or more; or b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 12 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ . If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may limit concentration of formaldehyde to 17 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ until June 15, 2007	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. ¹
2. 4SLB stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 93 percent or more; or	

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 14 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	
3. CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more; or	
	b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 580 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	

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

[75 FR 9680, Mar. 3, 2010]

Table 2bto Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63— Operating Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions, New and Reconstructed 4SLB Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions, Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP, and Existing 4SLB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at an Area Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6601, 63.6630, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating limitations for new and reconstructed 2SLB and compression ignition stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP emissions; new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions; existing compression ignition stationary RICE >500 HP; and existing 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year:

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation . . .
1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst; or 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using an oxidation catalyst; or 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust and using an oxidation catalyst	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst that was measured during the initial performance test; and b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 450 °F and less than or equal to 1350 °F. ¹
2. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst; or 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst; or 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

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

[75 FR 51593, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 2c to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions and Existing Spark Ignition Stationary RICE ≤500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6602, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for existing compression ignition stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP emissions and existing spark ignition stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE. ¹	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ² b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. ³	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. ³
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ²	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. ³	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 100≤HP≤300 HP	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 230 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	
4. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300<HP≤500	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ ; or	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
5. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
6. Emergency stationary SI RICE and black start stationary SI RICE. ¹	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ²	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. ³	
7. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary SI RICE <100 HP that are not 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ²	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. ³	
8. Non-Emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary SI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ²	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. ³	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 225 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 10.3 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	
12. Non-emergency, non-black start landfill or digester gas-fired stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 177 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	

¹If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the work practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2c of this subpart, or if performing the work practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law, the work practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. The work practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the work practice on the schedule required and the Federal, State or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

²Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2c of this subpart.

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

[75 FR 51593, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE Located at Area Sources of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6603 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for existing stationary RICE located at area sources of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE ≤ 300 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE $300 < \text{HP} \leq 500$	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd at 15 percent O ₂ ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE > 500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd at 15 percent O ₂ ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
4. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE. ²	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
5. Emergency stationary SI RICE; black start stationary SI RICE; non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year; non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year. ²	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹ b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
6. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
7. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE ≤500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
8. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd at 15 percent O ₂ ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 93 percent or more.	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE ≤500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 2.7 ppmvd at 15 percent O ₂ ; or	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	b. Reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more.	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start landfill or digester gas-fired stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	

¹Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2d of this subpart.

²If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the management practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2d of this subpart, or if performing the management practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law, the management practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. The management practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the management practice on the schedule required and the Federal, State or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

[75 FR 51595, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 3 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Subsequent Performance Tests

As stated in §§63.6615 and 63.6620, you must comply with the following subsequent performance test requirements:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .
1. New or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources; new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower ≥250 located at major sources; and new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources	Reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .
2. 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower $\geq 5,000$ located at major sources	Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹
3. Stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources and new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at major sources	Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹
4. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 that are not limited use stationary RICE; existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions with a brake horsepower >500 that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year that are not limited use stationary RICE	Limit or reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hrs. or 3 years, whichever comes first.
5. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 that are limited use stationary RICE; existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions with a brake horsepower >500 that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year and are limited use stationary RICE	Limit or reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hrs. or 5 years, whichever comes first.

¹After you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.

[75 FR 51596, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
1. 2SLB, 4SLB, and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions	i. Measure the O ₂ at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Portable CO and O ₂ analyzer.	(a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005) ^a (incorporated by reference, see §63.14). Measurements to determine O ₂ must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration.

For each . ..	Complying with the requirement to ...	You must ...	Using ...	According to the following requirements ...
		ii. Measure the CO at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Portable CO and O ₂ analyzer.	(a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005) ^{a,b} (incorporated by reference, see §63.14) or Method 10 of 40 CFR appendix A. The CO concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ dry basis.
2. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; and	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A §63.7(d)(1)(i)	(a) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device.
		ii. Measure O ₂ at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522–00 (2005)	(a) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the inlet and the outlet of the control device.	(1) Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348–03 ^c , provided in ASTM D6348–03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130.	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
3. Stationary RICE	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; and	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A §63.7(d)(1)(i)	(a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.

For each . ..	Complying with the requirement to ...	You must ...	Using ...	According to the following requirements ...
		ii. Determine the O ₂ concentration of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522-00 (2005)	(a) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the exhaust of the stationary RICE; or	(1) Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348-03 ^c , provided in ASTM D6348-03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
		v. Measure CO at the exhaust of the stationary RICE.	(1) Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, ASTM Method D6522-00 (2005) ^a , Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348-03	(a) CO concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour longer runs.

^aYou may also use Methods 3A and 10 as options to ASTM-D6522-00 (2005). You may obtain a copy of ASTM-D6522-00 (2005) from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. ASTM-D6522-00 (2005) may be used to test both CI and SI stationary RICE.

^bYou may also use Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348-03.

^cYou may obtain a copy of ASTM-D6348-03 from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

[75 FR 9682, Mar. 3, 2010]

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

As stated in §§63.6612, 63.6625 and 63.6630, you must initially comply with the emission and operating limitations as required by the following:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source and new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	a. Reduce CO emissions and using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
2. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source and new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using oxidation catalyst	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
3. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source and new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	a. Reduce CO emissions, and using a CEMS	i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O ₂ or CO ₂ at both the inlet and outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625(a); and
		ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and
		iii. The average reduction of CO calculated using §63.6620 equals or exceeds the required percent reduction. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average percent reduction achieved during the 4-hour period.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
4. 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
5. 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
6. Stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
7. Stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
8. Existing stationary non-emergency RICE ≥100 HP located at a major source, existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP, and existing stationary non-emergency RICE ≥100 HP located at an area source	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO or formaldehyde, as applicable determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required CO or formaldehyde, as applicable, percent reduction.
9. Existing stationary non-emergency RICE ≥100 HP located at a major source, existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP, and existing stationary non-emergency RICE ≥100 HP located at an area source	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. The average formaldehyde or CO concentration, as applicable, corrected to 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde or CO emission limitation, as applicable.

[75 FR 9684, Mar. 3, 2010]

Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Continuous Compliance With Emission Limitations and Operating Limitations

As stated in §63.6640, you must continuously comply with the emissions and operating limitations and work or management practices as required by the following:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved; ^a and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
2. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved; ^a and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
<p>3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP, existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO emissions and using a CEMS</p>	<p>i. Collecting the monitoring data according to §63.6625(a), reducing the measurements to 1-hour averages, calculating the percent reduction of CO emissions according to §63.6620; and ii. Demonstrating that the catalyst achieves the required percent reduction of CO emissions over the 4-hour averaging period; and iii. Conducting an annual RATA of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.</p>
<p>4. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP</p>	<p>a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR</p>	<p>i. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</p>
		<p>iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and</p>
		<p>iv. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.</p>
<p>5. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP</p>	<p>a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR</p>	<p>i. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</p>
		<p>iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.</p>
<p>6. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake HP ≥5,000 located at a major source of HAP</p>	<p>a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions</p>	<p>Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that the required formaldehyde percent reduction is achieved.^a</p>

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
7. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit; ^a and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
8. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit; ^a and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
<p>9. Existing emergency and black start stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary RICE <100 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing emergency and black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE ≤300 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency landfill or digester gas stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year</p>	<p>a. Work or Management practices</p>	<p>i. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or ii. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.</p>
<p>10. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE, and existing 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year and are not limited use stationary RICE</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions, or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR</p>	<p>i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and</p>
		<p>ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and</p>
		<p>iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</p>
		<p>iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and</p>
		<p>v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.</p>

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
11. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE, and existing 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year and are not limited use stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions, or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
12. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP and existing limited use 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
13. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP and existing limited use 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.

^aAfter you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.

[75 FR 51600, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 7 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Reports

As stated in §63.6650, you must comply with the following requirements for reports:

For each ...	You must submit a ...	The report must contain ...	You must submit the report ...
<p>1. Existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >300 HP located at an area source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP and operated more than 24 hours per calendar year; new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP</p>	<p>Compliance report</p>	<p>a. If there are no deviations from any emission limitations or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations or operating limitations during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were not periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period; or b. If you had a deviation from any emission limitation or operating limitation during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(d). If there were periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), the information in §63.6650(e); or c. If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(c)(4)</p>	<p>i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(1)–(5) for engines that are not limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations; and ii. Annually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(6)–(9) for engines that are limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations. i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b). i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).</p>
<p>2. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis</p>	<p>Report</p>	<p>a. The fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations, and you must demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas, is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; and</p>	<p>i. Annually, according to the requirements in §63.6650.</p>
		<p>b. The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits; and</p>	<p>i. See item 2.a.i.</p>
		<p>c. Any problems or errors suspected with the meters.</p>	<p>i. See item 2.a.i.</p>

Table 8 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart ZZZZ.

As stated in §63.6665, you must comply with the following applicable general provisions.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes.	
§63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in §63.6675.
§63.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes.	
§63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention	Yes.	
§63.5	Construction and reconstruction	Yes.	
§63.6(a)	Applicability	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(1)–(4)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(b)(7)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed area sources that become major sources	Yes.	
§63.6(c)(1)–(2)	Compliance dates for existing sources	Yes.	
§63.6(c)(3)–(4)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(c)(5)	Compliance dates for existing area sources that become major sources	Yes.	
§63.6(d)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(e)	Operation and maintenance	No.	
§63.6(f)(1)	Applicability of standards	No.	
§63.6(f)(2)	Methods for determining compliance	Yes.	
§63.6(f)(3)	Finding of compliance	Yes.	
§63.6(g)(1)–(3)	Use of alternate standard	Yes.	
§63.6(h)	Opacity and visible emission standards	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or visible emission standards.
§63.6(i)	Compliance extension procedures and criteria	Yes.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.6(j)	Presidential compliance exemption	Yes.	
§63.7(a)(1)–(2)	Performance test dates	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains performance test dates at §§63.6610, 63.6611, and 63.6612.
§63.7(a)(3)	CAA section 114 authority	Yes.	
§63.7(b)(1)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that §63.7(b)(1) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(b)(2)	Notification of rescheduling	Yes	Except that §63.7(b)(2) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(c)	Quality assurance/test plan	Yes	Except that §63.7(c) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(d)	Testing facilities	Yes.	
§63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for conducting performance tests	No.	Subpart ZZZZ specifies conditions for conducting performance tests at §63.6620.
§63.7(e)(2)	Conduct of performance tests and reduction of data	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ specifies test methods at §63.6620.
§63.7(e)(3)	Test run duration	Yes.	
§63.7(e)(4)	Administrator may require other testing under section 114 of the CAA	Yes.	
§63.7(f)	Alternative test method provisions	Yes.	
§63.7(g)	Performance test data analysis, recordkeeping, and reporting	Yes.	
§63.7(h)	Waiver of tests	Yes.	
§63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of monitoring requirements	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at §63.6625.
§63.8(a)(2)	Performance specifications	Yes.	
§63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]		
§63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring for control devices	No.	
§63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Yes.	
§63.8(b)(2)–(3)	Multiple effluents and multiple monitoring systems	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring system operation and maintenance	Yes.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.8(c)(1)(i)	Routine and predictable SSM	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(ii)	SSM not in Startup Shutdown Malfunction Plan	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Compliance with operation and maintenance requirements	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(2)–(3)	Monitoring system installation	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(4)	Continuous monitoring system (CMS) requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS).
§63.8(c)(5)	COMS minimum procedures	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(c)(6)–(8)	CMS requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(d)	CMS quality control	Yes.	
§63.8(e)	CMS performance evaluation	Yes	Except for §63.8(e)(5)(ii), which applies to COMS.
		Except that §63.8(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.8(f)(1)–(5)	Alternative monitoring method	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(4) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(6) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.8(g)	Data reduction	Yes	Except that provisions for COMS are not applicable. Averaging periods for demonstrating compliance are specified at §§63.6635 and 63.6640.
§63.9(a)	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements	Yes.	
§63.9(b)(1)–(5)	Initial notifications	Yes	Except that §63.9(b)(3) is reserved.
		Except that §63.9(b) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.9(c)	Request for compliance extension	Yes	Except that §63.9(c) only applies as specified in §63.6645.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.9(d)	Notification of special compliance requirements for new sources	Yes	Except that §63.9(d) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(e)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that §63.9(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(f)	Notification of visible emission (VE)/opacity test	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(1)	Notification of performance evaluation	Yes	Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(g)(2)	Notification of use of COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(3)	Notification that criterion for alternative to RATA is exceeded	Yes	If alternative is in use.
		Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.9(h)(1)–(6)	Notification of compliance status	Yes	Except that notifications for sources using a CEMS are due 30 days after completion of performance evaluations. §63.9(h)(4) is reserved.
			Except that §63.9(h) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of submittal deadlines	Yes.	
§63.9(j)	Change in previous information	Yes.	
§63.10(a)	Administrative provisions for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(1)	Record retention	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(2)(i)–(v)	Records related to SSM	No.	
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)–(xi)	Records	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Record when under waiver	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records when using alternative to RATA	Yes	For CO standard if using RATA alternative.
§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records of supporting documentation	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(3)	Records of applicability determination	Yes.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.10(c)	Additional records for sources using CEMS	Yes	Except that §63.10(c)(2)–(4) and (9) are reserved.
§63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(2)	Report of performance test results	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(3)	Reporting opacity or VE observations	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(5)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports	No.	
§63.10(e)(1) and (2)(i)	Additional CMS Reports	Yes.	
§63.10(e)(2)(ii)	COMS-related report	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.10(e)(3)	Excess emission and parameter exceedances reports	Yes.	Except that §63.10(e)(3)(i) (C) is reserved.
§63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§63.11	Flares	No.	
§63.12	State authority and delegations	Yes.	
§63.13	Addresses	Yes.	
§63.14	Incorporation by reference	Yes.	
§63.15	Availability of information	Yes.	

[75 FR 9688, Mar. 3, 2010]

**Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality**

**Technical Support Document (TSD) for a
Part 70 Significant Permit Modification**

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	Consolidated Grain and Barge Co.
Source Location:	2781 Bluff Road, Mount Vernon, IN 47620-0289
County:	Posey
SIC Code:	2075
Operation Permit Renewal No.:	T129-21079-00035
Operation Permit Renewal Issuance Date:	August 1, 2007
Significant Permit Modification No.:	129-29557-00035
Permit Reviewer:	John Haney

Source Definition

The Source Definition from the previous Part 70 Operating Permit (T129-10111-00035, issued on February 20, 2001) was incorporated into this permit as follows:

Consolidated Grain and Barge Co. has the following two (2) plants located in Mt. Vernon, Indiana:

- (a) Plant No. 129-00035, a soybean oil extraction plant (SIC 2075), located at 2781 Bluff Road, Mount Vernon, Indiana 47620; and
- (b) Plant No. 129-00014, a merchandising house (SIC 5153), located at 2801 Bluff Road, Mount Vernon, Indiana 47620.

These two (2) plants have different SIC codes and less than fifty percent (50%) of the soybeans processed at the extraction plant (Plant #129-00035) are stored at the merchandising house plant (Plant #129-00014) for any length of time. Therefore, these two (2) plants are considered two (2) sources.

Although considered two (2) separate sources, it was determined that a portion of the storage area at the nearby Merchandising House (Plant #129-00014) should be associated with the soybean oil extraction plant for the purpose of determining applicability of the Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators (40 CFR 60, Subpart DD), according to an EPA guidance dated May 27, 1999, from Mr. George Czerniak.

Existing Approvals

The source was issued Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T129-21079-00035 on August 1, 2007. The source has since received the following approvals:

- (a) First Minor Source Modification No. 129-25576-00035, issued on January 14, 2008;
- (b) First Minor Permit Modification No. 129-25601-00035, issued on March 24, 2008;
- (c) First Administrative Amendment No. 129-26154-00035, issued on April 1, 2008;
- (d) Second Administrative Amendment No. 129-26988-00035, issued on October 14, 2008;
- (e) First Significant Permit Modification No. 129-26847-00035, Issued on January 16, 2009;

- (f) Third Administrative Amendment No. 129-27392-00035, issued on January 30, 2009;
- (g) First Significant Source Modification No. 129-27572-00035, issued on August 11, 2009;
- (h) Second Significant Permit Modification No. 129-27609-00035, issued on August 28, 2009;
- (i) Second Minor Source Modification No. 129-28356-00035, issued on September 22, 2009;
- (j) Second Minor Permit Modification No. 129-28372-00035, issued on November 23, 2009;
- (k) Fourth Administrative Amendment No. 129-28599-00035, issued on November 25, 2009; and
- (l) Fifth Administrative Amendment No. 129-29354-00035, issued on August 12, 2010.

County Attainment Status

The source is located in Posey County.

Pollutant	Designation
SO ₂	Better than national standards.
CO	Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990.
O ₃	Unclassifiable or attainment effective June 15, 2004, for the 8-hour ozone standard. ¹
PM ₁₀	Unclassifiable effective November 15, 1990.
NO ₂	Cannot be classified or better than national standards.
Pb	Not designated.
¹ Unclassifiable or attainment effective October 18, 2000, for the 1-hour ozone standard which was revoked effective June 15, 2005. Unclassifiable or attainment effective April 5, 2005, for PM _{2.5} .	

- (a) **Ozone Standards**
 Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) are regulated under the Clean Air Act (CAA) for the purposes of attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NO_x emissions are considered when evaluating the rule applicability relating to ozone. Posey County has been designated as attainment or unclassifiable for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NO_x emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.
- (b) **PM_{2.5}**
 Posey 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**
 Posey 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 source includes a grain elevator which supports the soybean oil extraction plant.

- (1) Since this source is classified as a soybean oil extraction plant, it is not considered one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2 or 326 IAC 2-7. Therefore, fugitive emissions from the soybean oil extraction plant are not counted toward the determination of PSD and Part 70 Permit applicability.
- (2) The grain elevator has an applicable New Source Performance Standard that was in effect on August 7, 1980. However, soybean meal and hull do not meet the definition of "grain" as defined in 40 CFR 60.301(a). Therefore, the fugitive emissions from only the grain receiving and handling operations of the grain elevator 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 (tons/yr)
PM	249.56
PM ₁₀	195.69
SO ₂	47.9
VOC	Less than 202.4
CO	Less than 84
NO _x	185.9
Hexane	202.4
Hydrogen Chloride	9.54
Formaldehyde	2.21
Benzene	2.11
Acrolein	2.01
Styrene	0.95
Total HAPs	222

- (a) This existing source is not a major stationary source, under PSD (326 IAC 2-2), because no regulated pollutant is emitted at a rate of 250 tons per year or more, and it is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2-1(gg)(1).
- (b) 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).
- (c) The SO₂, VOC, CO, NO_x, and HAP emissions are based upon the Technical Support Document for Minor Permit Modification No. 129-28372-00035.
- (d) The PM and PM₁₀ emissions are based upon the Technical Support Document for Significant Permit Modification No. 129-29557-00035. These emission calculations are located in Appendix A.

