



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

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Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
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TO: Interested Parties / Applicant

DATE: July 19, 2011

RE: Central Teaming Company, Inc. an on-site Contractor of Us Steel – Gary Works
/ 089-29688-00172

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

Notice of Decision: Approval – Effective Immediately

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

If you wish to challenge this decision, IC 4-21.5-3-7 and IC 13-15-6-1(b) or IC 13-15-6-1(a) require that you file a petition for administrative review. This petition may include a request for stay of effectiveness and must be submitted to the Office of Environmental Adjudication, 100 North Senate Avenue, Government Center North, Suite N 501E, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

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

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

The filing of a petition for administrative review is complete on the earliest of the following dates that apply to the filing:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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**Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY**

**Central Teaming Company, Inc. an on-site Contractor of US Steel -
Gary Works
One North Broadway
Gary, Indiana 46402**

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

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

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

Operation Permit No.: T089-29688-00172	
Issued by:  Donald F. Robin, P.E., Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: July 19, 2011 Expiration Date: July 19, 2016

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SECTION A SOURCE SUMMARY

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

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

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary slag, ore and pet coke screening and blending operation.

Source Address:	One North Broadway, Gary, Indiana 46402
General Source Phone Number:	(219) 886-7112
SIC Code:	1798
County Location:	Lake
Source Location Status:	Attainment for 8-hour ozone standard Nonattainment for PM2.5 standard Attainment for all other criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 Operating Permit Program Major Source, under PSD and Emission Offset Rules Major Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act 1 of 28 Source Categories

A.2 Part 70 Source Definition [326 IAC 2-7-1(22)]

US Steel - Gary Works is an integrated steel mill that consists of a main mill and an on-site contractor:

- (a) US Steel, Gary Works, 089-00121, the primary operation, is located at, One North Broadway, Gary, IN 46402; and
- (b) Central Teaming Company, Inc., 089-00172, the on-site contractor, is located at One North Broadway, Gary, IN 46402.

Separate Part 70 Operating Permit Renewals will be issued to US Steel - Gary Works and Central Teaming Company, Inc. solely for administrative purposes.

A.3 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:

Miscellaneous Material Handling and Material Blending

- (a) One (1) miscellaneous material handling operation, constructed in 1961, with a maximum capacity of 375 tons per hour, for loading/unloading barges and with a maximum capacity of 1,000 tons per hour loading ships by using tracked backhoes and large rubber tire front-end loaders for use by US Steel, and using the following conveyors:
 - (1) One (1) miscellaneous material stacker conveyor with feeder hopper, identified as 183 and 182, each with a maximum capacity of 500 tons per hour, constructed in October 1999, and exhausting to the atmosphere.

- (2) One (1) miscellaneous material stacker conveyor with feeder hopper, identified as MCC130 and 572, each with a maximum capacity of 500 tons per hour, constructed in April 1985, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (b) One (1) miscellaneous material handling operation, with a maximum capacity of 835 tons per hour, for handling miscellaneous material by bulldozer into piles for use by US Steel, constructed in 1961, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (c) One (1) petroleum coke handling operation, with a maximum capacity of 40 tons per hour, for blending with the flue dust, sludge, coke, scale, scrap and granulated slag by bulldozer into piles for use by US Steel, constructed in 1961, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (d) One (1) "A" Pile Blend handling operation, with a maximum capacity of 1,475 tons per hour, in which various stockpiles of granulated slag, ore pellets, pet coke, flue dust, sludge, coke, scale, scrap and other materials that are used in the sinter cake are loaded by front end loaders into scrapers, constructed in 1961, and exhausting to the atmosphere. The scrapers transport the various materials to the "A" Pile Blend area and spread the various materials into layers.
- (e) One (1) transfer operation of loading materials from the "A" Pile into scrapers for transportation to the "B" Pile, with a maximum capacity of 1,725 tons per hour, operating since 1961, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (f) One (1) material hauling operation that uses 18-wheel vehicles on paved and unpaved roads to transport materials for screening and blending, constructed in 1961, and exhausting to the atmosphere. The materials are loaded by front end loaders into 18-wheel vehicles and driven to various locations designated by U.S. Steel.

Screening and Conveying Operations

- (g) One (1) flue dust or sludge screening plant, identified as 861 (CEC-Screen-It), powered by a 70 Hp Diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 100 tons per hour, when screening flue dust, and 100 tons per hour when screening sludge, constructed in March 2007, and using the following conveyor:
 - (1) One (1) flue dust or sludge conveyor stacker, identified as 168, with a maximum of 100 tons per hour, when conveying flue dust, and 100 tons per hour when conveying sludge, constructed in March 1995, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (h) One (1) coke screening plant, identified as 166, powered by a 215 Hp diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 350 tons per hour, constructed in July 1961 and rebuilt in June 1996, and exhausting to the atmosphere.

Under the NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ) the 215 Hp diesel engine listed above is considered an affected facility.

- (i) One (1) coke screening plant, identified as 161, powered by a 130 Hp diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 223 tons per hour, used only as backup for 166, constructed in March 1979, and exhausting to the atmosphere.

Under the NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ) the 130 Hp diesel engine listed above is considered an affected facility.

- (j) One (1) miscellaneous screening portable screener, identified as 174, powered by a 49 Hp diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 75 tons per hour, constructed in May 1996, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (k) One (1) miscellaneous portable screening plant, identified as 177, powered by a 49 Hp diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 75 tons per hour, constructed in September 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (l) One (1) scale screening plant, identified as 163, powered by a 130 Hp diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 150 tons per hour, constructed in June 1976, and using the following conveyors:
 - (1) One (1) scale screening Magnetic head pulley, identified as 561, with a capacity of 150 tons per hour, constructed in December 1975, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
 - (2) One (1) scale screening conveyor, identified as 562, with a maximum capacity of 150 tons per hour, constructed in March 1984, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
 - (3) One (1) scale screening conveyor, identified as 573, with a maximum capacity of 150 tons per hour, constructed in April 1985, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
 - (4) One (1) scale screening conveyor, identified as 574, with a maximum capacity of 150 tons per hour, constructed in April 1985, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
 - (5) One (1) scale screening stacker conveyor, identified as 185, with a capacity of 150 tons per hour, constructed in April 2000, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (m) One (1) 250 KW Diesel fueled generator, identified as 400, with a maximum capacity of 0.9 MMBTU/hour, and used as a backup generator, constructed in May 1981, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (n) One (1) 350 KW Scale conveyor diesel fueled generator, identified as 477, with a maximum capacity of 1.2 MMBtu per hour, used as backup for scale screening generator 445, constructed in March 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (o) One (1) scrap screening radial stacker conveyor, identified as 178, with a maximum capacity of 75 tons per hour, and used as a spare, constructed in May 1999, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (p) One (1) 100 KW diesel fueled generator, identified as 445, with a maximum capacity of 0.3 MMBtu/hour, powers the scale conveyors, constructed in October 1988, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (q) One (1) Oversize Screen plant, identified as 175, powered by a 130 Hp diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 100 tons per hour constructed in July 1996, and using the following conveyors:
 - (1) One (1) oversize screening magnetic head pulley conveyor, identified as 558, with a maximum capacity of 100 tons per hour, constructed in May 1990, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
 - (2) One (1) oversize screening conveyor, identified as 181, with a maximum capacity of 100 tons per hour, and used as a spare, constructed in August 1981, and exhausting to the atmosphere.

- (r) One (1) miscellaneous material portable screening plant, identified as 164, powered by a 70 Hp diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 75 tons per hour, constructed in March 2005, and using the following conveyor:
 - (1) One miscellaneous portable stacker conveyor, identified as 176, with a maximum capacity of 75 tons per hour, constructed in July 1996, and exhausting to the atmosphere.

Under the NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ) the 70 Hp diesel engine listed above is considered an affected facility.