Description of Proposed Modification

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed a modification application, submitted by Consolidated Grain and Barge Co. (CGB) on August 13, 2010, relating to the installation of baghouse C19D as an additional control device for soybean flaking operation P19. The following is a list of the modified emission unit and pollution control device:

- (s) One (1) soybean flaking operation, identified as P19, constructed in 1996 and approved in 2009 and in 2010 for modification, with a maximum throughput rate of 104.9 tons per hour, and consisting of the following:
 - (1) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) and one (1) totally enclosed overflow recycle L-Path conveyor (or equivalent) with a totally enclosed surge hopper that transfers beans from cracking and dehulling to the flakers.
 - (2) Ten (10) flakers, controlled by baghouses C19A, C19B, and C19C, exhausting to Stack 19, and/or controlled by baghouse C19D, exhausting to Stack P19D.
 - (3) Two (2) totally enclosed drag conveyors (or equivalent) in series that transfer soybean flakes and collets from the flakers and the expander system to the feed screw conveyor.
 - (4) One (1) feed screw conveyor that transfers soybean flakes and collets to the extractor.

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

CGB is also incorporating the following existing insignificant activities because the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ apply to them:

Insignificant Activities

- (c) Emergency generators, including one (1) natural gas-fired emergency generator, installed in 1997, with a maximum generating rate of 343 kilowatts. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
- (d) Stationary fire pump engines, including one (1) diesel-fired pump, installed in 1997, with a maximum power output rate of 305 hp. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

CGB is also adding a production throughput limit for the north house bin loading area, identified as P27, in order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable for the source. A compliance requirement for applying dust control oil has also been added for emission units P1, P2, P2A, P2B, and P4. Several appeal resolution issues have been resolved, and IDEM has clarified some of the General Conditions in Section B and the Source Operation Conditions in Section C.

“Integral Part of the Process” Determination

In 1998, the Permittee previously submitted information requesting that the baghouses controlling the flaking operation be considered integral to the process for the flaking operation. IDEM, OAQ evaluated the justifications and agreed that the baghouses would be considered integral to the process. This evaluation and approval was discussed in Part 70 Operating Permit T129-10111-00035 issued on February 20, 2001.

On August 13, 2010, the Permittee submitted information requesting that a new baghouse, identified as C19D, be considered integral for the soybean flaking operation because it is similar in design and has the same function as previously approved integral baghouses, identified as C19A, C19B, and C19C. Therefore, this determination applies to Baghouse C19D, with the following justification:

The flaker performs two functions; first it flakes or breaks apart the beans and removes heat and moisture. The second task is accomplished with the aspiration function, which pulls air through the product stream. This aspiration process is necessary to the flaking process, as without it the material would become clumped and cause the process to clog. The aspiration must occur for the process to operate. Since the air picks up some product, the separation from the airstream must also occur so the product is not lost and the fan that provides the aspiration to the process is not exposed directly to the airstream, which would cause the fan to clog and become inoperable.

IDEM, OAQ has evaluated this information and has agreed with the Permittee that baghouse, identified as C19D, is similar in design and function as baghouses C19A, C19B, and C19C. Therefore, the new baghouse, identified as C19D, will be considered integral for the soybean flaking operation.

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 (°F)
P19D	Soybean Flaking	35	2.0 x 2.0 (square)	17000	150

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.

Increase in PTE Before Controls of the Modification	
Pollutant	Potential To Emit (tons/yr)
PM	3.19
PM ₁₀	3.19
SO ₂	0
VOC	0
CO	0
NO _x	0
Single HAP/Total HAPs	0

Since the new baghouse, identified as C19D, has been considered integral for the soybean flaking operation, the Part 70 permit level has been determined with the PTE after controls.

Appendix A of this TSD reflects the unrestricted potential emissions of the modification.

This modification is not subject to the source modification requirements under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5 because it has a potential to emit of particulate matter (PM) and particulate matter less than 10 microns (PM₁₀) less than five (5) tons per year, each. The changes will be incorporated into the permit through a significant permit modification issued pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-12(d) because the modification requires significant changes in existing monitoring Part 70 permit terms and conditions and the modification changes a case-by-case determination of an emission limitation.

Permit Level Determination – PSD

The table below summarizes the potential to emit, reflecting all limits, of the emission units. Any control equipment is considered federally enforceable only after issuance of this Part 70 permit modification, and only to the extent that the effect of the control equipment is made practically enforceable in the permit.

The operation of this source has the potential to emit greater than 250 tons per year of PM and PM₁₀, each. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-2 would have applied to these facilities. The source has decided to limit their source-wide PM and PM₁₀ emissions below the PSD major source threshold. With the exception of P27, existing emission limitations shall remain in effect. A new emission limitation has been established for C19D and a revised emission limitation has been included for P27 as follows:

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

Unit ID	Unit Description	Control Device	PM Emission Limit (lbs/hr)	PM ₁₀ Emission Limit (lbs/hr)
P19	Soybean Flaking	Baghouse C19D	0.73	0.73

- (b) The total grain received at the north house bin loading area, identified as P27, shall not exceed 108,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with the above limits, combined with the potential to emit PM and PM₁₀ from other emission units at the source, shall limit the PM and PM₁₀ emissions from the entire source to less than 250 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period for PM and PM₁₀, each. This shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable.

This modification to an existing minor stationary source is not major because the emissions increase is less than the PSD major source thresholds. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, the PSD requirements do not apply.

Federal Rule Applicability Determination

The following federal rules are applicable to the source due to this modification:

NSPS:

- (a) The requirements of the following NSPSs under 40 CFR Part 60 are not included in the permit:
- New Source Performance Standards for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR 60.4200, Subpart IIII); and
 - New Source Performance Standard for Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR 60.4230, Subpart JJJJ).

These NSPSs apply only to certain internal combustion engines constructed after July 1, 2005. Since the natural gas-fired emergency generator and the stationary diesel-fired fire pump were constructed in 1997, these units are not subject to these NSPSs.

NESHAP:

(b) This source is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG), which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-60. The units subject to this rule, as part of this modification, include the following:

- (s) One (1) soybean flaking operation, identified as P19, constructed in 1996 and approved in 2009 for modification and approved in 2010 for modification, with a maximum throughput rate of 104.9 tons per hour, and consisting of the following:
 - (1) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) and one (1) totally enclosed overflow recycle L-Path conveyor (or equivalent) with a totally enclosed surge hopper that transfers beans from cracking and dehulling to the flakers.
 - (2) Ten (10) flakers, controlled by baghouses C19A, C19B, and C19C, exhausting to Stack 19, and/or controlled by baghouse C19D, exhausting to Stack P19D.
 - (3) Two (2) totally enclosed drag conveyors (or equivalent) in series that transfer soybean flakes and collets from the flakers and the expander system to the feed screw conveyor.
 - (4) One (1) feed screw conveyor that transfers soybean flakes and collets to the extractor.

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

The entire rule has been included as Attachment C to the permit. These units are subject to the following portions of Subpart GGGG:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.2830;
- (2) 40 CFR 63.2831;
- (3) 40 CFR 63.2832(a);
- (4) 40 CFR 63.2833;
- (5) 40 CFR 63.2834(a);
- (6) 40 CFR 63.2840 all except (e);
- (7) 40 CFR 63.2850(a), (b), (d), (e)(1)(i), (e)(1)(iii), (e)(2);
- (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;
- (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; and
- (19) 40 CFR 63.2872.

The provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the facility described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63 Subpart GGGG.

Note: No new provisions are applicable to this modification.

- (c) The stationary fire pumps are subject to the requirements of the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, 40 CFR 63.6580, Subpart ZZZZ, which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82. These units are considered existing emergency stationary RICE.

The specific facilities include the following:

Insignificant Activities

- (c) Emergency generators, including one (1) natural gas-fired emergency generator, installed in 1997, with a maximum generating rate of 343 kilowatts. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
- (d) Stationary fire pump engines, including one (1) diesel-fired pump, installed in 1997, with a maximum power output rate of 305 hp. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

The entire rule has been included as Attachment D to the permit. These units are subject to the following portions of Subpart ZZZZ:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.6580;
- (2) 40 CFR 63.6585(a), (b);
- (3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(ii);
- (4) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1), (c);
- (5) 40 CFR 63.6602;
- (6) 40 CFR 63.6605;
- (7) 40 CFR 63.6612;
- (8) 40 CFR 63.6620;
- (9) 40 CFR 63.6625(e)(2), (f), (h), (i), (j);
- (10) 40 CFR 63.6635;
- (11) 40 CFR 63.6640(a), (b), (f)(1);
- (12) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5);
- (13) 40 CFR 63.6650(a), (b), (c)(1) through (c)(5), (d), (f);
- (14) 40 CFR 63.6655(a), (d), (e)(2);
- (15) 40 CFR 63.6660;
- (16) 40 CFR 63.6665;
- (17) 40 CFR 63.6670;
- (18) 40 CFR 63.6675;
- (19) Table 2c to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ;
- (20) Table 4 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ;
- (21) Table 6 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ; and
- (22) Table 7 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ.

The provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the facility described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ.

CAM:

- (c) 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.

Pursuant to the Technical Support Document for Operating Permit Renewal No. T129-21079-00035, issued on August 1, 2007,

"Note that the soybean cracking/dehulling operation (P5), the soybean flaking operation (P19), the DTDC dryers (P10 and P11), and the oil extraction system (P13) are considered pollutant-specific emissions units. However, these units are subject to 40 CFR 63, Subpart GGGG, which was promulgated after November 15, 1990. Therefore, these units are exempt from the CAM requirements pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2(b)(1)."

While this statement is correct for the emission units with regards to HAPs, any of these emission units that generate PM or PM₁₀ should be reviewed for CAM applicability because 40 CFR 63, Subpart GGGG does not contain any emission limits specific to PM or PM₁₀.

The following table is used to identify the applicability of each of the other regulated pollutants, 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 (tons/yr)	Controlled PTE (tons/yr)	Part 70 Major Source Threshold (tons/yr)	CAM Applicable (Y/N)	Large Unit (Y/N)
Soybean Cracking/Dehulling (P5): PM/PM ₁₀	Cyclones C5A-H	Y	6745	67.45	100	Y	N
Soybean Flaking (P19): PM/PM ₁₀	Baghouses C19A-C	Y	171	1.71	100	Y	N
Soybean Flaking (P19): PM/PM ₁₀	Baghouse C19D	Y	319	3.19	100	Y	N
DTDC Dryer (P10): PM/PM ₁₀	Cyclone C10	Y	2361	23.61	100	Y	N
DTDC Dryer (P10): VOC/HAP	None	---	---	---	100	N	---
DTDC Dryer (P11): PM/PM ₁₀	Cyclone C11	Y	57	---	100	N	---
DTDC Dryer (P11): VOC/HAP	None	---	---	---	100	N	---
Oil Extraction (P13): VOC/HAP	Mineral Oil Absorber C13	Y ¹	---	---	100	N	---

¹ This emission unit is specifically regulated by NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart GGGG. Therefore, pursuant to 40 CFR 64, the emission limitations/standards are exempt because they are pursuant to a post 1990 NESHAP.

Based on this evaluation, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, CAM should have been applicable to the soybean cracking/dehulling operation (P5), the soybean flaking operation (P19), and the DTDC dryer (P10) for PM and PM₁₀ upon issuance of the Title V Renewal. CAM requirements have been included as part of this significant permit modification.

State Rule Applicability Determination

The following state rules are applicable to the source due to the modification:

326 IAC 2-2 (PSD)

The operation of this source has the potential to emit greater than 250 tons per year of PM and PM₁₀, each. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-2 would have applied to these facilities. The source has decided to limit their source-wide PM and PM₁₀ emissions below the PSD major source threshold. With the exception of P27, existing emission limitations shall remain in effect. A new emission

limitation has been established for C19D and a revised emission limitation has been included for P27 as follows:

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

Unit ID	Unit Description	Control Device	PM Emission Limit (lbs/hr)	PM ₁₀ Emission Limit (lbs/hr)
P19	Soybean Flaking	Baghouse C19D	0.73	0.73

- (b) The total grain received at the north house bin loading area, identified as P27, shall not exceed 108,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with the above limits, combined with the potential to emit PM and PM₁₀ from other emission units at the source, shall limit the PM and PM₁₀ emissions from the entire source to less than 250 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period for PM and PM₁₀, each. This shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable.

326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP))

The operation of the soybean flaking operation (P19) will emit less than ten (10) tons per year for a single HAP and less than twenty-five (25) tons per year for a combination of HAPs. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-4.1 does not apply.

326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting)

This source, not located in Lake, Porter, or LaPorte County, is subject to 326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting) because it is required to have an operating permit pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70). The potential to emit of VOC and PM₁₀ is less than 250 tons per year; and the potential to emit of CO, NO_x, and SO₂ is less than 2,500 tons per year. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-3(a)(2), triennial reporting is required. An emission statement shall be submitted in accordance with the compliance schedule in 326 IAC 2-6-3 by July 1, 2012, and every three (3) years thereafter. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4.

326 IAC 6-2-4 (Sources of Indirect Heating)

- (a) Natural gas boilers P17, P18, and P18A, each with a maximum heat capacity of 33.7 MMBtu/hr, are subject to 326 IAC 6-2-4 because they were constructed after September 21, 1983. The construction date of Boilers P17, P18, and P18A was 1996.

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4(a), the particulate matter (PM) emissions from each of the boilers shall not exceed the pound per million Btu limit calculated using the following equation:

$$Pt = 1.09/Q^{0.26}$$

Where:

Pt = Pounds of particulate matter emitted per MMBtu heat input

Q = Total source maximum operating capacity rating in MMBtu/hr heat input

$$(Q = 33.7 + 33.7 + 33.7 = 101.1 \text{ MMBtu/hr})$$

$$Pt = 0.328 \text{ lb/MMBtu}$$

Based on AP-42 emission factors, these boilers are capable of complying with this limitation.

- (b) Pursuant to the applicability requirements in 326 IAC 6-2-1(f), if any limitation established by this rule is inconsistent with applicable limitations contained in 326 IAC 12 (New Source Performance Standards), then the limitations contained in 326 IAC 12 prevail. Therefore, wood/shredded tire fired boilers P17B and P17C are not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-2 because these facilities are subject to the applicable limitations of NSPS, Subpart Dc as stated in 40 CFR 60.43c(e).

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the particulate matter (PM) from the soybean flaking operation (P19) shall not exceed 51.8 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 104.9 tons per hour. The pound per hour limitation was calculated with the following equation:

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

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

Baghouses C19A, C19B, and C19C shall be in operation at all times the soybean flaking process (P19) is in operation and exhausting to baghouses C19A, C19B, and C19C, and/or baghouse C19D shall be in operation at all times the soybean flaking process (P19) is in operation and exhausting to baghouse C19D, in order to comply with this limit.

326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities, General Reduction Requirements)

The soybean flaking operation (P19) has total potential VOC emissions of less than 25 tons per year. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 do not apply to this unit.

Compliance Determination and Monitoring Requirements

Permits issued under 326 IAC 2-7 are required to ensure that sources can demonstrate compliance with all applicable state and federal rules on a continuous basis. All state and federal rules contain compliance provisions; however, these provisions do not always fulfill the requirement for a continuous demonstration. When this occurs, IDEM, OAQ, in conjunction with the source, must develop specific conditions to satisfy 326 IAC 2-7-5. As a result, Compliance Determination Requirements are included in the permit. The Compliance Determination Requirements in Section D of the permit are those conditions that are found directly within state and federal rules and the violation of which serves as grounds for enforcement action.

If the Compliance Determination Requirements are not sufficient to demonstrate continuous compliance, they will be supplemented with Compliance Monitoring Requirements, also in Section D of the permit. Unlike Compliance Determination Requirements, failure to meet Compliance Monitoring conditions would serve as a trigger for corrective actions and not grounds for enforcement action. However, a violation in relation to a compliance monitoring condition will arise through a source's failure to take the appropriate corrective actions within a specific time period.

Compliance Determination Requirements

The Compliance Determination Requirements applicable to this modification are as follows:

- (a) Emission Controls Operation
- (1) Cyclones C5A through C5H for particulate emissions control shall be in operation and control particulate emissions whenever the soybean cracking and dehulling process (P5) is in operation.
 - (2) Cyclone 10 for particulate emissions control shall be in operation and control particulate emissions whenever the DTDC meal dryer section 1 (P10) is in operation.

- (3) Baghouses C19A, C19B, and C19C for particulate emissions control shall be in operation and control particulate emissions whenever the soybean flaking process (P19) is in operation and exhausting to baghouses C19A, C19B, and C19C.
 - (4) Baghouse C19D for particulate emissions control shall be in operation and control particulate emissions whenever the soybean flaking process (P19) is in operation and exhausting to baghouse C19D.
- (b) In order to comply with Conditions D.2.1(a) and D.2.1(d), dust control oil shall be applied on all soybeans handled by emission units identified as P1, P2, P2A, P2B, and P4.

These requirements are required to ensure compliance with 326 IAC 6-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes) and to render 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable.

Compliance Monitoring Requirements

The compliance monitoring requirements applicable to this modification are as follows:

- (a) Visible Emissions Notations
 - (1) The Permittee shall perform daily visible emission notations of the Stack 5 exhaust whenever the soybean cracking and dehulling process (P5) is in operation.
 - (2) The Permittee shall perform daily visible emission notations of the Stack 19 exhaust (for baghouses C19A, C19B, and C19C) and Stack P19D exhaust (for baghouse C19D) whenever the soybean flaking process (P19) is in operation.
 - (3) The Permittee shall perform daily visible emission notations of the Stack 10 whenever the DTDC meal dryer section 1 (P10) is in operation.
- (b) Baghouse Parametric Monitoring
The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across baghouses C19A, C19B, C19C, and C19D at least once per day when the soybean flaking operation (P19) is in operation.
- (c) Broken or Failed Bag Detection
The Permittee shall maintain baghouses C19A, C19B, C19C, and C19D and replace broken or failed bags as needed.
- (d) Cyclone Failure Detection
Failed units (cyclones C5A through C5H, and cyclone 10) and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced.

These monitoring conditions are necessary because cyclones C5A through C5H, baghouses C19A through C19D, and cyclone 10 must operate properly to ensure compliance with 326 IAC 6-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes) and to render 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable. Compliance with (a) and (b) will satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR 64 (CAM).