- (s) One (1) miscellaneous material portable stacker conveyor, identified as 565, with a maximum capacity of 500 tons per hour, and used as a spare, constructed in July 1987, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (t) One (1) miscellaneous portable screener, identified as 179, powered by a 48 Hp diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 100 tons per hour, constructed in September 2006, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (u) One (1) miscellaneous material portable stacker conveyor, identified as 865, powered by a 83 Hp diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 700 tons per hour, constructed in 2009, and exhausting to the atmosphere.

A.4 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) Propane or liquified petroleum gas or butane-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than six million (6,000,000) British thermal units per hour.
 - (1) Three (3) Radiant Tank Top Heaters, identified as RTH1, RTH2, and RTH3, with a combined maximum heat input capacity of 15,000 Btu/hr, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (b) Equipment powered by diesel fuel fired or natural gas fired internal combustion engines of capacity equal to or less than five hundred thousand (500,000) British thermal units per hour except where total capacity of equipment operated by one (1) stationary source as defined by subdivision (38) exceeds two million (2,000,000) British thermal units per hour.
 - (1) Two (2) portable forced air heaters, identified as KH1 and KH2, fueled with kerosene, each with a maximum heat input capacity of 600,000 Btu/hr, KH1 installed in June 2002, and KH2 installed prior to 2002, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
 - (2) One (1) portable forced air heater, identified as KH3, fueled with kerosene, with a maximum heat input capacity of 375,000 Btu/hr, installed prior to 2002, and exhausting to the atmosphere.

- (3) One (1) Wacker LT4Z light plant, identified as #492, with an Isuzu 3LB1 25.7 Hp Engine, and with a 6.0 kW generator, installed in May 2003, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
 - (4) One (1) Terex AL 4060D4MH Light Tower, identified as #901, with a Kubota 13.6 Hp Diesel Engine, and with a 6.0 kW generator, installed in October 2010, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (c) A gasoline fuel transfer dispensing operation handling less than or equal to one thousand three hundred (1,300) gallons per day and filling storage tanks having a capacity equal to or less than ten thousand five hundred (10,500) gallons. Such storage tanks may be in a fixed location or on mobile equipment.
- (1) One (1) gasoline aboveground double-walled steel storage tank, identified as R3, with a maximum storage capacity of 1,050 gallons, installed in June 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
- (d) A petroleum fuel other than gasoline dispensing facility, having a storage tank capacity less than or equal to ten thousand five hundred (10,500) gallons, and dispensing three thousand five hundred (3,500) gallons per day or less.
- (1) One (1) diesel fuel aboveground storage tank, identified as R4, with a maximum storage capacity of 10,000 gallons, a steel tank inside an enclosed containment system, installed in June 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (2) One (1) diesel fuel aboveground storage tank, identified as T18, with a maximum storage capacity of 2,000 gallons, a steel tank inside an enclosed containment system, installed in December 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
- (e) The following stationary VOC and HAP storage containers: vessels storing lubricating oils, hydraulic oils, machining oils, and machining fluids, as follows:
- (1) One (1) Anti-Freeze storage tank, identified as T-2, with a maximum storage capacity of 440 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (2) One (1) Anti-Freeze storage tank, identified as T-3, with a maximum storage capacity of 560 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (3) One (1) Hydraulic Oil storage tank, identified as T-4, with a maximum storage capacity of 560 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (4) One (1) Transmission Oil storage tank, identified as T-10, with a maximum storage capacity of 560 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (5) One (1) 15W/40 Motor Oil, identified as T-11, with a maximum storage capacity of 560 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]

- (6) One (1) Hydraulic Oil storage tank, identified as T-12, with a maximum storage capacity of 560 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (7) One (1) Heating Oil storage tank, identified as T-13, with a maximum storage capacity of 285 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (8) One (1) Used Oil storage tank, identified as T-5, with a maximum storage capacity of 275 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (9) One (1) Used Oil storage tank, identified as T-6, with a maximum storage capacity of 275 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (10) One (1) Used Oil storage tank, identified as T-7, with a maximum storage capacity of 275 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (11) One (1) Used Oil storage tank, identified as T-8, with a maximum storage capacity of 285 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (12) One (1) Used Antifreeze storage tank, identified as T-9, with a maximum storage capacity of 275 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
- (f) The following mobile VOC and HAP storage containers inside the lube truck that draws from the stationary VOC and HAP storage containers as follows:
- (1) One (1) mobile Hydraulic Oil storage tank, identified as LTT1, with a maximum storage capacity of 225 gallons, installed in May 2010, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (2) One (1) mobile Used Oil storage tank, identified as LTT2, with a maximum storage capacity of 225 gallons, installed in May 2010, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (3) One (1) mobile 15W/40 Motor Oil storage tank, identified as LTT3, with a maximum storage capacity of 225 gallons, installed in May 2010, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (4) One (1) mobile Transmission Oil storage tank, identified as LTT4, with a maximum storage capacity of 120 gallons, installed in May 2010, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (5) One (1) mobile 90 Wt. Oil storage tank, identified as LTT5, with a maximum storage capacity of 120 gallons, installed in May 2010, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (6) One (1) mobile Used Antifreeze storage tank, identified as LTT6, with a maximum storage capacity of 120 gallons, installed in May 2010, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (7) One (1) mobile (Spare) storage tank, identified as LTT7, with a maximum storage

capacity of 120 gallons, installed in May 2010, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]

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

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

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

SECTION B GENERAL CONDITIONS

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

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

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

- (a) This permit, T089-29688-00172, 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. All certifications shall cover the time period from January 1 to December 31 of the previous year, and shall be submitted no later than April 15 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 Northwest 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
Northwest Regional Office phone: (219) 757-0265; fax: (219) 757-0267.

- (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 T089-29688-00172 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. In the event that the source is a sub-contractor and is combined with a larger Part 70 source, the larger Part 70 source may pay the Permittees' annual fees as part of the larger source billing and subject to the fee cap of the larger source. If, however, the larger Part 70 source does not pay its annual Part 70 permit fee, IDEM, OAQ will assess a separate fee in accordance with 326 IAC 2-7-19(c) to be paid by the Permittee. 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 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 twenty percent (20%) 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.2 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.3 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.4 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.5 Fugitive Particulate Matter Emissions [326 IAC 6.8-10-3]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.8-10-3 (formerly 326 IAC 6-1-11.1) (Lake County Fugitive Particulate Matter Control Requirements), the particulate matter emissions from source wide activities shall meet the following requirements:

- (a) The average instantaneous opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from a paved road shall not exceed ten percent (10%).
- (b) The average instantaneous opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from an unpaved road shall not exceed ten percent (10%).
- (c) The opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from exposed areas shall not exceed ten percent (10%) on a six (6) minute average.
- (d) The opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from continuous transfer of material onto and out of storage piles shall not exceed ten percent (10%) on a three (3) minute average.
- (e) The opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from storage piles shall not exceed ten percent (10%) on a six (6) minute average.

- (f) There shall be a zero (0) percent frequency of visible emission observations of a material during the inplant transportation of material by truck or rail at any time.
- (g) The opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from the inplant transportation of material by front end loaders and skip hoists shall not exceed ten percent (10%).
- (h) Material processing facilities shall include the following:
 - (1) There shall be a zero (0) percent frequency of visible emission observations from a building enclosing all or part of the material processing equipment, except from a vent in the building.
 - (2) The PM_{10} emissions from building vents shall not exceed twenty-two thousandths (0.022) grains per dry standard cubic foot and ten percent (10%) opacity.
 - (3) The PM_{10} stack emissions from a material processing facility shall not exceed twenty-two thousandths (0.022) grains per dry standard cubic foot and ten percent (10%) opacity.
 - (4) The opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from the material processing facilities, except a crusher at which a capture system is not used, shall not exceed ten percent (10%) opacity.
 - (5) The opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from a crusher at which a capture system is not used shall not exceed fifteen percent (15%).
- (i) The opacity of particulate emissions from dust handling equipment shall not exceed ten percent (10%).
- (j) Material transfer limits shall be as follows:
 - (1) The average instantaneous opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from batch transfer shall not exceed ten percent (10%).
 - (2) Where adequate wetting of the material for fugitive particulate emissions control is prohibitive to further processing or reuse of the material, the opacity shall not exceed ten percent (10%), three (3) minute average.
 - (3) Slag and kish handling activities at integrated iron and steel plants shall comply with the following particulate emissions limits:
 - (A) The opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from transfer from pots and trucks into pits shall not exceed twenty percent (20%) on a six (6) minute average.
 - (B) The opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from transfer from pits into front end loaders and from transfer from front end loaders into trucks shall comply with the fugitive particulate emission limits in 326 IAC 6.8-10-3(9).
- (k) Any facility or operation not specified in 326 IAC 6.8-10-3 shall meet a twenty percent (20%), three (3) minute average opacity standard.