Proposed Changes

The changes listed below have been made to Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T129-21079-00035. Deleted language appears as ~~strike throughs~~ and new language appears in **bold**:

Upon further review, IDEM, OAQ has made the following changes:

- (a) CGB is clarifying the process description of emission unit P2. The descriptive language in Sections A.2 and D.2 have been revised.
- (b) CGB is installing baghouse C19D as an additional control device for soybean flaking operation P19. The descriptive language in Sections A.2 and D.3 have been revised.
- (c) The existing emergency generator and fire pump are being added to the list of specifically regulated insignificant activities because the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ apply to them. The descriptive language in Section A.3 has been revised.
- (d) IDEM, OAQ has added a new paragraph (b) to handle a future situation where the Permittee adds units that need preventive maintenance plans developed. IDEM, OAQ has decided to clarify Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan.
- (e) IDEM, OAQ has added the Southeastern Regional Office to Section B - Emergency Provisions.
- (f) Section C - Emergency Reduction Plans has been revised because the Permittee has already submitted an Emergency Reduction Plan (ERP).
- (g) The final paragraphs in Conditions D.1.2, D.2.1, D.3.1, and D.4.1 have been clarified to indicate that compliance with the corresponding conditions shall limit the potential to emit PM and PM₁₀.
- (h) A typographical error has been corrected in renumbered Condition D.1.10 - Record Keeping Requirements.
- (i) The PM/PM₁₀ limits in Conditions D.2.1(a), D.3.1, and D.4.1 have been separated into individual PM and PM₁₀ limits.
- (j) A throughput limit for the north house bin loading area (P27) has been added to Condition D.2.1; the corresponding record keeping and reporting requirements have also been revised. The corresponding reporting form has been added to the permit. All subsequent conditions have been renumbered.
- (k) A compliance requirement for applying dust control oil has been added in Condition D.2.3(b) for emission units P1, P2, P2A, P2B, and P4.
- (l) A limit for when the soybean flaking operation (P19) is controlled by baghouse C19D has been added to Condition D.3.1. The compliance determination and monitoring requirements for the soybean flaking operation (P19) in Conditions D.3.5 and D.3.8 have been revised.
- (m) Conditions D.3.8 and D.3.9 have been revised to indicate which monitoring requirements are needed pursuant to 40 CFR 64 (CAM).
- (n) Condition D.4.8 - Broken or Failed Bag Detection, was inadvertently removed in Administrative Amendment No. 129-29354-00035. This condition has been reintroduced into the permit.
- (o) Section E.4 has been added to include the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

The permit has been revised as follows:

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

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

* * * * *

- (g) One (1) truck and railcar soybean ~~and hull~~ receiving area, identified as P2, permitted in 1996, with a nominal throughput capacity of 540 tons per hour, consisting of the following:
 - (1) Two (2) truck and railcar receiving pits, with PM emissions controlled by restricting vehicles unloading grain at these stations to hopper-bottom rail cars and trucks with choke unloading applications.
 - (2) One (1) enclosed drag conveyor system (or equivalent), using an oil application to control PM emissions.
 - (3) Two (2) aspirated soybean ~~and hull~~ receiving legs, using an oil application and baghouse C1 to control PM emissions.
 - (4) One (1) enclosed drag conveyor that transfers the soybean at a nominal rate of 540 tons per hour from the receiving leg to the soybean covered belt conveyor that loads the soybean silos ~~and the hull at a nominal rate of 170 tons per hour from the receiving leg to the hull covered belt conveyor that loads the hull silos.~~

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

* * * * *

- (s) * * * * *
 - (2) Ten (10) flakers, controlled by baghouses C19A, C19B, and C19C, ~~and~~ exhausting to Stack 19, **and/or controlled by baghouse C19D, exhausting to Stack P19D.**
* * * * *

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):

* * * * *

- (c) **Emergency generators, including one (1) natural gas-fired emergency generator, installed in 1997, with a maximum generating rate of 343 kilowatts. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]**
- (d) **Stationary fire pump engines, including one (1) diesel-fired pump, installed in 1997, with a maximum power output rate of 305 hp. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]**

* * * * *

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.

~~(a)~~(b) If required by specific condition(s) in Section D of this permit **where no PMP was previously required**, the Permittee shall prepare, ~~implement~~ 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:

* * * * *

~~(b)~~(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).

~~(c)~~(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]

* * * * *

(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:

* * * * *

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

Telephone Number: 1-800-451-6027 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance and Enforcement Branch), or
Telephone Number: 317-233-0178 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance and Enforcement Branch)
Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865
Southwest Regional Office phone: (812) 380-2305; fax: (812) 380-2304.
Southeast Regional Office phone: (812) 358-2027; fax: (812) 358-2058.

* * * * *

C.13 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 ~~prepare~~ **maintain the most recently submitted** written emergency reduction plans (ERPs) consistent with safe operating procedures.

~~(b) These ERPs shall be submitted for approval 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 46204-2254

no later than ninety (90) days after the date of issuance of this permit.

~~The ERP 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) If the ERP is disapproved by IDEM, OAQ, the Permittee shall have an additional thirty (30) days to resolve the differences and submit an approvable ERP.~~
- ~~(d) These ERPs shall state those actions that will be taken, when each episode level is declared, to reduce or eliminate emissions of the appropriate air pollutants.~~
- ~~(e) Said ERPs shall also identify the sources of air pollutants, the approximate amount of reduction of the pollutants, and a brief description of the manner in which the reduction will be achieved.~~
- (f)(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]

* * * * *

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

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

* * * * *

~~Combined with~~ **Compliance with these limits, in combination with the limits in Conditions D.2.1, D.3.1, and D.4.1 and the potential to emit from other units at the source, shall limit the potential to emit PM and PM₁₀ from the entire source is limited to less than 250 tons/yr, each.** Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) are not applicable.

* * * * *

D.1.910 Record Keeping Requirements ~~[326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc]~~

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

* * * * *

- (5) The amount of equivalent dry wood usage for each month using the equation in Condition ~~D.2.2(b)~~ **D.1.2(b)**.

* * * * *

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

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

- (g) One (1) truck and railcar soybean ~~and hull~~ receiving area, identified as P2, permitted in 1996, with a nominal throughput capacity of 540 tons per hour, consisting of the following:
- (1) Two (2) truck and railcar receiving pits, with PM emissions controlled by restricting vehicles unloading grain at these stations to hopper-bottom rail cars and trucks with choke unloading applications.
 - (2) One (1) enclosed drag conveyor system (or equivalent), using an oil application to control PM emissions.
 - (3) Two (2) aspirated soybean ~~and hull~~ receiving legs, using an oil application and baghouse C1 to control PM emissions.
 - (4) One (1) enclosed drag conveyor that transfers the soybean at a nominal rate of 540 tons per hour from the receiving leg to the soybean covered belt conveyor that loads the soybean silos ~~and the hull at a nominal rate of 170 tons per hour from the receiving leg to the hull covered belt conveyor that loads the hull silos.~~

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

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

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

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

Unit ID	Unit Description	Control Device	PM/PM ₁₀ Emission Limit (lbs/hr)	PM ₁₀ Emission Limit (lbs/hr)
P24	North Truck Receiving	Baghouse C24	0.43	0.43
P1	Truck Soybean Receiving	Baghouse C1	0.56	0.56
P4	Soybean Cleaning	Baghouse C4	0.81	0.81

- (b) The total grain received at this source shall not exceed 940,240 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.
- (c) **The total grain received at the north house bin loading area, identified as P27, shall not exceed 108,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.**

~~(e)~~(d) The PM and PM₁₀ emissions from the following emission units shall be limited as follows:

Unit ID	Unit Description	PM Emission Limit (lbs/ton)	PM ₁₀ Emission Limit (lbs/ton)
P27	North House Bin Loading	0.086	0.0290
P2	Truck and Railcar Receiving	0.035	0.0078
P2A	Annex Silo Loading	0.025	0.0063
P2B	Soyben Storage	0.025	0.0063

Combined with the PM/PM₁₀ emissions from other emission units and the insignificant activities, the PM/PM₁₀ emissions **Compliance with these limits, in combination with the limits in Conditions D.1.2, D.3.1, and D.4.1 and the potential to emit from other units at the source, shall limit the potential to emit PM and PM₁₀ from the entire source are limited to less than 250 tons/yr, each.** Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) are not applicable.

* * * * *

D.2.3 Particulate Control

* * * * *

(b) In order to comply with Conditions D.2.1(a) and D.2.1(d), dust control oil shall be applied on all soybeans handled by emission units identified as P1, P2, P2A, P2B, and P4.

~~(b)~~(c) 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 Record Keeping Requirements

* * * * *

(b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.1(c), the Permittee shall maintain monthly records of the total amount of the grain received at the north house bin loading area, identified as P27.

~~(b)~~(c) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.4, the Permittee shall maintain records of the daily visible emission notations. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

~~(e)~~(d) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.5, the Permittee shall maintain once per day records of the pressure drop during normal operation for baghouses. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a pressure drop reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a pressure drop reading (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

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

D.2.8 Reporting Requirements

(a) A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Condition D.2.1(b) shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets

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

- (b) **A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Condition D.2.1(c) shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).**

* * * * *

SECTION D.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS – Oil Extraction Processes

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]:
 * * * * *
 (s) * * * * *
 (2) Ten (10) flakers, controlled by baghouses C19A, C19B, and C19C, and exhausting to Stack 19, **and/or controlled by baghouse C19D, exhausting to Stack P19D.**
 * * * * *

* * * * *

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

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

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

Unit ID	Unit Description	Control Device	PM/PM ₄₀ Emission Limit (lbs/hr)	PM ₁₀ Emission Limit (lbs/hr)
P23	Soybean Expander	Cyclone C23	2.50	2.50
P5	Soybean Cracking/Dehulling	Cyclones C5A-H	15.4	15.4
P19	Soybean Flaking	Baghouses C19A-C	0.39	0.39
		Baghouse C19D	0.73	0.73
P10	DTDC Meal Dryer #1	Cyclone C10	5.39	5.39
P11	DTDC Meal Dryer #2	Cyclone C11	0.13	0.13
P12	DTDC Meal Dryer #3	Cyclone C12	0.10	0.10
P12A	DTDC Meal Cooler	Cyclone C12A	0.22	0.22

- (b) The total grain processed at this source shall not exceed 940,240 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.
- (c) The PM/PM₄₀ emissions from the soybean heater (P21) shall not exceed 0.001 pounds per ton of grain processed.
- (d) **The PM₁₀ emissions from the soybean heater (P21) shall not exceed 0.001 pounds per ton of grain processed.**

Combined with the PM/PM₄₀ emissions from other emission units and the insignificant activities, the PM/PM₄₀ emissions **Compliance with these limits, in combination with the limits in Conditions D.1.2, D.2.1, and D.4.1 and the potential to emit from other units at the source, shall limit the potential to emit PM and PM₁₀ from the entire source are each limited to less than 250 tons/yr, each.** Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) are not applicable.

* * * * *

D.3.5 Particulate Control

- (a) In order to comply with Conditions D.3.1 and D.3.2, each of the following emission units shall be controlled by the associated baghouse or cyclone, as listed in the table below, when these units are in operation:

Unit ID	Unit Description	Control Device
P23	Soybean Expander	Cyclone C23
P5	Soybean Cracking/Dehulling	Cyclones C5A-H
P19	Soybean Flaking	Baghouses C19A-C
		Baghouse C19D
P10	DTDC Meal Dryer #1	Cyclone C10
P11	DTDC Meal Dryer #2	Cyclone C11
P12	DTDC Meal Dryer #3	Cyclone C12
P12A	DTDC Meal Cooler	Cyclone 12A

* * * * *

D.3.8 Visible Emissions Notations

- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64 (CAM), visible emission notations of the exhausts from Stacks 5, 19, P19D, and 10 shall be performed daily during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.
- ~~(a)~~(b) Visible emission notations of the exhausts from Stacks 23, ~~5, 19, 10~~, 11, 12 and 12A shall be performed daily during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.
- ~~(b)~~(c) 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)~~(d) In the case of batch or noncontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.
- ~~(d)~~(e) 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)~~(f) 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. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.3.9 Parametric Monitoring [40 CFR 64]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 64 (CAM), ~~the~~ The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouses used in conjunction with the soybean flaking operation (P19) at least once per day when any of these operations is in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouses is outside the normal range of 3.0 and 9.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Section C - Response to Excursions or 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.

* * * * *

D.4.1 PM and PM₁₀ Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable, the PM and PM₁₀ emissions from the following emission unit shall be limited as follows:

Unit ID	Unit Description	Control Device	PM/PM ₁₀ Emission Limit (lbs/hr)	PM ₁₀ Emission Limit (lbs/hr)
P3	Kaolin Handling	Baghouse C3	0.10	0.10
P6	Hull Grinding	Baghouse C6	0.30	0.30
P7	Hull Storage	Baghouse C7	0.17	0.17
P7A & P7B	Hull Handling	Baghouse C7A	0.17	0.17
P8	Hull Pellet Cooler	Baghouse C8	5.14	5.14
P8A	Hull Pellet Storage	Baghouses C8A-C	0.17	0.17
P9	Meal Handling	Baghouse C9	0.26	0.26
P20	Meal Storage	Baghouse C20	0.26	0.26
P14	Truck Meal Loadout	Baghouse C14	0.69	0.69
P15	Barge/Railcar Meal Loadout	Baghouses C15, C21A-C	0.69	0.69

Combined with the PM/PM₁₀ emissions from other emission units and the insignificant activities, the PM/PM₁₀ emissions **Compliance with these limits, in combination with the limits in Conditions D.1.2, D.2.1, and D.3.1 and the potential to emit from other units at the source, shall limit the potential to emit PM and PM₁₀ from the entire source are limited to less than 250 tons/yr, each.** Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) are not applicable.

* * * * *

D.4.8 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

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

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

* * * * *

SECTION E.4 FACILITY OPERATING CONDITIONS

<p>Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]: Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines</p> <p>Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities</p> <p>(c) Emergency generators, including one (1) natural gas-fired emergency generator, installed in 1997, with a maximum generating rate of 343 kilowatts. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]</p> <p>(d) Stationary fire pump engines, including one (1) diesel-fired pump, installed in 1997, with a maximum power output rate of 305 hp. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]</p> <p>(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)</p>
--

E.4.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP ZZZZ [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.2540, 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 Table 8 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ in accordance with the Schedule in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

- (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.4.2 Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines NESHAP [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ] [326 IAC 20-82]

The Permittee which engages in the use of a reciprocating internal combustion engine shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ (included as Attachment D of this permit):

- (a) 40 CFR 63.6580;
(b) 40 CFR 63.6585(a), (b);
(c) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(ii);
(d) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1), (c);
(e) 40 CFR 63.6602;
(f) 40 CFR 63.6605;
(g) 40 CFR 63.6612;
(h) 40 CFR 63.6620;
(i) 40 CFR 63.6625(e), (f), (h), (i), (j);
(j) 40 CFR 63.6635;
(k) 40 CFR 63.6640(a), (b), (f)(1);
(l) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5);

- (m) 40 CFR 63.6650(a), (b), (c)(1) through (c)(5), (d), (f);**
- (n) 40 CFR 63.6655(a), (d), (e)(2);**
- (o) 40 CFR 63.6660;**
- (p) 40 CFR 63.6665;**
- (q) 40 CFR 63.6670;**
- (r) 40 CFR 63.6675;**
- (s) Table 2c to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ;**
- (t) Table 4 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ;**
- (u) Table 6 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ; and**
- (v) Table 7 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ.**

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Consolidated Grain and Barge Co.
Source Address: 2781 Bluff Road, Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620
Part 70 Permit No.: 129-21079-00035
Facility: North House Bin Loading Area (P27)
Parameter: Total Grain Received
Limit: Less than 108,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month

YEAR:

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
Deviation has been reported on:

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

The following changes are a result of discussions between the Permittee and IDEM in order to resolve several appeal resolution issues:

- (a) The Permittee requests that the construction dates be removed from the permit and have been replaced with the dates the units were permitted for construction. The Permittee also requests that maximum capacities be removed from the permit and have been replaced with nominal capacities. The descriptive language throughout the permit has been revised.
- (b) IDEM, OAQ has decided to move Section C - Maintenance of Continuous Opacity Monitoring Equipment into Conditions D.1.6 and D.1.7 since both conditions cover the Permittee's requirement for COMS and CEMS; subsequent conditions have been renumbered.
- (c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-1(f), because the limitations in Condition D.1.1(b) are inconsistent with the applicable limitations in NSPS, Subpart Dc, the limitations contained in 326 IAC 12 prevail. Therefore, Condition D.1.1(b) has been removed; corresponding references to Condition D.1.1(b) have also been removed from Conditions D.1.4, D.1.5, and renumbered D.1.10.
- (d) The applicable requirements of NSPS, Subpart Dc have been removed from Conditions D.1.10, D.1.12, D.1.13, and D.1.14. These requirements are now referenced in Section E.1 and are located in Attachment A.
- (e) The applicable requirements of NSPS, Subpart DD have been removed from Conditions D.2.9, D.2.10, and D.2.11. These requirements are now referenced in Section E.2 and are located in Attachment B.
- (f) The applicable requirements of NESHAP, Subpart GGGG have been removed from Conditions D.3.15, D.3.16, and D.3.17. These requirements are now referenced in Section E.3 and are located in Attachment C.

The permit has been revised as follows:

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

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

- (a) Three (3) 33.7 million (MM)Btu per hour natural gas fired boilers, identified as P17, P18, and P18A, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, and exhausting to Stacks 17, 18, and 18A, respectively. Under NSPS, Subpart Dc, boilers P17, P18, and P18A are considered small industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units.
- (b) Two (2) wood/shredded tire fired boilers, identified as P17B and P17C, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 2006, each with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** heat input capacity of 57.3 MMBtu/hr, both controlled by one (1) electrostatic precipitator (ESP) (identified as ES1), and exhausting through Stack 17A. Stack 17A is equipped with a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). Under NSPS, Subpart Dc, boilers P17B and P17C are considered small industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units.
- (c) One (1) north truck receiving area, identified as P24, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 2001, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** throughput capacity of 360 tons per hour, controlled by baghouse C24, and exhausting to Stack 24. Under NSPS, Subpart DD, this unit is considered a truck unloading station.
- (d) One (1) north house bin loading area, identified as P27, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** throughput capacity of 360 tons per hour, consisting of the following:
* * * * *

- (e) One (1) soybean expander system, identified as P23, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996 and ~~approved~~ **modified** in 2004 **for modification**, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 50 tons per hour, controlled by cyclone C23, and exhausting to Stack 23. This system consists of the following:
- (1) One (1) expander, forming soybean collets.
 - (2) One (1) soybean collet cooler, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 2004.
* * * * *
- (f) One (1) truck only soybean receiving area, identified as P1, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** throughput capacity of 600 tons per hour, controlled by baghouse C1, and exhausting to Stack 1. This area consists of the following:
* * * * *
- (g) One (1) truck and railcar soybean and hull receiving area, identified as P2, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** throughput capacity of 540 tons per hour, consisting of the following:
* * * * *
- (4) One (1) enclosed drag conveyor that transfers the soybean at a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** rate of 540 tons per hour from the receiving leg to the soybean covered belt conveyor that loads the soybean silos.
* * * * *
- (h) One (1) annex silo loading operation, identified as P2A, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** throughput rate of 1,140 tons per hour, controlled by an oil application system, and consisting of the following:
- (1) Twelve (12) concrete soybean silos, each with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** storage capacity of 73,053 bushels.
 - (2) Four (4) concrete soybean storage silos, each with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 19,375 bushels.
 - (3) Two (2) concrete soybean storage silos, each with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 18,801 bushels.
* * * * *
- (i) One (1) soybean storage system, identified as P2B, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 2002 and approved **in 2009** for modification ~~in 2009~~, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** throughput of 940,240 tons per year, controlled by an oil application system, and consisting of the following:
- (1) Two (2) soybean silos (P2B and P2C), with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** combined storage capacity of 1,177,000 bushels.
* * * * *
- (j) One (1) flow coating material kaolin handling operation, identified as P3, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, controlled by baghouse C3, and exhausting to Stack 3. This operation consists of the following:
* * * * *
- (2) One (1) flow coating material enclosed conveyor system that transfers kaolin to the enclosed mixing screw conveyor, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** throughput rate of 0.417 tons per hour.