The Permittee shall achieve these limits by controlling fugitive particulate matter emissions according to the attached Fugitive Dust Control Plan.

C.6 Asbestos Abatement Projects [326 IAC 14-10] [326 IAC 18] [40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

- (a) Notification requirements apply to each owner or operator. If the combined amount of regulated asbestos containing material (RACM) to be stripped, removed or disturbed is at least 260 linear feet on pipes or 160 square feet on other facility components, or at least thirty-five (35) cubic feet on all facility components, then the notification requirements of 326 IAC 14-10-3 are mandatory. All demolition projects require notification whether or not asbestos is present.
- (b) The Permittee shall ensure that a written notification is sent on a form provided by the Commissioner at least ten (10) working days before asbestos stripping or removal work or before demolition begins, per 326 IAC 14-10-3, and shall update such notice as necessary, including, but not limited to the following:
 - (1) When the amount of affected asbestos containing material increases or decreases by at least twenty percent (20%); or
 - (2) If there is a change in the following:
 - (A) Asbestos removal or demolition start date;
 - (B) Removal or demolition contractor; or
 - (C) Waste disposal site.
- (c) The Permittee shall ensure that the notice is postmarked or delivered according to the guidelines set forth in 326 IAC 14-10-3(2).
- (d) The notice to be submitted shall include the information enumerated in 326 IAC 14-10-3(3).

All required notifications shall be submitted to:

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

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

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

- (f) **Demolition and Renovation**
The Permittee shall thoroughly inspect the affected facility or part of the facility where the demolition or renovation will occur for the presence of asbestos pursuant to 40 CFR 61.145(a).
- (g) **Indiana Licensed Asbestos Inspector**
The Permittee shall comply with 326 IAC 14-10-1(a) that requires the owner or operator, prior to a renovation/demolition, to use an Indiana Licensed Asbestos Inspector to thoroughly inspect the affected portion of the facility for the presence of asbestos. The requirement to use an Indiana Licensed Asbestos inspector is not federally enforceable.

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

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

- (a) For performance testing required by this permit, a test protocol, except as provided elsewhere in this permit, shall be submitted to:

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

no later than thirty-five (35) days prior to the intended test date. The protocol submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (b) The Permittee shall notify IDEM, OAQ of the actual test date at least fourteen (14) days prior to the actual test date. The notification submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-6-4(b), all test reports must be received by IDEM, OAQ not later than forty-five (45) days after the completion of the testing. An extension may be granted by IDEM, OAQ if the Permittee submits to IDEM, OAQ a reasonable written explanation not later than five (5) days prior to the end of the initial forty-five (45) day period.

Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C.11 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.12 Risk Management Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)] [40 CFR 68]

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

C.13 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

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

- (a) When the results of a stack test performed in conformance with Section C - Performance Testing, of this permit exceed the level specified in any condition of this permit, the Permittee shall 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.15 Emission Statement [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(iii)][326 IAC 2-7-5(7)][326 IAC 2-7-19(c)][326 IAC 2-6]

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

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

The statement must be submitted to:

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

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

C.16 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6]
[326 IAC 2-2][326 IAC 2-3]