- (k) One (1) soybean cleaning process, identified as P4, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** throughput rate of 115 tons per hour, controlled by baghouse C4, and exhausting to stack C4. This system consists of the following:
* * * * *
- (l) One (1) soybean heater with one (1) L-Path totally enclosed drag conveyor, identified as P21, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996 and approved **in 2008** for replacement ~~in 2008~~, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 115 tons per hour, and exhausting to Stack 21. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, the soybean heater is considered vegetable oil production processes.
- (m) One (1) soybean cracking and dehulling operation, identified as P5, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** throughput rate of 115 tons per hour, and consisting of the following:
* * * * *
- (2) Three (3) jet dryers, each with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 42 tons per hour, controlled by cyclones C5A, C5B, and C5F, respectively, and exhausting to Stack 5.
* * * * *
- (6) One (1) totally enclosed cracking and dehulling drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers hulls from cyclones C5A and C5B to the hull grinding system, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** throughput rate of 8.05 tons per hour.
- (7) One (1) totally enclosed cracking and dehulling drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers hulls and aspirated fines from cyclones C5C, C5D, C5F, C5G, C5H, and the totally enclosed auger (or equivalent) of filter C4 to the hull screener and aspirator, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** throughput rate of 8.05 tons per hour.
- (8) One (1) hull screener and aspirator, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** throughput rate of 8.05 tons per hour, controlled by cyclone C5E, and exhausting to Stack 5.
* * * * *
- (n) One (1) hull grinding operation, identified as P6, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** throughput rate of 8.05 tons per hour, controlled by baghouse C6, and exhausting to Stack 6. This operation is consisting of the following:
* * * * *
- (o) One (1) hull storage operation, identified as P7, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** throughput rate of 15 tons per hour, controlled by baghouse C7, and exhausting to Stack 7. This operation is consisting of the following:
- (1) Hull storage bins, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 39,000 cubic feet.
* * * * *
- (p) One (1) hull handling operation with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** throughput rate of 15 tons per hour, controlled by baghouse C7A, and exhausting to Stack 7A. This operation is consisting of the following:
* * * * *
- (2) Two (2) hull pellet mills, identified as P7A, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, and P7B, ~~approved for construction in 2007~~ **permitted in 2008**. Only one (1) pellet mill is capable of operating at any given time.
- (q) One (1) hull pellet cooler, identified as P8, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 15 tons per hour, controlled by cyclone C8, and exhausting to Stack 8.

- (r) Pellet storage bins, identified as P8A, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 70,000 cubic feet, controlled by baghouse C8A that exhausts to Stack 8A, or bin vent filter systems C8B and C8C that exhaust to Stacks C8B and C8C.
- (s) One (1) soybean flaking operation, identified as P19, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996 and approved in 2009 **and in 2010** for modification, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** throughput rate of 104.9 tons per hour, and consisting of the following:
* * * * *
- (t) One (1) soybean oil extraction system, identified as P13, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, controlled by mineral oil absorber system C13, and exhausting to Stack 13. This system consists of the following:
 - (1) One (1) soybean oil extractor, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 104.9 tons of soybean flakes and collets per hour and 104.9 tons of hexane per hour.
 - (2) One (1) desolventizer unit, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 86.8 tons of spent soybean flakes and collets per hour.
 - (3) A set of evaporators, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 20.7 tons of soybean oil per hour.
 - (4) A set of condensers and water separator to separate hexane and water, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 20.7 tons of soybean oil per hour.
 - (5) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers flakes and hexane to the desolventizer at a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** rate of 86.8 tons per hour and 34.5 tons per hour, respectively.
* * * * *
- (u) One (1) DTDC meal dryer section 1, identified as P10, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** drying capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C10, and exhausting to Stack 10. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, this unit is considered a vegetable oil production process.
- (v) One (1) DTDC meal dryer section 2, identified as P11, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** drying capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C11, and exhausting to Stack 11. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, this unit is considered a vegetable oil production process.
- (w) One (1) DTDC meal dryer section 3, identified as P12, approved in 2009 for modification, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C12, and exhausting to Stack 12.
- (x) One (1) enclosed conveyor transferring meal from the ~~meal~~ **meal** dryer section 3 to the meal cooling operation, ~~approved~~ **permitted** in 2009 ~~for construction~~.
- (y) One (1) meal cooling operation, identified as P12A, ~~approved~~ **permitted** in 2009 ~~for construction~~, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C12A, and exhausting to Stack 12A. This operation consists of the following:
* * * * *

- (z) One (1) meal handling process, identified as P9, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by baghouse C9, and exhausting to Stack 9. This process consists of the following:
* * * * *
- (2) Two (2) meal surge bins, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** storage capacity of 19,500 cubic feet, that feed to the screeners or the recycle leg.
* * * * *
- (aa) One (1) meal storage operation, identified as P20, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** throughput rate of 300 tons of meal per hour, controlled by baghouse C20, and exhausting to Stack 20. This operation consists of the following:
 - (1) Meal storage tanks (capacity 292,000 cubic feet) and loadout bins (capacity 58,000 cubic feet), with a combined ~~maximum~~ **nominal** storage capacity of 350,000 cubic feet.
* * * * *
 - (3) One (1) meal elevator leg that operates at a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 300 tons per hour.
- (bb) One (1) truck meal loadout operation, identified as P14, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** throughput rate of 383.3 tons of meal per hour, controlled by baghouse C14, and exhausting to Stack 14. This operation consists of the following:
* * * * *
- (cc) One (1) barge/railcar meal loadout operation, identified as P15, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** throughput rate of 383.3 tons of meal per hour, controlled by baghouse C15, and exhausting to Stack 15. This operation consists of the following:
* * * * *
- (dd) Two (2) fixed roof hexane storage tanks, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, each with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** storage capacity of 14,000 gallons. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, these tanks are considered vegetable oil production processes.
- (ee) One (1) fixed roof hexane work tank, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** storage capacity of 8,000 gallons. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, this tank is considered a vegetable oil production process.

* * * * *

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

- ~~(a) The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate all necessary continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS) and related equipment. For a boiler, the COMS shall be in operation at all times that the induced draft fan is in operation.~~
- ~~(b) All COMS shall meet the performance specifications of 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification No. 1, and are subject to monitor system certification requirements pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5.~~
- ~~(c) In the event that a breakdown of a COMS occurs, a record shall be made of the times and reasons of the breakdown and efforts made to correct the problem.~~
- ~~(d) Whenever a COMS is malfunctioning or is down for maintenance or repairs for a period of twenty four (24) hours or more and a backup COMS is not online within twenty four (24) hours of shutdown or malfunction of the primary COMS, the Permittee shall provide a certified opacity reader, who may be an employee of the Permittee or an independent contractor, to self-monitor the emissions from the emission unit stack.~~

- (1) ~~Visible emission readings shall be performed in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9, for a minimum of five (5) consecutive six (6) minute averaging periods beginning not more than twenty-four (24) hours after the start of the malfunction or down time.~~
- (2) ~~Method 9 opacity readings shall be repeated for a minimum of five (5) consecutive six (6) minute averaging periods at least twice per day during daylight operations, with at east four (4) hours between each set of readings, until a COMS is online.~~
- (3) ~~Method 9 readings may be discontinued once a COMS is online.~~
- (4) ~~Any opacity exceedances determined by Method 9 readings shall be reported with the Quarterly Opacity Exceedances Reports.~~
- (e) ~~Nothing in this permit shall excuse the Permittee from complying with the requirements to operate a continuous opacity monitoring system pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5 and 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc.~~

* * * * *

SECTION D.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS - Boilers

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

- (a) Three (3) 33.7 million (MM)Btu per hour natural gas boilers, identified as P17, P18, and P18A, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, and exhausting to Stacks 17, 18, and 18A, respectively; Under NSPS, Subpart Dc, boilers P17, P18, and P18A are considered small industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units.
- (b) Two (2) wood/shredded tire fired boilers, identified as P17B and P17C, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 2006, each with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** heat input capacity of 57.3 MMBtu/hr, both controlled by one (1) electrostatic precipitator (ESP) (identified as ES1), and exhausting through Stack 17A. Stack 17A is equipped with a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). Under NSPS, Subpart Dc, boilers P17B and P17C are considered small industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units.

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

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

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

- (a) particulate emissions from the natural gas fired boilers (P17, P18, and P18A) shall be limited to 0.328 pounds per million BTU heat input **each**.
- (b) ~~particulate emissions from the wood/shredded tire fired boilers (P17B and P17C) shall be limited to 0.27 pounds per million BTU heat input.~~

* * * * *

D.1.4 Particulate Control

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

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

- (a) In order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions ~~D.1.1(b)~~ and D.1.2, within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate but not later than 180 days after initial startup, the Permittee shall perform PM, PM₁₀, SO₂, NO_x, VOC, and CO testing for the emissions from Stack 17A (boilers 17B and 17C), utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. The performance testing for each pollutant shall be performed at the worst case combustion scenario for each pollutant. These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the most recent valid compliance demonstration. PM₁₀ includes filterable PM₁₀ and condensable PM₁₀. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with 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.

* * * * *

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

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-1(c)(2)(A) (Continuous Monitoring of Emissions), and ~~40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc~~, continuous emission monitoring systems (**CEMS**) for boilers P17B and P17C shall be calibrated, maintained, and operated for measuring opacity which meet the **all applicable** performance specifications of 326 IAC 3-5-2, and ~~40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc~~. **For boilers P17B and P17C, the CEMS shall be in operation in accordance with 326 IAC 3-5 when fuel is being combusted in the associated boiler.**
- (b) All continuous emission monitoring systems are subject to monitor system certification requirements pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-3.
- ~~(c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-4(a), if revisions are made to the continuous monitoring standard operating procedures (SOP), the Permittee shall submit updates to the department biennially.~~
- ~~(d)~~(c) Nothing in this permit shall excuse the Permittee from complying with the requirements to operate a continuous emission monitoring system pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5, or ~~40 CFR 60~~.

D.1.7 Continuous Opacity Monitoring [326 IAC 3-5]

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

- (a) **Visible emission readings shall be performed in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9, for a minimum of five (5) consecutive six (6)-minute averaging periods beginning not more than twenty-four (24) hours after the start of the malfunction or down time.**
- (b) **Method 9 opacity readings shall be repeated for a minimum of five (5) consecutive six (6)-minute averaging periods at least twice per day during daylight operations, with at least four (4) hours between each set of readings, until a COMS is online.**
- (c) **Method 9 readings may be discontinued once a COMS is online.**
- (d) **Any opacity exceedances determined by Method 9 readings shall be reported with the Quarterly Opacity Exceedances Reports.**

D.1.78 Transformer-Rectifier (T-R) Sets [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

* * * * *

D.1.89 Wood Inspections

* * * * *

~~D.1.910 Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60.48e]~~

- (a) To document the compliance status with Section C - ~~Maintenance of Continuous Opacity Monitoring Equipment~~, and the particulate matter and opacity requirements in Conditions ~~D.1.1(b)~~, D.1.2, D.1.5, D.1.6, and ~~D.1.7~~ **D.1.8**, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (4) below. Records shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the limits in Conditions ~~D.1.1(b)~~ and D.1.2.
- (1) Data and results from the most recent stack test.
 - (2) All continuous opacity monitoring data, pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-6 and ~~40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc~~.
 - (3) The results of all Method 9 visible emission readings taken during any periods of COMS downtime.
 - (4) All ESP parametric monitoring readings.
- (b) ~~Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the records required to be maintained by this condition.~~

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

- ~~(a)(b)~~ To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.2, the Permittee shall maintain monthly records of the following:
- * * * * *
- ~~(b)(c)~~ To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.2(f), the Permittee shall maintain a copy of the contract which indicates that the wood supplier cannot deliver any type of wood which is not specified in Condition D.1.2(f).
- ~~(c)~~ Pursuant to 326 IAC 12, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the amount of fuel used in boilers P17B, P17C, P17, P18, and P18A. The daily record requirements for natural gas fired boilers P17, P18, and P18A are not federally enforceable.
- ~~(d)~~ Pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, the Permittee shall maintain monthly records of the amount of fuel used in natural gas fired boilers P17, P18, and P18A.
- ~~(e)(d)~~ To document the compliance status with Condition ~~D.1.8~~ **D.1.9**, the Permittee shall maintain records of the results of the inspections required under Condition ~~D.1.8~~ **D.1.9**.
- ~~(f)(e)~~ Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the records required to be maintained by this condition.

* * * * *

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

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

- (a) ~~Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1 for boilers P17, P18, P18A, P17B, and P17C, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc.~~
- (b) ~~Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.19, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:~~

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue,
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2254

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

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

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

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

~~§ 60.40c—Applicability and delegation of authority.~~

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

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

~~(c) Steam generating units that meet the applicability requirements in paragraph (a) of this section are not subject to the sulfur dioxide (SO₂) or particulate matter (PM) emission limits, performance testing requirements, or monitoring requirements under this subpart (§§60.42c, 60.43c, 60.44c, 60.45c, 60.46c, or 60.47c) during periods of combustion research, as defined in §60.41c.~~

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

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

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

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

~~§ 60.41c—Definitions.~~

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

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

combined heat input from all operations of the affected facility during a period of 12 consecutive calendar months.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dry flue gas desulfurization technology means a SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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).~~

~~*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 SO₂ 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 any other heat transfer medium. This term includes any duct burner that combusts fuel and is part of a combined cycle system. This term does not include process heaters as defined in this subpart.~~

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

~~*Wet flue gas desulfurization technology* means an SO₂ 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 SO₂.~~

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

~~§ 60.42c—Standard for sulfur dioxide (SO₂).~~

~~(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 SO₂ in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 10 percent (0.10) of the potential SO₂ emission rate (90 percent reduction), nor cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ 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 SO₂ in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 10 percent (0.10) of the potential SO₂ emission rate (90 percent reduction), nor cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ 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 SO₂ in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 20 percent (0.20) of the potential SO₂ emission rate (80 percent reduction); nor~~

~~(ii) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of SO₂ 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 SO₂ emissions limit or the 90 percent SO₂ 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 SO₂ emissions shall neither:~~

~~(i) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 50 percent (0.50) of the potential SO₂ emission rate (50 percent reduction); nor~~

~~(ii) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ in excess of the following:

(1) The percent of potential SO₂ emission rate or numerical SO₂ 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 = SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ emission rate; and

(2) Emissions from the pretreated fuel (without either combustion or post-combustion SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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) Only the heat input supplied to the affected facility from the combustion of coal and oil is counted under this section. No credit is provided for the heat input to the affected facility from wood or other fuels or for heat derived from exhaust gases from other sources, such as stationary gas turbines, internal combustion engines, and kilns.~~

~~§ 60.43c Standard for particulate matter (PM).~~

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

~~(4) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, an owner or operator of an affected facility that commences construction, reconstruction, or modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts only oil that contains no more than 0.50 weight percent sulfur or a mixture of 0.50 weight percent sulfur oil with other fuels not subject to a PM standard under §60.43c and not using a post-combustion technology (except a wet scrubber) to reduce PM or SO₂ emissions is not subject to the PM limit in this section.~~

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

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

~~(b) The initial performance test required under §60.8 shall be conducted over 30 consecutive operating days of the steam generating unit. Compliance with the percent reduction requirements and SO₂ 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 SO₂ emission limits under §60.42c is based on the average percent reduction and the average SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ emission rate (E_{ho}) and the 30-day average SO₂ 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 SO₂ emission rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_w = SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ emission rate, in percent;

%R_g = SO₂ removal efficiency of the control device as determined by Method 19 of appendix A of this part, in percent; and

%R_f = SO₂ 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_go) is computed from E_{ao}o from paragraph (e)(1) of this section and an adjusted average SO₂inlet rate (E_{ai}o) using the following formula:

$$\%R_{g\ o} = 100 \left(1 - \frac{E_{ao\ o}}{E_{ai\ o}} \right)$$

Where:

%R_go = Adjusted %R_g, in percent;

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

E_{ai}o = Adjusted average SO₂inlet rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu).

(ii) To compute E_{ai}o, an adjusted hourly SO₂inlet 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 SO₂inlet rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_w = SO₂concentration 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 SO₂standards based on fuel supplier certification, the performance test shall consist of the certification, the certification from the fuel supplier, as described under §60.48c(f), as applicable.