- (a) Records of all required monitoring data, reports and support information required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. These records shall be physically present or electronically accessible at the source location for a minimum of three (3) years. The records may be stored elsewhere for the remaining two (2) years as long as they are available upon request. If the Commissioner makes a request for records to the Permittee, the Permittee shall furnish the records to the Commissioner within a reasonable time.
- (b) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, for all record keeping requirements not already legally required, the Permittee shall be allowed up to ninety (90) days from the date of permit issuance or the date of initial start-up, whichever is later, to begin such record keeping.
- (c) If there is a reasonable possibility (as defined in 40 CFR 51.165(a)(6)(vi)(A), 40 CFR 51.165(a)(6)(vi)(B), 40 CFR 51.166(r)(6)(vi)(a), and/or 40 CFR 51.166(r)(6)(vi)(b)) that a "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(qq) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(II)) at an existing emissions unit, other than projects at a source with a Plantwide Applicability Limitation (PAL), which is not part of a "major modification" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(ee) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(z)) may result in significant emissions increase and the Permittee elects to utilize the "projected actual emissions" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(rr) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(mm)), the Permittee shall comply with following:
 - (1) Before beginning actual construction of the "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(qq) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(II)) at an existing emissions unit, document and maintain the following records:
 - (A) A description of the project.
 - (B) Identification of any emissions unit whose emissions of a regulated new source review pollutant could be affected by the project.
 - (C) A description of the applicability test used to determine that the project is not a major modification for any regulated NSR pollutant, including:
 - (i) Baseline actual emissions;
 - (ii) Projected actual emissions;
 - (iii) Amount of emissions excluded under section 326 IAC 2-2-1(rr)(2)(A)(iii) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (mm)(2)(A)(iii); and

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

- (d) If there is a reasonable possibility (as defined in 40 CFR 51.165(a)(6)(vi)(A) and/or 40 CFR 51.166(r)(6)(vi)(a)) that a "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(qq) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(ll)) at an existing emissions unit, other than projects at a source with a Plantwide Applicability Limitation (PAL), which is not part of a "major modification" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(ee) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(z)) may result in significant emissions increase and the Permittee elects to utilize the "projected actual emissions" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(rr) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(mm)), the Permittee shall comply with following:
 - (1) Monitor the emissions of any regulated NSR pollutant that could increase as a result of the project and that is emitted by any existing emissions unit identified in (1)(B) above; and
 - (2) Calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of five (5) years following resumption of regular operations after the change, or for a period of ten (10) years following resumption of regular operations after the change if the project increases the design capacity of or the potential to emit that regulated NSR pollutant at the emissions unit.

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

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

- (b) The address for report submittal is:

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

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

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

- (e) If the Permittee is required to comply with the recordkeeping provisions of (d) in Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements for any "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1 (qq) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (ll)) at an existing emissions unit, and the project meets the following criteria, then the Permittee shall submit a report to IDEM, OAQ:
- (1) The annual emissions, in tons per year, from the project identified in (c)(1) in Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements exceed the baseline actual emissions, as documented and maintained under Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements (c)(1)(C)(i), by a significant amount, as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1 (xx) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (qq), for that regulated NSR pollutant, and
 - (2) The emissions differ from the preconstruction projection as documented and maintained under Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements (c)(1)(C)(ii).
- (f) The report for project at an existing emissions unit shall be submitted no later than sixty (60) days after the end of the year and contain the following:
- (1) The name, address, and telephone number of the major stationary source.
 - (2) The annual emissions calculated in accordance with (d)(1) and (2) in Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements.
 - (3) The emissions calculated under the actual-to-projected actual test stated in 326 IAC 2-2-2(d)(3) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-2(c)(3).
 - (4) Any other information that the Permittee wishes to include in this report such as an explanation as to why the emissions differ from the preconstruction projection.