(i) The owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂standards 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 SO₂emissions data in calculating %P_sand E_{hc} 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_h pursuant to paragraphs (d), (e), or (f) of this section, as applicable.~~

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

~~(6) For determination of PM emissions, an oxygen (O₂) or carbon dioxide (CO₂) 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 O₂ or CO₂ 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 of this part (6 minute average of 24 observations) shall be used for determining the opacity of stack emissions.~~

~~(b) The owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to demonstrate compliance with the PM standards under §60.43c(b)(2) shall demonstrate the maximum design heat input capacity of the steam generating unit by operating the steam generating unit at this capacity for 24 hours. This demonstration shall be made during the initial performance test, and a subsequent demonstration may be requested at any other time. If~~

~~the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate for the affected facility is less than the maximum design heat input capacity stated by the manufacturer of the affected facility, the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate shall be used to determine the annual capacity factor for the affected facility; otherwise, the maximum design heat input capacity provided by the manufacturer shall be used.~~

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

~~(ii) [Reserved]~~

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

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

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

~~(11) During the correlation testing runs of the CEMS required by Performance Specification 11 in appendix B of this part, PM and O₂ (or CO₂) data shall be collected concurrently (or within a 30- to 60-minute period) by both the continuous emission monitors and the test methods specified in paragraph (d)(7)(i) of this section.~~

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

~~(ii) For O₂ (or CO₂), EPA reference Method 3, 3A, or 3B of appendix A of this part, as applicable shall be used.~~

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

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

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

~~§ 60.46c—Emission monitoring for sulfur dioxide.~~

~~(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the SO₂ emission limits under §60.42c shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for measuring SO₂ concentrations and either O₂ or CO₂ concentrations at the outlet of the SO₂ control device (or the outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO₂ 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 SO₂ concentrations and either O₂ or CO₂ concentrations at both the inlet and outlet of the SO₂ control device.~~

~~(b) The 1-hour average SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ CEMS at the inlet to the SO₂ control device shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO₂ emission rate of the fuel combusted, and the span value of the SO₂ CEMS at the outlet from the SO₂ control device shall be 50 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO₂ 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 SO₂ CEMS at the outlet from the SO₂ control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO₂ control device is used) shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO₂ emission rate of the fuel combusted.~~

~~(d) As an alternative to operating a CEMS at the inlet to the SO₂ control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO₂ control device is used) as required under paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to determine the average SO₂ emission rate by sampling the fuel prior to combustion. As an alternative to operating a CEMS at the outlet from the SO₂ control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO₂ control device is used) as required under paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to determine the average SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ at the inlet or outlet of the SO₂ 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 SO₂ and CO₂ 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 SO₂ 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), and (f) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility combusting coal, oil, or wood that is subject to the opacity standards under §60.43c shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a COMS for measuring the opacity of the emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system.~~

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

~~(c) Affected facilities that burn only distillate oil that contains no more than 0.5 weight percent sulfur and/or liquid or gaseous fuels with potential sulfur dioxide emission rates of 26 ng/J (0.06 lb/MMBtu) heat input or less and that do not use a post-combustion technology to reduce SO₂ or PM emissions are not required to~~

~~operate a CEMS for measuring opacity if they follow the applicable procedures under §60.48c(f).~~

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

~~(e) An affected facility that does not use post-combustion technology (except a wet scrubber) for reducing PM, SO₂, or carbon monoxide (CO) emissions, burns only gaseous fuels or fuel oils that contain less than or equal to 0.5 weight percent sulfur, and is operated such that emissions of CO to the atmosphere from the affected facility are maintained at levels less than or equal to 0.15 lb/MMBtu on a boiler operating day average basis is not required to operate a CEMS for measuring opacity. Owners and operators of affected facilities electing to comply with this paragraph must demonstrate compliance according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (4) of this section.~~

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

~~§ 60.48c—Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.~~

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

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

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

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

~~(4) Notification if an emerging technology will be used for controlling SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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) The owner or operator of each coal fired, oil fired, or wood fired affected facility subject to the opacity limits under §60.43c(c) shall submit excess emission reports for any excess emissions from the affected facility that occur during the reporting period.~~

~~(d) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ or diluent (O₂ or CO₂) data have not been obtained by an approved method for at least 75 percent of the operating hours; justification for not obtaining sufficient data; and a description of corrective actions taken.~~

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

~~(1) For distillate oil:~~

~~(i) The name of the oil supplier;~~

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

~~(iii) The sulfur content of the oil.~~

~~(2) For residual oil:~~

~~(i) The name of the oil supplier;~~

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

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

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

~~(3) For coal:~~

~~(i) The name of the coal supplier;~~

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

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

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

~~(4) For other fuels:~~

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

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

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

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

(2) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of paragraph (g)(1) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts only natural gas, wood, fuels using fuel certification in §60.48c(f) to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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.

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

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

* * * * *

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

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

- (c) One (1) north truck receiving area, identified as P24, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 2001, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** throughput capacity of 360 tons per hour, controlled by baghouse C24, and exhausting to Stack 24. Under NSPS, Subpart DD, this unit is considered a truck unloading station.
- (d) One (1) north house bin loading area, identified as P27, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** throughput capacity of 360 tons per hour, consisting of the following:

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

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

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

- (h) One (1) annex silo loading operation, identified as P2A, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** throughput rate of 1,140 tons per hour, controlled by an oil application system, and consisting of the following:
 - (1) Twelve (12) concrete soybean silos, each with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** storage capacity of 73,053 bushels.
 - (2) Four (4) concrete soybean storage silos, each with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 19,375 bushels.
 - (3) Two (2) concrete soybean storage silos, each with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 18,801 bushels.

- (i) One (1) soybean storage system, identified as P2B, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 2002 and approved **in 2009** for modification ~~in 2009~~, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** throughput of 940,240 tons per year, controlled by an oil application system, and consisting of the following:
 - (1) Two (2) soybean silos (P2B and P2C), with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** combined storage capacity of 1,177,000 bushels.

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

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

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

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

~~(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart A— General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1 for the grain receiving and handling operations listed in Section D.2, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DD.~~

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

~~Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue,
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2254~~

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

~~Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DD, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12, for the grain receiving and handling operations listed in Section D.2 as specified as follows:~~

~~Subpart DD—Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators~~

~~§ 60.300 Applicability and designation of affected facility.~~

~~(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to each affected facility at any grain terminal elevator or any grain storage elevator, except as provided under §60.304(b). The affected facilities are each truck unloading station, truck loading station, barge and ship unloading station, barge and ship loading station, railcar loading station, railcar unloading station, grain dryer, and all grain handling operations.~~

~~(b) Any facility under paragraph (a) of this section which commences construction, modification, or reconstruction after August 3, 1978, is subject to the requirements of this part.~~

~~§ 60.301 Definitions.~~

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

~~(a) *Grain* means corn, wheat, sorghum, rice, rye, oats, barley, and soybeans.~~

~~(b) *Grain elevator* means any plant or installation at which grain is unloaded, handled, cleaned, dried, stored, or loaded.~~

~~(c) *Grain terminal elevator* means any grain elevator which has a permanent storage capacity of more than 88,100 m³ (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 m³ (ca. 1 million bushels).~~

~~(g) *Process emission* means the particulate matter which is collected by a capture system.~~

~~(h) *Fugitive emission* means the particulate matter which is not collected by a capture system and is released directly into the atmosphere from an affected facility at a grain elevator.~~

~~(i) *Capture system* means the equipment such as sheds, hoods, ducts, fans, dampers, etc. used to collect particulate matter generated by an affected facility at a grain elevator.~~

~~(j) *Grain unloading station* means that portion of a grain elevator where the grain is transferred from a truck, railcar, barge, or ship to a receiving hopper.~~

~~(k) *Grain loading station* means that portion of a grain elevator where the grain is transferred from the elevator to a truck, railcar, barge, or ship.~~

~~(l) *Grain handling operations* include bucket elevators or legs (excluding legs used to unload barges or ships), scale hoppers and surge bins (garners), turn heads, scalpers, cleaners, trippers, and the headhouse and other such structures.~~

~~(m) *Column dryer* means any equipment used to reduce the moisture content of grain in which the grain flows from the top to the bottom in one or more continuous packed columns between two perforated metal sheets.~~

~~(n) *Rack dryer* means any equipment used to reduce the moisture content of grain in which the grain flows from the top to the bottom in a cascading flow around rows of baffles (racks).~~

~~(o) *Unloading leg* means a device which includes a bucket type elevator which is used to remove grain from a barge or ship.~~

~~§ 60.302 Standard for particulate matter.~~

~~(b) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by §60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility except a grain dryer any process emission which:~~

~~(1) Contains particulate matter in excess of 0.023 g/dscm (ca. 0.01 gr/dscf).~~

~~(2) Exhibits greater than 0 percent opacity.~~

~~(c) On and after the 60th day of achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but no later than 180 days after initial startup, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any fugitive emission from:~~

~~(1) Any individual truck unloading station, railcar unloading station, or railcar loading station, which exhibits greater than 5 percent opacity.~~

~~(2) Any grain handling operation which exhibits greater than 0 percent opacity.~~

~~(3) Any truck loading station which exhibits greater than 10 percent opacity.~~

~~(4) Any barge or ship loading station which exhibits greater than 20 percent opacity.~~

~~§ 60.303 Test methods and procedures.~~

~~(a) In conducting the performance tests required in §60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in §60.8(b). Acceptable alternative methods and procedures are given in paragraph (c) of this section.~~

~~(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standards in §60.302 as follows:~~

~~(1) Method 5 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration and the volumetric flow rate of the effluent gas. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 1.70 dscm (60 dscf). The probe and filter holder shall be operated without heaters.~~

~~(2) Method 2 shall be used to determine the ventilation volumetric flow rate.~~

~~(3) Method 9 and the procedures in §60.11 shall be used to determine opacity.~~

~~(c) The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures specified in this section:~~

~~(1) For Method 5, Method 17 may be used.~~

~~§ 60.304 Modifications.~~

~~(a) The factor 6.5 shall be used in place of "annual asset guidelines repair allowance percentage," to determine whether a capital expenditure as defined by §60.2 has been made to an existing facility.~~

~~(b) The following physical changes or changes in the method of operation shall not by themselves be considered a modification of any existing facility:~~

~~(1) The addition of gravity loadout spouts to existing grain storage or grain transfer bins.~~

~~(2) The installation of automatic grain weighing scales.~~

~~(3) Replacement of motor and drive units driving existing grain handling equipment.~~

~~(4) The installation of permanent storage capacity with no increase in hourly grain handling capacity.~~

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

~~The Permittee must conduct the initial performance tests within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate, but not later than 180 days after initial startup of the grain receiving and handling operations listed in Section D.2.~~

SECTION D.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS – Oil Extraction Processes

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

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

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

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

SECTION D.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS – Oil Extraction Processes

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

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

- (s) One (1) soybean flaking operation, identified as P19, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996 and approved in 2009 **and in 2010** for modification, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** throughput rate of 104.9 tons per hour, and consisting of the following:

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

- (u) One (1) DTDC meal dryer section 1, identified as P10, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** drying capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C10, and exhausting to Stack 10. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, this unit is considered a vegetable oil production process.
- (v) One (1) DTDC meal dryer section 2, identified as P11, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** drying capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C11, and exhausting to Stack 11. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, this unit is considered a vegetable oil production process.
- (w) One (1) DTDC meal dryer section 3, identified as P12, approved in 2009 for modification, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C12, and exhausting to Stack 12.
- (x) One (1) enclosed conveyor transferring meal from the ~~meal~~ **meal** dryer section 3 to the meal cooling operation, ~~approved~~ **permitted** in 2009 ~~for construction~~.
- (y) One (1) meal cooling operation, identified as P12A, ~~approved~~ **permitted** in 2009 ~~for construction~~, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C12A, and exhausting to Stack 12A. This operation consists of the following:

- (dd) Two (2) fixed roof hexane storage tanks, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, each with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** storage capacity of 14,000 gallons. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, these tanks are considered vegetable oil production processes.
- (ee) One (1) fixed roof hexane work tank, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** storage capacity of 8,000 gallons. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, this tank is considered a vegetable oil production process.

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

~~National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]~~

~~D.3.15 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 63 [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]~~

- (a) ~~Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.2870, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC~~

~~20-1-1 for the emission units listed in Section D.3, as specified in Table 1 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG in accordance with schedule in 40 CFR 63 Subpart GGGG.~~

~~(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.10, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:~~

~~Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Branch
Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2254~~

~~D.3.16 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG] [326 IAC 20-60]~~

~~Pursuant to CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-60 for the emission units listed in Section D.3 as follows:~~

~~Subpart GGGG—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production~~

~~What This Subpart Covers~~

~~§ 63.2830 What is the purpose of this subpart?~~

~~This subpart establishes national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for emissions during vegetable oil production. This subpart limits hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions from specified vegetable oil production processes. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission standards.~~

~~§ 63.2831 Where can I find definitions of key words used in this subpart?~~

~~You can find definitions of key words used in this subpart in §63.2872.~~

~~§ 63.2832 Am I subject to this subpart?~~

~~(a) You are an affected source subject to this subpart if you meet all of the criteria listed in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section:~~

~~(1) You own or operate a vegetable oil production process that is a major source of HAP emissions or is collocated within a plant site with other sources that are individually or collectively a major source of HAP emissions.~~

~~(i) A vegetable oil production process is defined in §63.2872. In general, it is the collection of continuous process equipment and activities that produce crude vegetable oil and meal products by removing oil from oilseeds listed in Table 1 to §63.2840 through direct contact with an organic solvent, such as a hexane isomer blend.~~

~~(ii) A major source of HAP emissions is a plant site that emits or has the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 10 tons (9.07 megagrams) or more per year or any combination of HAP at a rate of 25 tons (22.68 megagrams) or more per year.~~

~~(2) Your vegetable oil production process processes any combination of eight types of oilseeds listed in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (viii) of this section:~~

~~(vii) Soybean; and~~

~~§ 63.2833 Is my source categorized as existing or new?~~

(a) This subpart applies to each existing and new affected source. You must categorize your vegetable oil production process as either an existing or a new source in accordance with the criteria in Table 1 of this section, as follows:

Table 1 to §63.2833—Categorizing Your Source as Existing or New

If your affected source...	And if...	Then your affected source...
(1) was constructed or began construction before May 26, 2000	reconstruction has not occurred	is an existing source.
(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.

(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:

$$\text{Compliance Ratio} = \frac{\text{Actual Hap Loss}}{\text{Allowable Hap Loss}} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

(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:

$$\text{Compliance Ratio} = \frac{f * \text{Actual Solvent Loss}}{0.64 * \sum_{i=1}^n ((\text{Oilseed})_i * (\text{SLF})_i)} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

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 sulfuric acid solution	0.4	0.3
(ii) Corn Germ, Dry	processes corn germ that has been separated from the other	0.7	0.7

Type of oilseed process	A source that...	Oilseed solvent loss factor (gal/ton)	
		Existing sources	New sources
Milling	corn components using a "dry" process of mechanical chafing and air sifting		
(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.~~

~~(f) You may change compliance options for your source if you submit a notice to the Administrator at least 60 days prior to changing compliance options. If your source changes from the low-HAP solvent option to the compliance ratio determination option, you must determine the compliance ratio for the most recent 12 operating months beginning with the first month after changing compliance options.~~

Compliance Requirements

§ 63.2850 How do I comply with the hazardous air pollutant emission standards?

~~(a) *General requirements.* The requirements in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section apply to all affected sources:~~

~~(1) Submit the necessary notifications in accordance with §63.2860, which include:~~

~~(i) Initial notifications for existing sources.~~

~~(ii) Initial notifications for new and reconstructed sources.~~

~~(iii) Initial notifications for significant modifications to existing or new sources.~~

~~(iv) Notification of compliance status.~~

~~(2) Develop and implement a plan for demonstrating compliance in accordance with §63.2851.~~

~~(3) Develop a written startup, shutdown and malfunction (SSM) plan in accordance with the provisions in §63.2852.~~

~~(4) Maintain all the necessary records you have used to demonstrate compliance with this subpart in accordance with §63.2862.~~

~~(5) Submit the reports in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section:~~

~~(i) Annual compliance certifications in accordance with §63.2861(a).~~

~~(ii) Periodic SSM reports in accordance with §63.2861(c).~~

~~(iii) Immediate SSM reports in accordance with §63.2861(d).~~

~~(6) Submit all notifications and reports and maintain all records required by the General Provisions for performance testing if you add a control device that destroys solvent.~~

~~(b) *Existing sources under normal operation.* You must meet all of the requirements listed in paragraph (a) of this section and Table 1 of this section for sources under normal operation, and the schedules for demonstrating compliance for existing sources under normal operation in Table 2 of this section.~~

~~(c) *Existing or new sources experiencing a malfunction.* A malfunction is defined in §63.2. In general, it means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment to function in a usual manner. If your existing or new source experiences an unscheduled shutdown as a result of a malfunction, continues to operate during a malfunction (including the period reasonably necessary to correct the malfunction), or starts up after a shutdown resulting from a malfunction, then you must meet the requirements associated with one of two compliance options.~~

Routine or scheduled process startups and shutdowns resulting from, but not limited to, market demands, maintenance activities, and switching types of oilseed processed, are not startups or shutdowns resulting from a malfunction and, therefore, do not qualify for this provision. Within 15 days of the beginning date of the malfunction, you must choose to comply with one of the options listed in paragraphs (e)(1) through (2) of this section:

(1) *Normal operation.* Your source must meet all of the requirements listed in paragraph (a) of this section and one of the options listed in paragraphs (e)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section:

(i) Existing source normal operation requirements in paragraph (b) of this section.

(ii) New source normal operation requirements in paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

(iii) Normal operation requirements for sources that have been significantly modified in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(2) *Malfunction period.* Throughout the malfunction period, you must meet all of the requirements listed in paragraph (a) of this section and Table 1 of this section for sources operating during a malfunction period. At the end of the malfunction period, your source must then meet all of the requirements listed in Table 1

Table 1 of §63.2850—Requirements for Compliance with HAP Emission Standards

Are you required to ...	For periods of normal operation?	For initial startup periods subject to §63.2850(e)(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 practicable throughout the initial startup period. Such measures should be described in the SSM plan.	Yes, you are required to minimize emissions to the extent practicable 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 volume and gallons of extraction solvent in shipment received?	Yes	Yes	Yes.
(d) Determine and record the tons of each oilseed type processed by your source?	Yes, as described in §63.2855	No	No.
(e) Determine the weighted average volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent received as described in §63.2854 by the end of the 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,	Yes,	No, these requirements are not applicable because your	No, these requirements are not applicable because your

Are you required to ...	For periods of normal operation?	For initial startup periods subject to §63.2850(e)(2) or (d)(2)?	For malfunction periods subject to §63.2850(e)(2)?
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?		source is not required to determine the compliance ratio with data recorded for an initial startup period	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(e)?	No, a SSM activity is not categorized as normal operation	Yes	Yes.
(j) Submit an Immediate SSM Report as described in §63.2861(d)?	No, a SSM activity is not categorized as normal operation	Yes, only if your source does not follow the SSM plan	Yes, only if your source does not follow the SSM plan.

Table 2 of §63.2850—Schedules for Demonstrating Compliance Under Various Source Operating Modes

If your source is ...	and is operating under ...	then your recordkeeping schedule ...	You must determine your first compliance ratio by the end of the calendar month following ...	Base your first compliance ratio on information recorded ...
(a) Existing	Normal operation	Begins on the compliance date	The first 12 operating months after the compliance date	During the first 12 operating months after the compliance date.
(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	Begins on the	The first 12 operating	During the first 12 operating

	initial startup period	startup date of your new source	months after termination of the initial startup period, which can last for up to 6 months	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) and implement the plan, when applicable. You must complete the SSM plan before the compliance date for your source. You must also keep the SSM plan on-site and readily available as long as the source is operational. The SSM plan provides detailed procedures for operating and maintaining your source to minimize emissions during a qualifying SSM event for which the source chooses the §63.2850(e)(2) malfunction period, or the §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) initial startup period. The SSM plan must specify a program of corrective action for malfunctioning process and air pollution control equipment and reflect the best practices now in use by the industry to minimize emissions. Some or all of the procedures may come from plans you developed for other purposes such as a Standard Operating Procedure manual or an Occupational Safety and Health Administration Process Safety Management plan. To qualify as a SSM plan, other such plans must meet all the applicable requirements of these NESHAP.

§ 63.2853 How do I determine the actual solvent loss?

By the end of each calendar month following an operating month, you must determine the total solvent loss in gallons for the previous operating month. The total solvent loss for an operating month includes all solvent losses that occur during normal operating periods within the operating month. If you have determined solvent losses for 12 or more operating months, then you must also determine the 12 operating months rolling sum of actual solvent loss in gallons by summing the monthly actual solvent loss for the previous 12 operating months. The 12 operating months rolling sum of solvent loss is the “actual solvent loss,” which is used to calculate your compliance ratio as described in §63.2840.

(a) To determine the actual solvent loss from your source, follow the procedures in your plan for demonstrating compliance to determine the items in paragraphs (a)(1) through (7) of this section:

(1) *The dates that define each operating status period during a calendar month.* The dates that define each operating status period include the beginning date of each calendar month and the date of any change in the source operating status. If the source maintains the same operating status during an entire calendar month, these dates are the beginning and ending dates of the calendar month. If, prior to the effective date of this rule, your source determines the solvent loss on an *accounting month*, as defined in §63.2872, rather than a calendar month basis, and you have 12 complete accounting months of approximately equal duration in a calendar year, you may substitute the accounting month time interval for the calendar month time interval. If you choose to use an accounting month rather than a calendar month, you must document this measurement frequency selection in your plan for demonstrating compliance, and you must remain on this schedule unless you request and receive written approval from the agency responsible for these NESHAP.

(2) *Source operating status.* You must categorize the operating status of your source for each recorded time interval in accordance with criteria in Table 1 of this section, as follows:

Table 1 of §63.2853—Categorizing Your Source Operating Status

If during a recorded time interval . . .	then your source operating status is . . .
(i) Your source processes any amount of listed oilseed and source is not operating under an initial startup operating period or a malfunction period subject to §63.2850(c)(2), (d)(2), or (e)(2)	A normal operating period.
(ii) Your source processes no agricultural product and your source is not operating under an initial startup period or malfunction period subject to §63.2850(c)(2), (d)(2), or (e)(2)	A nonoperating period.
(iii) You choose to operate your source under an initial startup period subject to §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2)	An initial startup period.
(iv) You choose to operate your source under a malfunction period subject to §63.2850(e)(2)	A malfunction period.
(v) Your source processes agricultural 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:~~

Monthly Actual

$$\frac{\text{Solvent}}{(\text{gal})} = \sum_{i=1}^n (\text{SOLV}_B - \text{SOLV}_E + \text{SOLV}_R \pm \text{SOLV}_A)_i \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

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:

$$\frac{\text{Monthly Weighted Average HAP Content of Extraction Solvent (volume fraction)}}{\text{Total Received}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\text{Received}_i * \text{Content}_i)}{\text{Total Received}} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

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:

$$\frac{\text{12-Month Weighted Average of HAP Content in Solvent Received (volume fraction)}}{\text{Total Received}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{12} (\text{Received}_i * \text{Content}_i)}{\text{Total Received}} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

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:

$$\frac{\text{Monthly Quantity of Each Oilseed Processed (tons)}}{n} = \sum_{i=1}^n (SEED_B - SEED_E + SEED_R \pm SEED_A) \quad (Eq. 1)$$

Where:

$SEED_B$ = Tons of oilseed in the inventory at the beginning of normal operating period "i" as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

$SEED_E$ = Tons of oilseed in the inventory at the end of normal operating period "i" as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

$SEED_R$ = Tons of oilseed received during normal operating period "i" as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)(4) of this section.

$SEED_A$ = Tons of oilseed added or removed from the oilseed inventory during normal operating period "i" as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)(5) of this section.

n = Number of normal operating periods in the calendar month during which this type oilseed was processed.

(c) The quantity of each oilseed processed is the total tons of each type of listed oilseed processed during normal operating periods in the previous 12 operating months. You determine the tons of each oilseed processed by summing the monthly quantity of each oilseed processed for the previous 12 operating months. You must record the 12 operating months quantity of each type of oilseed processed by the end of each calendar month following an operating month. Use the 12 operating months quantity of each type of oilseed processed to determine the compliance ratio as described in §63.2840. The quantity of oilseed processed does not include oilseed processed during the operating status periods in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section:

(1) Nonoperating periods as described in §63.2853 (a)(2)(ii).

(2) Initial startup periods as described in §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2).

(3) Malfunction periods as described in §63.2850(e)(2).

(4) Exempt operation periods as described in §63.2853 (a)(2)(v).

(5) If any one of these four operating status periods span an entire calendar month, then the calendar month is treated as a nonoperating month and there is no compliance ratio determination.

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.2860 What notifications must I submit and when?

You must submit the one-time notifications listed in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section to the responsible agency:

(a) *Initial notification for existing sources.* For an existing source, submit an initial notification to the agency responsible for these NESHAP no later than 120 days after the effective date of this subpart. In the notification, include the items in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section:

(1) The name and address of the owner or operator.

(2) The physical address of the vegetable oil production process.

~~(3) Identification of the relevant standard, such as the vegetable oil production NESHAP, and compliance date.~~

~~(4) A brief description of the source including the types of listed oilseeds processed, nominal operating capacity, and type of desolventizer(s) used.~~

~~(5) A statement designating the source as a major source of HAP or a demonstration that the source meets the definition of an area source. An area source is a source that is not a major source and is not collocated within a plant site with other sources that are individually or collectively a major source.~~

~~(d) Notification of compliance status. As an existing, new, or reconstructed source, you must submit a notification of compliance status report to the responsible agency no later than 60 days after determining your initial 12 operating months compliance ratio. If you are an existing source, you generally must submit this notification no later than 50 calendar months after the effective date of these NESHAP (36 calendar months for compliance, 12 operating months to record data, and 2 calendar months to complete the report). If you are a new or reconstructed source, the notification of compliance status is generally due no later than 20 calendar months after initial startup (6 calendar months for the initial startup period, 12 operating months to record data, and 2 calendar months to complete the report). The notification of compliance status must contain the items in paragraphs (d)(1) through (6) of this section:~~

~~(1) The name and address of the owner or operator.~~

~~(2) The physical address of the vegetable oil production process.~~

~~(3) Each listed oilseed type processed during the previous 12 operating months.~~

~~(4) Each HAP identified under §63.2854(a) as being present in concentrations greater than 1 percent by volume in each delivery of solvent received during the 12 operating months period used for the initial compliance determination.~~

~~(5) A statement designating the source as a major source of HAP or a demonstration that the source qualifies as an area source. An area source is a source that is not a major source and is not collocated within a plant site with other sources that are individually or collectively a major source.~~

~~(6) A compliance certification indicating whether the source complied with all of the requirements of this subpart throughout the 12 operating months used for the initial source compliance determination. This certification must include a certification of the items in paragraphs (d)(6)(i) through (iii) of this section:~~

~~(i) The plan for demonstrating compliance (as described in §63.2851) and SSM plan (as described in §63.2852) are complete and available on-site for inspection.~~

~~(ii) You are following the procedures described in the plan for demonstrating compliance.~~

~~(iii) The compliance ratio is less than or equal to 1.00.~~

~~§ 63.2861 What reports must I submit and when?~~

~~After the initial notifications, you must submit the reports in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section to the agency responsible for these NESHAP at the appropriate time intervals:~~

~~(a) Annual compliance certifications. The first annual compliance certification is due 12 calendar months after you submit the notification of compliance status. Each subsequent annual compliance certification is due 12 calendar months after the previous annual compliance certification. The annual compliance certification provides the compliance status for each operating month during the 12 calendar months period ending 60 days prior to the date on which the report is due. Include the information in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section in the annual certification:~~

~~(1) The name and address of the owner or operator.~~

~~(2) The physical address of the vegetable oil production process.~~

~~(3) Each listed oilseed type processed during the 12 calendar months period covered by the report.~~

~~(4) Each HAP identified under §63.2854(a) as being present in concentrations greater than 1 percent by volume in each delivery of solvent received during the 12 calendar months period covered by the report.~~

~~(5) A statement designating the source as a major source of HAP or a demonstration that the source qualifies as an area source. An area source is a source that is not a major source and is not collocated within a plant site with other sources that are individually or collectively a major source.~~

~~(6) A compliance certification to indicate whether the source was in compliance for each compliance determination made during the 12 calendar months period covered by the report. For each such compliance determination, you must include a certification of the items in paragraphs (a)(6)(i) through (ii) of this section:~~

~~(i) You are following the procedures described in the plan for demonstrating compliance.~~

~~(ii) The compliance ratio is less than or equal to 1.00.~~

~~(b) Deviation notification report. Submit a deviation report for each compliance determination you make in which the compliance ratio exceeds 1.00 as determined under §63.2840(c). Submit the deviation report by the end of the month following the calendar month in which you determined the deviation. The deviation notification report must include the items in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section:~~

~~(1) The name and address of the owner or operator.~~

~~(2) The physical address of the vegetable oil production process.~~

~~(3) Each listed oilseed type processed during the 12 operating months period for which you determined the deviation.~~

~~(4) The compliance ratio comprising the deviation. You may reduce the frequency of submittal of the deviation notification report if the agency responsible for these NESHAP does not object as provided in §63.10(e)(3)(iii).~~

~~(c) Periodic startup, shutdown, and malfunction report. If you choose to operate your source under an initial startup period subject to §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) or a malfunction period subject to §63.2850(e)(2), you must submit a periodic SSM report by the end of the calendar month following each month in which the initial startup period or malfunction period occurred. The periodic SSM report must include the items in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section:~~

~~(1) The name, title, and signature of a source's responsible official who is certifying that the report accurately states that all actions taken during the initial startup or malfunction period were consistent with the SSM plan.~~

~~(2) A description of events occurring during the time period, the date and duration of the events, and reason the time interval qualifies as an initial startup period or malfunction period.~~

~~(3) An estimate of the solvent loss during the initial startup or malfunction period with supporting documentation.~~

~~(d) Immediate SSM reports. If you handle a SSM during an initial startup period subject to §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) or a malfunction period subject to §63.2850(e)(2) differently from procedures in the SSM plan and the relevant emission requirements in §63.2840 are exceeded, then you must submit an immediate SSM report. Immediate SSM reports consist of a telephone call or facsimile transmission to the responsible agency within 2 working days after starting actions inconsistent with the SSM plan, followed by a letter within 7 working days after the end of the event. The letter must include the items in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section:~~

~~(1) The name, title, and signature of a source's responsible official who is certifying the accuracy of the report, an explanation of the event, and the reasons for not following the SSM plan.~~

~~(2) A description and date of the SSM event, its duration, and reason it qualifies as a SSM.~~

~~(3) An estimate of the solvent loss for the duration of the SSM event with supporting documentation.~~

~~§ 63.2862 What records must I keep?~~

~~(a) You must satisfy the recordkeeping requirements of this section by the compliance date for your source specified in Table 1 of §63.2834.~~

~~(b) Prepare a plan for demonstrating compliance (as described in §63.2851) and a SSM plan (as described in §63.2852). In these two plans, describe the procedures you will follow in obtaining and recording data, and determining compliance under normal operations or a SSM subject to the §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) initial startup period or the §63.2850(e)(2) malfunction period. Complete both plans before the compliance date for your source and keep them on-site and readily available as long as the source is operational.~~

~~(c) If your source processes any listed oilseed, record the items in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section:~~

~~(1) For the solvent inventory, record the information in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (vii) of this section in accordance with your plan for demonstrating compliance:~~

~~(i) Dates that define each operating status period during a calendar month.~~

~~(ii) The operating status of your source such as normal operation, nonoperating, initial startup period, malfunction period, or exempt operation for each recorded time interval.~~

~~(iii) Record the gallons of extraction solvent in the inventory on the beginning and ending dates of each normal operating period.~~

~~(iv) The gallons of all extraction solvent received, purchased, and recovered during each calendar month.~~

~~(v) All extraction solvent inventory adjustments, additions or subtractions. You must document the reason for the adjustment and justify the quantity of the adjustment.~~

~~(vi) The total solvent loss for each calendar month, regardless of the source operating status.~~

~~(vii) The actual solvent loss in gallons for each operating month.~~

~~(2) For the weighted average volume fraction of HAP in the extraction solvent, you must record the items in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section:~~

~~(i) The gallons of extraction solvent received in each delivery.~~

~~(ii) The volume fraction of each HAP exceeding 1 percent by volume in each delivery of extraction solvent.~~

~~(iii) The weighted average volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent received since the end of the last operating month as determined in accordance with §63.2854(b)(2).~~

~~(3) For each type of listed oilseed processed, record the items in paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (vi) of this section, in accordance with your plan for demonstrating compliance:~~

~~(i) The dates that define each operating status period. These dates must be the same as the dates entered for the extraction solvent inventory.~~

~~(ii) The operating status of your source such as normal operation, nonoperating, initial startup period, malfunction period, or exempt operation for each recorded time interval. On the log for each type of listed oilseed that is not being processed during a normal operating period, you must record which type of listed oilseed is being processed in addition to the source operating status.~~

~~(iii) The oilseed inventory for the type of listed oilseed being processed on the beginning and ending dates of each normal operating period.~~

~~(iv) The tons of each type of listed oilseed received at the affected source each normal operating period.~~

~~(v) All listed oilseed inventory adjustments, additions or subtractions for normal operating periods. You must document the reason for the adjustment and justify the quantity of the adjustment.~~

~~(vi) The tons of each type of listed oilseed processed during each operating month.~~

~~(d) After your source has processed listed oilseed for 12 operating months, and you are not operating during an initial startup period as described in §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2), or a malfunction period as described in §63.2850(e)(2), record the items in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section by the end of the calendar month following each operating month:~~

~~(1) The 12 operating months rolling sum of the actual solvent loss in gallons as described in §63.2853(c).~~

~~(2) The weighted average volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent received for the previous 12 operating months as described in §63.2854(b)(3).~~

~~(3) The 12 operating months rolling sum of each type of listed oilseed processed at the affected source in tons as described in §63.2855(c).~~

~~(4) A determination of the compliance ratio. Using the values from §§63.2853, 63.2854, 63.2855, and Table 1 of §63.2840, calculate the compliance ratio using Equation 2 of §63.2840.~~

~~(5) A statement of whether the source is in compliance with all of the requirements of this subpart. This includes a determination of whether you have met all of the applicable requirements in §63.2850.~~

~~(e) For each SSM event subject to an initial startup period as described in §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2), or a malfunction period as described in §63.2850(e)(2), record the items in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section by the end of the calendar month following each month in which the initial startup period or malfunction period occurred:~~

~~(1) A description and date of the SSM event, its duration, and reason it qualifies as an initial startup or malfunction.~~

~~(2) An estimate of the solvent loss in gallons for the duration of the initial startup or malfunction period with supporting documentation.~~

~~(3) A checklist or other mechanism to indicate whether the SSM plan was followed during the initial startup or malfunction period.~~

~~§ 63.2863 In what form and how long must I keep my records?~~

~~(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for review in accordance with §63.10(b)(1).~~

~~(b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.~~

~~(c) You must keep each record on-site for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, in accordance with §3.10(b)(1). You can keep the records off-site for the remaining 3 years.~~

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.2870 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 1 of this section shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you. Table 1 of §63.2870 follows:

— Table 1 of §63.2870— Applicability of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A, to 40 CFR, Part 63, Subpart GGGG

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Brief description of requirement	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.1	Applicability	Initial applicability determination; applicability after standard established; permit requirements; extensions; notifications	Yes	
§63.2	Definitions	Definitions for part 63 standards	Yes	Except as specifically provided in this subpart.
§63.3	Units and abbreviations	Units and abbreviations for part 63 standards	Yes	
§63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention	Prohibited activities; compliance date; circumvention; severability	Yes	
§63.5	Construction/reconstruction	Applicability; applications; approvals	Yes	Except for subsections of §63.5 as listed below.
§63.5(e)	[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

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Brief description of requirement	Applies to subpart	Explanation
				estimated and actual control efficiency of such equipment apply only to control equipment to which the subpart GGGG requirements for quantifying.
§63.6	Applicability of General Provisions	Applicability	Yes	Except for subsections of §63.6 as listed below.
§63.6(b)(1)–(3)	Compliance dates, new and reconstructed sources		No	Section 63.2834 of subpart GGGG specifies the compliance dates 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	Yes	Subpart GGGG requires performance testing only

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Brief description of requirement	Applies to subpart	Explanation
		procedures		if the source applies additional control that destroys solvent. Section 63.2850(a)(6) requires sources to follow the performance testing guidelines of the General Provisions if a control is added.
§63.8	Monitoring requirements		No	Subpart GGGG does not require monitoring other than as specified therein.
§63.9	Notification requirements	Applicability and state delegation	Yes	Except for subsections of §63.9 as listed below.
§63.9(b)(2)	Notification requirements	Initial notification requirements for existing sources	No	Section 63.2860(a) of subpart GGGG specifies the requirements of the initial notification for existing sources.
§63.9(b)(3)–(5)	Notification requirements	Notification requirement for certain new/reconstructed sources	Yes	Except the information requirements differ as described in §63.2860(b) of subpart GGGG.
§63.9(e)	Notification of performance test	Notify responsible agency 60 days ahead	Yes	Applies only if performance testing is performed.
§63.9(f)	Notification of VE/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(e) 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 and confidentiality	Public and confidential	Yes	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Brief description of requirement	Applies to subpart	Explanation
		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 §63.90.28~~

~~§ 63.2872 What definitions apply to this subpart?~~

~~Terms used in this subpart are defined in the sources listed:~~

~~(a) The Clean Air Act, section 112(a).~~

~~(b) In 40 CFR 63.2, the NESHAP General Provisions.~~

~~(c) In this section as follows:~~

~~*Accounting month* means a time interval defined by a business firm during which corporate economic and financial factors are determined on a consistent and regular basis. An accounting month will consist of approximately 4 to 5 calendar weeks and each accounting month will be of approximate equal duration. An accounting month may not correspond exactly to a calendar month, but 12 accounting months will correspond exactly to a calendar year.~~

~~*Actual solvent loss* means the gallons of solvent lost from a source during 12 operating months as determined in accordance with §63.2853.~~

~~*Agricultural product* means any commercially grown plant or plant product.~~

~~*Allowable HAP loss* means the gallons of HAP that would have been lost from a source if the source was operating at the solvent loss factor for each listed oilseed type. The allowable HAP loss in gallons is determined by multiplying the tons of each oilseed type processed during the previous 12 operating months, as determined in accordance with §63.2855, by the corresponding oilseed solvent loss factor~~

(gal/ton) listed in Table 1 of §63.2840, and by the dimensionless constant 0.64, and summing the result for all oilseed types processed.

Area source means any source that does not meet the major source definition.

As received is the basis upon which all oilseed measurements must be determined and refers to the oilseed chemical and physical characteristics as initially received by the source and prior to any oilseed handling and processing.

Batch operation means any process that operates in a manner where the addition of raw material and withdrawal of product do not occur simultaneously. Typically, raw material is added to a process, operational steps occur, and a product is removed from the process. More raw material is then added to the process and the cycle repeats.

Calendar month means 1 month as specified in a calendar.

Compliance date means the date on which monthly compliance recordkeeping begins. For existing sources, recordkeeping typically begins 3 years after the effective date of the subpart. For new and reconstructed sources, recordkeeping typically begins upon initial startup, except as noted in §63.2834.

Compliance ratio means a ratio of the actual HAP loss in gallons from the previous 12 operating months to an allowable HAP loss in gallons, which is determined by using oilseed solvent loss factors in Table 1 of §63.2840, the weighted average volume fraction of HAP in solvent received for the previous 12 operating months, and the tons of each type of listed oilseed processed in the previous 12 operating months. Months during which no listed oilseed is processed, or months during which the §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) initial startup period or the §63.2850(e)(2) malfunction period applies, are excluded from this calculation. Equation 2 of §63.2840 is used to calculate this value. If the value is less than or equal to 1.00, the source is in compliance. If the value is greater than 1.00, the source is deviating from compliance.

Continuous operation means any process that adds raw material and withdraws product simultaneously. Mass, temperature, concentration and other properties typically approach steady-state conditions.

Conventional desolventizer means a desolventizer toaster that operates with indirect and direct contact steam to remove solvent from the extracted meal. Oilseeds processed in a conventional desolventizer produce crude vegetable oil and crude meal products, such as animal feed.

Corn germ dry milling means a source that processes corn germ that has been separated from the other corn components using a "dry" process of mechanical chafing and air sifting.

Corn germ wet milling means a source that processes corn germ that has been separated from other corn components using a "wet" process of centrifuging a slurry steeped in a dilute sulfuric acid solution.

Exempt period means a period of time during which a source processes agricultural products not defined as listed oilseed.

Extraction solvent means an organic chemical medium used to remove oil from an oilseed. Typically, the extraction solvent is a commercial grade of hexane isomers which have an approximate HAP content of 64 percent by volume.

Hazardous air pollutant (HAP) means any substance or mixture of substances listed as a hazardous air pollutant under section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act, as of April 12, 2001.

Initial startup date means the first calendar day that a new, reconstructed or significantly modified source processes any listed oilseed.

Initial startup period means a period of time from the initial startup date of a new, reconstructed or significantly modified source, for which you choose to operate the source under an initial startup period subject to §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2). During an initial startup period, a source is in compliance with the standards by following the operating and maintenance procedures listed for minimizing HAP emissions in the source's SSM plan rather than being subject to a HAP emission limit. The initial startup period

following initial startup of a new or reconstructed source may not exceed 6 calendar months. The initial startup period following a significant modification may not exceed 3 calendar months. Solvent and oilseed inventory information recorded during the initial startup period is excluded from use in any compliance ratio determinations.

Large cottonseed plant means a vegetable oil production process that processes 120,000 tons or more of cottonseed and other listed oilseed during all normal operating periods in a 12 operating months period used to determine compliance.

Malfunction period means a period of time between the beginning and end of a process malfunction and the time reasonably necessary for a source to correct the malfunction for which you choose to operate the source under a malfunction period subject to §63.2850(e)(2). This period may include the duration of an unscheduled process shutdown, continued operation during a malfunction, or the subsequent process startup after a shutdown resulting from a malfunction. During a malfunction period, a source complies with the standards by following the operating and maintenance procedures described for minimizing HAP emissions in the source's SSM plan rather than being subject to a HAP emission limit. Therefore, solvent and oilseed inventory information recorded during a malfunction period is excluded from use in any compliance ratio determinations.

Mechanical extraction means removing vegetable oil from oilseeds using only mechanical devices such as presses or screws that physically force the oil from the oilseed. Mechanical extraction techniques use no organic solvents to remove oil from an oilseed.

Nonoperating period means any period of time in which a source processes no agricultural product. This operating status does not apply during any period in which the source operates under an initial startup period as described in §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2), or a malfunction period, as described in §63.2850(e)(2).

Normal operating period means any period of time in which a source processes a listed oilseed that is not categorized as an initial startup period as described in §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2), or a malfunction period, as described in §63.2850(e)(2). At the beginning and ending dates of a normal operating period, solvent and oilseed inventory information is recorded and included in the compliance ratio determination.

Oilseed or listed oilseed means the following agricultural products: corn germ, cottonseed, flax, peanut, rapeseed (for example, canola), safflower, soybean, and sunflower.

Oilseed solvent loss factor means a ratio expressed as gallons of solvent loss per ton of oilseed processed. The solvent loss factors are presented in Table 1 of §63.2840 and are used to determine the allowable HAP loss.

Operating month means any calendar or accounting month in which a source processes any quantity of listed oilseed, excluding any entire calendar or accounting month in which the source operated under an initial startup period as described in §63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2), or a malfunction period as described in §63.2850(e)(2). An operating month may include time intervals characterized by several types of operating status. However, an operating month must have at least one normal operating period.

Significant modification means the addition of new equipment or the modification of existing equipment that:

- (1) Significantly affects solvent losses from your vegetable oil production process;
- (2) The fixed capital cost of the new components represents a significant percentage of the fixed capital cost of building a comparable new vegetable oil production process;
- (3) The fixed capital cost of the new equipment does not constitute reconstruction as defined in §63.2; and
- (4) Examples of significant modifications include replacement of or major changes to solvent recovery equipment such as extractors, desolventizer-toasters/dryer-coolers, flash desolventizers, and distillation equipment associated with the mineral oil system, and equipment affecting desolventizing efficiency and steady-state operation of your vegetable oil production process such as flaking mills, oilseed heating and conditioning equipment, and cracking mills.

~~Small cottonseed plant means a vegetable oil production process that processes less than 120,000 tons of cottonseed and other listed oilseed during all normal operating periods in a 12 operating months period used to determine compliance.~~

~~Solvent extraction means removing vegetable oil from listed oilseed using an organic solvent in a direct-contact system.~~

~~Solvent working capacity means the volume of extraction solvent normally retained in solvent recovery equipment. Examples include components such as the solvent extractor, desolventizer-toaster, solvent storage and working tanks, mineral oil absorption system, condensers, and oil/solvent distillation system.~~

~~Specialty desolventizer means a desolventizer that removes excess solvent from soybean meal using vacuum conditions, energy from superheated solvent vapors, or reduced operating conditions (e.g., temperature) as compared to the typical operation of a conventional desolventizer. Soybeans processed in a specialty desolventizer result in high-protein vegetable meal products for human and animal consumption, such as calf milk replacement products and meat extender products.~~

~~Vegetable oil production process means the equipment comprising a continuous process for producing crude vegetable oil and meal products, including specialty soybean products, in which oil is removed from listed oilseeds through direct contact with an organic solvent. Process equipment typically includes the following components: oilseed preparation operations (including conditioning, drying, dehulling, and cracking), solvent extractors, desolventizer-toasters, meal dryers, meal coolers, meal conveyor systems, oil distillation units, solvent evaporators and condensers, solvent recovery system (also referred to as a mineral oil absorption system), vessels storing solvent-laden materials, and crude meal packaging and storage vessels. A vegetable oil production process does not include vegetable oil refining operations (including operations such as bleaching, hydrogenation, and deodorizing) and operations that engage in additional chemical treatment of crude soybean meals produced in specialty desolventizer units (including operations such as soybean isolate production).~~

~~D.3.17 One Time Deadlines Relating to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants:
Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production [40 CFR 63, Subpart GGGG]~~

~~Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.2860(a), the Permittee shall submit the initial notification for all the units listed in Section D.3 no later than August 10, 2001.~~

* * * * *

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

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

- (j) One (1) flow coating material kaolin handling operation, identified as P3, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, controlled by baghouse C3, and exhausting to Stack 3. This operation consists of the following:
* * * * *
- (n) One (1) hull grinding operation, identified as P6, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** throughput rate of 8.05 tons per hour, controlled by baghouse C6, and exhausting to Stack 6. This operation is consisting of the following:
* * * * *
- (o) One (1) hull storage operation, identified as P7, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** throughput rate of 15 tons per hour, controlled by baghouse C7, and exhausting to Stack 7. This operation is consisting of the following:
 - (1) Hull storage bins, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 39,000 cubic feet.
* * * * *

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

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

- (p) One (1) hull handling operation with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** throughput rate of 15 tons per hour, controlled by baghouse C7A, and exhausting to Stack 7A. This operation is consisting of the following:
 - (1) One (1) hull hopper that feeds to the pellet mills.
 - (2) Two (2) hull pellet mills, identified as P7A, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, and P7B, ~~approved for construction in 2007~~ **permitted in 2008**. Only one (1) pellet mill is capable of operating at any given time.
- (q) One (1) hull pellet cooler, identified as P8, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 15 tons per hour, controlled by cyclone C8, and exhausting to Stack 8.
- (r) Pellet storage bins, identified as P8A, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 70,000 cubic feet, controlled by baghouse C8A that exhausts to Stack 8A, or bin vent filter systems C8B and C8C that exhaust to Stacks C8B and C8C.
- (z) One (1) meal handling process, identified as P9, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by baghouse C9, and exhausting to Stack 9. This process consists of the following:
 - (1) One (1) totally enclosed surge bin conveyor that transfers the meal to the surge bins.
 - (2) Two (2) meal surge bins, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** storage capacity of 19,500 cubic feet, that feed to the screeners or the recycle leg.
* * * * *
- (aa) One (1) meal storage operation, identified as P20, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** throughput rate of 300 tons of meal per hour, controlled by baghouse C20, and exhausting to Stack 20. This operation consists of the following:
 - (1) Meal storage tanks (capacity 292,000 cubic feet) and loadout bins (capacity 58,000 cubic feet), with a combined ~~maximum~~ **nominal** storage capacity of 350,000 cubic feet.
* * * * *
- (bb) One (1) truck meal loadout operation, identified as P14, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** throughput rate of 383.3 tons of meal per hour, controlled by baghouse C14, and exhausting to Stack 14. This operation consists of the following:
* * * * *
- (cc) One (1) barge/railcar meal loadout operation, identified as P15, ~~constructed~~ **permitted** in 1996, with a ~~maximum~~ **nominal** throughput rate of 383.3 tons of meal per hour, controlled by baghouse C15, and exhausting to Stack 15. This operation consists of the following:
* * * * *

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

* * * * *

SECTION E.1 FACILITY OPERATING CONDITIONS

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

- (a) Three (3) 33.7 million (MM)Btu per hour natural gas boilers, identified as P17, P18, and P18A, permitted in 1996, and exhausting to Stacks 17, 18, and 18A, respectively; Under NSPS, Subpart Dc, boilers P17, P18, and P18A are considered small industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units.
- (b) Two (2) wood/shredded tire fired boilers, identified as P17B and P17C, permitted in 2006, each with a nominal heat input capacity of 57.3 MMBtu/hr, both controlled by one (1) electrostatic precipitator (ESP) (identified as ES1), and exhausting through Stack 17A. Stack 17A is equipped with a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). Under NSPS, Subpart Dc, boilers P17B and P17C are considered small industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units.

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

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

- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1 for the facilities described in Section E.1 except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc.
- (b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.19, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

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

E.1.2 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 for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12, (included as Attachment A of this permit) as specified as follows:

- (a) 40 CFR 60.40c;
- (b) 40 CFR 60.41c;
- (c) 40 CFR 60.43c(b), (c), (d), (e)(1), (e)(2), (e)(3);
- (d) 40 CFR 60.45c;
- (e) 40 CFR 60.47c(a), (b), (d), (e), (g); and
- (f) 40 CFR 60.48c(a), (c), (f)(4), (g), (h), (i), (j).

SECTION E.2 FACILITY OPERATING CONDITIONS

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

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

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

- (1) One (1) totally enclosed aspirated elevator leg that transfers soybeans to enclosed conveyors.
- (2) Three (3) enclosed conveyors that transfer the soybean from the north receiving area to the soybean storage areas.

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

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

- (1) One (1) truck only receiving pit.
- (2) One (1) totally enclosed belt conveyor system (or equivalent), using an oil application to control PM emissions.
- (3) One (1) enclosed belt conveyor that transfers the soybean from the receiving leg to the soybean enclosed belt conveyor.
- (4) One (1) enclosed belt conveyor that loads the soybean storage silos.

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

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

- (1) Two (2) truck and railcar receiving pits, with PM emissions controlled by restricting vehicles unloading grain at these stations to hopper-bottom rail cars and trucks with choke unloading applications.
- (2) One (1) enclosed drag conveyor system (or equivalent), using an oil application to control PM emissions.
- (3) Two (2) aspirated soybean receiving legs, using an oil application and baghouse C1 to control PM emissions.
- (4) One (1) enclosed drag conveyor that transfers the soybean at a nominal rate of 540 tons per hour from the receiving leg to the soybean covered belt conveyor that loads the soybean silos.

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

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

- (1) Twelve (12) concrete soybean silos, each with a nominal storage capacity of 73,053 bushels.**
- (2) Four (4) concrete soybean storage silos, each with a nominal capacity of 19,375 bushels.**
- (3) Two (2) concrete soybean storage silos, each with a nominal capacity of 18,801 bushels.**
- (4) Three (3) totally enclosed drag conveyors (or equivalent) comprising two conveyance systems located below the storage silos that transfer the soybeans from the silos to the elevator legs.**

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

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

- (1) Two (2) soybean silos (P2B and P2C), with a nominal combined storage capacity of 1,177,000 bushels.**
- (2) Two (2) enclosed belt conveyors.**
- (3) Two (2) enclosed drag conveyors.**

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

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

- (1) Two (2) soybean elevator legs that transfer the soybeans from the drag conveyor to the cleaner, using an oil application to control PM emissions.**
- (2) One (1) totally enclosed conveyor that transfers the soybeans from the elevator legs to the magnet.**
- (3) One (1) magnet, using both an oil application and baghouse C4 to control PM emissions.**
- (4) One (1) cleaning system, consisting of the following:**
 - (A) Two (2) cleaners, controlled by an oil application system and baghouse C4.**
 - (B) Two (2) aspirators, controlled by an oil application system and baghouse C4.**

- (C) One (1) conveyor transferring beans from the aspirator to the hopper, controlled by an oil application system and baghouse C4.
- (D) One (1) hopper, controlled by an oil application system and baghouse C4.
- (E) One (1) scale, controlled by an oil application system and baghouse C4.
- (F) One (1) aspirator, controlled by cyclone C5E, and exhausting to stack 5.
- (G) One (1) breaker, controlled by cyclone C5E, and exhausting to stack 5.

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

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

E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to New Source Performance Standards [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR 60, Subpart A]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1 for the facilities described in Section E.2 except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DD.

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

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

E.2.2 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 for Grain Elevators, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12, (included as Attachment B of this permit) as specified as follows:

- (a) 40 CFR 60.300;
- (b) 40 CFR 60.301;
- (c) 40 CFR 60.302(b), (c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(3);
- (d) 40 CFR 60.303; and
- (e) 40 CFR 60.304.

SECTION E.3 FACILITY OPERATING CONDITIONS

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

- (e) One (1) soybean expander system, identified as P23, permitted in 1996 and approved in 2004 for modification, with a nominal capacity of 50 tons per hour, controlled by cyclone C23, and exhausting to Stack 23. This system consists of the following:
- (1) One (1) expander, forming soybean collets.
 - (2) One (1) soybean collet cooler, permitted in 2004.
 - (3) Two (2) totally enclosed conveyors that transfer soybean fines from the hull aspirator to an enclosed expander conveyor.
 - (4) Two (2) totally enclosed expander conveyors that transfer soybean flakes and fines to the expander.
 - (5) One (1) totally enclosed conveyor that transfers soybean collets from the expander to the cooler.
 - (6) One (1) totally enclosed conveyor that transfers soybean collets from the cooler to the enclosed flake conveyor.
- Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, these emission units are considered vegetable oil production processes.
- (l) One (1) soybean heater with one (1) L-Path totally enclosed drag conveyor, identified as P21, permitted in 1996 and approved in 2008 for replacement, with a nominal capacity of 115 tons per hour, and exhausting to Stack 21. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, the soybean heater is considered vegetable oil production processes.
- (m) One (1) soybean cracking and dehulling operation, identified as P5, permitted in 1996, with a nominal throughput rate of 115 tons per hour, and consisting of the following:
- (1) One (1) enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) and one (1) totally enclosed overflow recycle L-Path conveyor (or equivalent) with a totally enclosed surge hopper that transfers soybeans to the jet dryers.
 - (2) Three (3) jet dryers, each with a nominal capacity of 42 tons per hour, controlled by cyclones C5A, C5B, and C5F, respectively, and exhausting to Stack 5.
 - (3) Three (3) primary CCD dryers, controlled by cyclones C5C and C5G, and exhausting to Stack 5.
 - (4) Three (3) secondary CCC coolers, controlled by cyclones C5D and C5H, and exhausting to Stack 5.
 - (5) Six (6) cracking and dehulling rolls that transfer the hulls through four (4) cyclones (C5C, C5D, C5G, and C5H) to an enclosed conveyor.
 - (6) One (1) totally enclosed cracking and dehulling drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers hulls from cyclones C5A and C5B to the hull grinding system, with a nominal throughput rate of 8.05 tons per hour.

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

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

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

(s) One (1) soybean flaking operation, identified as P19, permitted in 1996 and approved in 2009 and in 2010 for modification, with a nominal throughput rate of 104.9 tons per hour, and consisting of the following:

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

(2) Ten (10) flakers, controlled by baghouses C19A, C19B, and C19C, exhausting to Stack 19, and/or controlled by baghouse C19D, exhausting to Stack P19D.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (u) One (1) DTDC meal dryer section 1, identified as P10, permitted in 1996, with a nominal drying capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C10, and exhausting to Stack 10. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, this unit is considered a vegetable oil production process.**
- (v) One (1) DTDC meal dryer section 2, identified as P11, permitted in 1996, with a nominal drying capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C11, and exhausting to Stack 11. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, this unit is considered a vegetable oil production process.**
- (w) One (1) DTDC meal dryer section 3, identified as P12, approved in 2009 for modification, with a nominal capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C12, and exhausting to Stack 12.**
- (x) One (1) enclosed conveyor transferring meal from the meal dryer section 3 to the meal cooling operation, permitted in 2009.**
- (y) One (1) meal cooling operation, identified as P12A, permitted in 2009, with a nominal capacity of 83.4 tons of meal per hour, controlled by cyclone C12A, and exhausting to Stack 12A. This operation consists of the following:
 - (1) Two (2) meal cooler sections, exhausting to the common cyclone C12A and Stack 12A.**
 - (2) One (1) Meal Cooler enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfer meal from the Meal Cooler and the C12A Cyclone to the one (1) DTDC enclosed drag conveyor.**
 - (3) One (1) DTCD enclosed drag conveyor (or equivalent) that transfers meal from the Meal Cooler/DTDC and four (4) DTDC cyclones (C10, C11, C12, C12A) to the meal surge bin conveyor.****
- Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, these units are considered vegetable oil production processes.**
- (dd) Two (2) fixed roof hexane storage tanks, permitted in 1996, each with a nominal storage capacity of 14,000 gallons. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, these tanks are considered vegetable oil production processes.**
- (ee) One (1) fixed roof hexane work tank, permitted in 1996, with a nominal storage capacity of 8,000 gallons. Under NESHAP, Subpart GGGG, this tank is considered a vegetable oil production process.**

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

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 [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG] [326 IAC 20-60]

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:

- (a) 40 CFR 63.2830;
- (b) 40 CFR 63.2831;
- (c) 40 CFR 63.2832(a);
- (d) 40 CFR 63.2833;
- (e) 40 CFR 63.2834(a);
- (f) 40 CFR 63.2840 all except (e);
- (g) 40 CFR 63.2850(a), (b), (d), (e)(1)(i), (e)(1)(iii), (e)(2);
- (h) 40 CFR 63.2851;
- (i) 40 CFR 63.2852;
- (j) 40 CFR 63.2853;
- (k) 40 CFR 63.2854;
- (l) 40 CFR 63.2855;
- (m) 40 CFR 63.2860;
- (n) 40 CFR 63.2861;
- (o) 40 CFR 63.2862;
- (p) 40 CFR 63.2863;
- (q) 40 CFR 63.2870;
- (r) 40 CFR 63.2871; and
- (s) 40 CFR 63.2872.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The construction and operation of this proposed modification shall be subject to the conditions of the attached proposed Part 70 Significant Permit Modification No. 129-29557-00035. The staff recommends to the Commissioner that this Part 70 Significant Permit Modification be approved.

IDEM Contact

- (a) Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to John Haney 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) 234-5328 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 4-5328.
- (b) A copy of the findings is available on the Internet at: <http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/>
- (c) For additional information about air permits and how the public and interested parties can participate, refer to the IDEM's Guide for Citizen Participation and Permit Guide on the Internet at: www.idem.in.gov

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Emissions Summary
Before Modification

Company Name: Consolidated Grain and Barge Co.
Address City IN Zip: 2781 Bluff Road, Mount Vernon, Indiana 47620-0289
Permit No: 129-29557-00035
Plant ID: 129-00035
Reviewer: John Haney
Date: October 13, 2010

Condition	Unit	PM Emission Limit (lb/hr)	PM Emission Limit (lb/ton)	PM ₁₀ Emission Limit (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ Emission Limit (lb/ton)	Limited Throughput (tpy)	Limited PM Emissions (tpy)	Limited PM ₁₀ Emissions (tpy)
D.1.2(a),(d)	Boilers		0.40		0.672	51875	10.38	17.43
D.2.1(a)	P24	0.43		0.43			1.88	1.88
D.2.1(a)	P1	0.56		0.56			2.45	2.45
D.2.1(a)	P4	0.81		0.81			3.55	3.55
D.2.1(c)	P27		0.086		0.0290	940240	40.43	13.63
D.2.1(c)	P2		0.035		0.0078	940240	16.45	3.67
D.2.1(c)	P2A		0.025		0.0063	940240	11.75	2.96
D.2.1(c)	P2B		0.025		0.0063	940240	11.75	2.96
D.3.1(a)	P23	2.50		2.50			10.95	10.95
D.3.1(a)	P5	15.4		15.4			67.45	67.45
D.3.1(a)	P19	0.39		0.39			1.71	1.71
D.3.1(a)	P10	5.39		5.39			23.61	23.61
D.3.1(a)	P11	0.13		0.13			0.57	0.57
D.3.1(a)	P12	0.10		0.10			0.44	0.44
D.3.1(a)	P12A	0.22		0.22			0.96	0.96
D.3.1(c)	P21		0.001		0.001	940240	0.47	0.47
D.4.1	P3	0.10		0.10			0.44	0.44
D.4.1	P6	0.30		0.30			1.31	1.31
D.4.1	P7	0.17		0.17			0.74	0.74
D.4.1	P7A & P7B	0.17		0.17			0.74	0.74
D.4.1	P8	5.14		5.14			22.51	22.51
D.4.1	P8A	0.17		0.17			0.74	0.74
D.4.1	P9	0.26		0.26			1.14	1.14
D.4.1	P20	0.26		0.26			1.14	1.14
D.4.1	P14	0.69		0.69			3.02	3.02
D.4.1	P15	0.69		0.69			3.02	3.02
	Fire Pump						0.17	0.17
	Generator						0.01	0.01
	Unpaved Roads						0.66	0.18
	Paved Roads						4.06	0.79
	Storage Piles						0.03	0.02
	Other Insignificant Activities						5.00	5.00
TOTAL							249.56	195.69

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Emissions Summary
After Modification**

Company Name: Consolidated Grain and Barge Co.
Address City IN Zip: 2781 Bluff Road, Mount Vernon, Indiana 47620-0289
Permit No: 129-29557-00035
Plant ID: 129-00035
Reviewer: John Haney
Date: October 13, 2010

Condition	Unit	PM Emission Limit (lb/hr)	PM Emission Limit (lb/ton)	PM ₁₀ Emission Limit (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ Emission Limit (lb/ton)	Limited Throughput (tpy)	Limited PM Emissions (tpy)	Limited PM ₁₀ Emissions (tpy)
D.1.2(a),(d)	Boilers		0.40		0.672	51875	10.38	17.43
D.2.1(a)	P24	0.43		0.43			1.88	1.88
D.2.1(a)	P1	0.56		0.56			2.45	2.45
D.2.1(a)	P4	0.81		0.81			3.55	3.55
D.2.1(c)	P27		0.086		0.0290	108000	4.64	1.57
D.2.1(c)	P2		0.035		0.0078	940240	16.45	3.67
D.2.1(c)	P2A		0.025		0.0063	940240	11.75	2.96
D.2.1(c)	P2B		0.025		0.0063	940240	11.75	2.96
D.3.1(a)	P23	2.50		2.50			10.95	10.95
D.3.1(a)	P5	15.4		15.4			67.45	67.45
D.3.1(a)	P19 (baghouses C19A, C19B, C19C)	0.39		0.39			1.71	1.71
D.3.1(a)	P19 (baghouse C19D)	0.73		0.73			3.19	3.19
D.3.1(a)	P10	5.39		5.39			23.61	23.61
D.3.1(a)	P11	0.13		0.13			0.57	0.57
D.3.1(a)	P12	0.10		0.10			0.44	0.44
D.3.1(a)	P12A	0.22		0.22			0.96	0.96
D.3.1(c)	P21		0.001		0.001	940240	0.47	0.47
D.4.1	P3	0.10		0.10			0.44	0.44
D.4.1	P6	0.30		0.30			1.31	1.31
D.4.1	P7	0.17		0.17			0.74	0.74
D.4.1	P7A & P7B	0.17		0.17			0.74	0.74
D.4.1	P8	5.14		5.14			22.51	22.51
D.4.1	P8A	0.17		0.17			0.74	0.74
D.4.1	P9	0.26		0.26			1.14	1.14
D.4.1	P20	0.26		0.26			1.14	1.14
D.4.1	P14	0.69		0.69			3.02	3.02
D.4.1	P15	0.69		0.69			3.02	3.02
	Fire Pump						0.17	0.17
	Generator						0.01	0.01
	Unpaved Roads						0.66	0.18
	Paved Roads						4.06	0.79
	Storage Piles						0.03	0.02
	Other Insignificant Activities						5.00	5.00
						TOTAL	216.96	186.81

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations
PM and PM₁₀ Emissions
Receiving, Handling, and Loadout Operations for Grain, Hull, and Meal**

Company Name: Consolidated Grain and Barge Co.
Address City IN Zip: 2781 Bluff Road, Mount Vernon, Indiana 47620-0289
Permit No: 129-29557-00035
Plant ID: 129-00035
Reviewer: John Haney
Date: October 13, 2010

Unit ID	Process	Control Device	Control Device ID	Outlet Grain Loading (gr/dscf)	Maximum Air Flow Rate (scfm)	Control Efficiency (%)	PTE of PM/PM ₁₀ After Control (lb/hr)	PTE of PM/PM ₁₀ After Control (tons/yr)	PTE of PM/PM ₁₀ Before Control (lb/hr)	PTE of PM/PM ₁₀ Before Control (tons/yr)
P19	Soybean Flaking	Baghouse	C19D	0.005	17000	99	0.73	3.19	72.86	319.11

Allowable Emissions:

The following calculations determine PM compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 for process weight rates greater than 30 tons per hour:

$$P = \frac{104.9 \text{ tons/hr}}{55.0} \times (104.9^{0.11}) - 40 = 51.8 \text{ lb/hr} \quad (\text{allowable})$$

with uncontrolled potential:

$$319.11 \text{ tons/yr} \times 2000 \text{ lb/ton} / 8760 \text{ hr/yr} = 72.9 \text{ lb/hr} \quad (\text{will not comply})$$

with controlled potential:

$$3.19 \text{ tons/yr} \times 2000 \text{ lb/ton} / 8760 \text{ hr/yr} = 0.73 \text{ lb/hr} \quad (\text{capable of complying})$$

Methodology:

Assume all PM emissions equal PM₁₀ emissions.

$$\text{PTE of PM/PM}_{10} \text{ After Control (lb/hr)} = \text{Grain Loading (gr/dscf)} \times \text{Max. Air Flow Rate (scfm)} \times 60 \text{ min/hr} \div 7000 \text{ lb/gr}$$

$$\text{PTE of PM/PM}_{10} \text{ After Control (tons/yr)} = \text{PTE of PM/PM}_{10} \text{ After Control (lb/hr)} \times 8760 \text{ hr/yr} \div 2000 \text{ lb/ton}$$

$$\text{PTE of PM/PM}_{10} \text{ Before Control (lb/hr)} = \text{PTE of PM/PM}_{10} \text{ After Control (lb/hr)} \div (1 - \text{Control Efficiency} \div 100)$$

$$\text{PTE of PM/PM}_{10} \text{ Before Control (tons/yr)} = \text{PTE of PM/PM}_{10} \text{ Before Control (lb/hr)} \times 8760 \text{ hr/yr} \div 2000 \text{ lb/ton}$$



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: Doug VanMeter
Consolidated Grain & Barge Co.
P.O. Box 289
Mount Vernon, IN 47620

DATE: February 17, 2011

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

SUBJECT: Final Decision
Significant Permit Modification
129-29557-00035

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:
Paul Dubenetzky (Keramida Environmental, Inc)
OAQ Permits Branch Interested Parties List

If you have technical questions regarding the enclosed documents, please contact the Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch at (317) 233-0178, or toll-free at 1-800-451-6027 (ext. 3-0178), and ask to speak to the permit reviewer who prepared the permit. If you think you have received this document in error, please contact Joanne Smiddie-Brush of my staff at 1-800-451-6027 (ext 3-0185), or via e-mail at jbrush@idem.IN.gov.

Final Applicant Cover letter.dot 11/30/07



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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February 17, 2011

TO: Alexandrian Public Library

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

Subject: **Important Information for Display Regarding a Final Determination**

Applicant Name: Consolidated Grain & Barge Co.
Permit Number: 129-29557-00035

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



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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

TO: Interested Parties / Applicant

DATE: February 17, 2011

RE: Consolidated Grain & Barge Co. / 129-29557-00035

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

In order to conserve paper and reduce postage costs, IDEM's Office of Air Quality is now sending many permit decisions on CDs in Adobe PDF format. The enclosed CD contains information regarding the company named above.

This permit is also available on the IDEM website at:
<http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/>

If you would like to request a paper copy of the permit document, please contact IDEM's central file room at:

Indiana Government Center North, Room 1201
100 North Senate Avenue, MC 50-07
Indianapolis, IN 46204
Phone: 1-800-451-6027 (ext. 4-0965)
Fax (317) 232-8659

Please Note: *If you feel you have received this information in error, or would like to be removed from the Air Permits mailing list, please contact Patricia Pear with the Air Permits Administration Section at 1-800-451-6027, ext. 3-6875 or via e-mail at PPEAR@IDEM.IN.GOV.*

Enclosures
CD Memo.dot 11/14/08

Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	MIDENNEY 2/17/2011 Consolidated Grain and Barge Co. 129-29557-00035 (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		Doug VanMeter Consolidated Grain and Barge Co. PO Box 289 Mount Vernon IN 47620-0289 (Source CAATS) via confirmed delivery										
2		Mr. Charles L. Berger Attorney Berger & Berger, Attorneys at Law 313 Main Street Evansville IN 47700 (Affected Party)										
3		Mr. Wendell Hibdon Plumbers & Steam Fitters Union, Local 136 2300 St. Joe Industrial Park Dr Evansville IN 47720 (Affected Party)										
4		Posey County Commissioners County Courthouse, 126 E. 3rd Street Mount Vernon IN 47620 (Local Official)										
5		Posey County Health Department 126 E. 3rd St, Coliseum Bldg Mount Vernon IN 47620-1811 (Health Department)										
6		Mount Vernon City Council and Mayors Office 520 Main Street Mount Vernon IN 47620 (Local Official)										
7		Dr. Jeff Seyler Univ. of So Ind., 8600 Univ. Blvd. Evansville IN 47712 (Affected Party)										
8		Mr. Don Mottley Save Our Rivers 6222 Yankeetown Hwy Boonville IN 47601 (Affected Party)										
9		Alexandrian Public Library 115 West 5th Mt. Vernon IN 47620 (Library)										
10		Mrs. Connie Parkinson 510 Western Hills Dr. Mt. Vernon IN 47620 (Affected Party)										
11		Jean Webb 3010 Elmrige Dr. Evansville IN 47711 (Affected Party)										
12		Ms. Sandy Banks 5811 Greensboro Dr. Newburgh IN 47630 (Affected Party)										
13		Mr. Matt Falkenstein 624 S. Benninghof Ave. Evansville IN 47714 (Affected Party)										
14		Mr. Ivan Finney P.O. Box 363 Mt. Vernon IN 47620 (Affected Party)										
15		Mr. Kevin Neal 1445 Pearce Rd. Equality IL 62934 (Affected Party)										

Total number of pieces Listed by Sender 14	Total number of Pieces Received at Post Office	Postmaster, Per (Name of Receiving employee)	The full declaration of value is required on all domestic and international registered mail. The maximum indemnity payable for the reconstruction of nonnegotiable documents under Express Mail document reconstructing insurance is \$50,000 per piece subject to a limit of \$50, 000 per occurrence. The maximum indemnity payable on Express mil merchandise insurance is \$500. The maximum indemnity payable is \$25,000 for registered mail, sent with optional postal insurance. See Domestic Mail Manual R900, S913, and S921 for limitations of coverage on inured and COD mail. See International Mail Manual for limitations o coverage on international mail. Special handling charges apply only to Standard Mail (A) and Standard Mail (B) parcels.
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1		Brenda Vincent Rt 2 Box 221E Haubstadt IN 47639 (Affected Party)										
2		Mrs. Rena Garibay 600 Acorn Lane E New Harmony IN 47631 (Affected Party)										
3		Bob & Susan Murray 4101 Bluff Rd. Mt. Vernon IN 47620 (Affected Party)										
4		Mr. Bill Simmons, Jr. 12012 Timberfird Court Sellersberg IN 47172 (Affected Party)										
5		Mr. Loren Evans 4424 Bluff Rd. Mt. Vernon IN 47620 (Affected Party)										
6		Mr. Alan Blackburn 4481 Bluff Rd. Mt. Vernon IN 47620 (Affected Party)										
7		L.B. Howard 5608 West Haven Dr. Evansville IN 47720 (Affected Party)										
8		Mr. Bruce McDivitt 1513 Green Meadow Rd. Evansville IN 47715 (Affected Party)										
9		Mr. Michael Verwers 49 Faughn Lane Metropolis IL 62960 (Affected Party)										
10		Mr. Wilson Mattingly 2225 Farmersville Rd. Mt. Vernon IN 47620 (Affected Party)										
11		Mr. Dan Banks 7137 Upton Rd Mt. Vernon IN 47620 (Affected Party)										
12		Mr. Steve Noible 5201 Oak Ln Wadesville IN 47638 (Affected Party)										
13		Mr. Keith Boyer 137 W. SR 168 Ft. Branch IN 47648 (Affected Party)										
14		Mr. Michael Gough 1429 Holland Bros Rd. Woodburn KY 42170 (Affected Party)										
15		Mr. Michael ORisky 4871 Scenic Lake Dr. Mt. Vernon IN 47620 (Affected Party)										

Total number of pieces Listed by Sender 15	Total number of Pieces Received at Post Office	Postmaster, Per (Name of Receiving employee)	The full declaration of value is required on all domestic and international registered mail. The maximum indemnity payable for the reconstruction of nonnegotiable documents under Express Mail document reconstructing insurance is \$50,000 per piece subject to a limit of \$50, 000 per occurrence. The maximum indemnity payable on Express mil merchandise insurance is \$500. The maximum indemnity payable is \$25,000 for registered mail, sent with optional postal insurance. See Domestic Mail Manual R900, S913, and S921 for limitations of coverage on inured and COD mail. See International Mail Manual for limitations o coverage on international mail. Special handling charges apply only to Standard Mail (A) and Standard Mail (B) parcels.
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1		Kim Wilson 6275 Overpass Rd. Mt. Vernon IN 47620 (Affected Party)										
2		Mr. Nathan Ferguson 1509 S. Worth Indianapolis IN 46241 (Affected Party)										
3		Ms. Sally Denning P.O. Box 533 Mt. Vernon IN 47620 (Affected Party)										
4		Ms. Sheri Banks 70 Hwy 62 W Mt. Vernon IN 47620 (Affected Party)										
5		Mr. Neal Snelling 176 Pembroke Dr Gilbertsville KY 42044 (Affected Party)										
6		Ms. Christina Harp 304 Coronado Drive Mt. Vernon IN 47620 (Affected Party)										
7		Mr. Todd Dixon 15200 Kingsmont Dr. Evansville IN 47725 (Affected Party)										
8		Carly Watson 8666 Hanover Dr. Newburgh IN 47630 (Affected Party)										
9		Ms. Jennifer Keppler 3700 Aspen Drive Evansville IN 47711 (Affected Party)										
10		Mr. Jason Blondin 7633 Ridgemont Dr. Newburgh IN 47630 (Affected Party)										
11		Robert Hess c/o Mellon Corporation 830 Post Road East, Suite 105 Westport CT 06880 (Affected Party)										
12		Mr. Paul Dubenetzky Keramida Environmental, Inc. 401 N College Avenue Indianapolis IN 46202 (Consultant)										
13		Juanita Burton 7911 W. Franklin Road Evansville IN 47712 (Affected Party)										
14		Mr. John Blair 800 Adams Ave Evansville IN 47713 (Affected Party)										
15												

Total number of pieces Listed by Sender 14	Total number of Pieces Received at Post Office	Postmaster, Per (Name of Receiving employee)	The full declaration of value is required on all domestic and international registered mail. The maximum indemnity payable for the reconstruction of nonnegotiable documents under Express Mail document reconstructing insurance is \$50,000 per piece subject to a limit of \$50, 000 per occurrence. The maximum indemnity payable on Express mil merchandise insurance is \$500. The maximum indemnity payable is \$25,000 for registered mail, sent with optional postal insurance. See Domestic Mail Manual R900, S913, and S921 for limitations of coverage on inured and COD mail. See International Mail Manual for limitations o coverage on international mail. Special handling charges apply only to Standard Mail (A) and Standard Mail (B) parcels.
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