Reports required in this part shall be submitted to:

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

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

Stratospheric Ozone Protection

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

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

SECTION D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

Miscellaneous Material Handling and Material Blending

- (a) One (1) miscellaneous material handling operation, constructed in 1961, with a maximum capacity of 375 tons per hour, for loading/unloading barges and with a maximum capacity of 1,000 tons per hour loading ships by using tracked backhoes and large rubber tire front-end loaders for use by US Steel, and using the following conveyors:
 - (1) One (1) miscellaneous material stacker conveyor with feeder hopper, identified as 183 and 182, each with a maximum capacity of 500 tons per hour, constructed in October 1999, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
 - (2) One (1) miscellaneous material stacker conveyor with feeder hopper, identified as MCC130 and 572, each with a maximum capacity of 500 tons per hour, constructed in April 1985, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (b) One (1) miscellaneous material handling operation, with a maximum capacity of 835 tons per hour, for handling miscellaneous material by bulldozer into piles for use by US Steel, constructed in 1961, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (c) One (1) petroleum coke handling operation, with a maximum capacity of 40 tons per hour, for blending with the flue dust, sludge, coke, scale, scrap and granulated slag by bulldozer into piles for use by US Steel, constructed in 1961, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (d) One (1) "A" Pile Blend handling operation, with a maximum capacity of 1,475 tons per hour, in which various stockpiles of granulated slag, ore pellets, pet coke, flue dust, sludge, coke, scale, scrap and other materials that are used in the sinter cake are loaded by front end loaders into scrapers, constructed in 1961, and exhausting to the atmosphere. The scrapers transport the various materials to the "A" Pile Blend area and spread the various materials into layers.
- (e) One (1) transfer operation of loading materials from the "A" Pile into scrapers for transportation to the "B" Pile, with a maximum capacity of 1,725 tons per hour, operating since 1961, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (f) One (1) material hauling operation that uses 18-wheel vehicles on paved and unpaved roads to transport materials for screening and blending, constructed in 1961, and exhausting to the atmosphere. The materials are loaded by front end loaders into 18-wheel vehicles and driven to various locations designated by U.S. Steel.

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

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

D.1.1 Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6.8-1-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.8-1-2 (a)(Particulate Matter Limitations For Lake County), particulate matter (PM) emissions from the screeners and conveyors shall be limited to 0.03 grain per dry standard cubic foot of exhaust air.

D.1.2 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities. 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.1.3 Fugitive Dust Control

The dust suppression used as control for the fugitive particulate emissions from the screening, conveying, blending and transferring shall be applied as necessary to control fugitive dust, according to the attached Fugitive Dust Control Plan.

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

D.1.4 Visible Emissions Notations

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

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

D.1.5 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.4 the Permittee shall maintain a daily record of visible emission of the screening, conveying, blending and transferring. 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) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements of this permit contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.

SECTION D.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

Screening and Conveying Operations

- (g) One (1) flue dust or sludge screening plant, identified as 861 (CEC-Screen-It), powered by a 70 Hp Diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 100 tons per hour, when screening flue dust, and 100 tons per hour when screening sludge, constructed in March 2007, and using the following conveyor:
- (1) One (1) flue dust or sludge conveyor stacker, identified as 168, with a maximum of 100 tons per hour, when conveying flue dust, and 100 tons per hour when conveying sludge, constructed in March 1995, and exhausting to the atmosphere.

- (h) One (1) coke screening plant, identified as 166, powered by a 215 Hp diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 350 tons per hour, constructed in July 1961 and rebuilt in June 1996, and exhausting to the atmosphere.

Under the NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ) the 215 Hp diesel engine listed above is considered an affected facility.

- (i) One (1) coke screening plant, identified as 161, powered by a 130 Hp diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 223 tons per hour, used only as backup for 166, constructed in March 1979, and exhausting to the atmosphere.

Under the NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ) the 130 Hp diesel engine listed above is considered an affected facility.

- (j) One (1) miscellaneous screening portable screener, identified as 174, powered by a 49 Hp diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 75 tons per hour, constructed in May 1996, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (k) One (1) miscellaneous portable screening plant, identified as 177, powered by a 49 Hp diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 75 tons per hour, constructed in September 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (l) One (1) scale screening plant, identified as 163, powered by a 130 Hp diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 150 tons per hour, constructed in June 1976, and using the following conveyors:
- (1) One (1) scale screening Magnetic head pulley, identified as 561, with a capacity of 150 tons per hour, constructed in December 1975, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (2) One (1) scale screening conveyor, identified as 562, with a maximum capacity of 150 tons per hour, constructed in March 1984, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (3) One (1) scale screening conveyor, identified as 573, with a maximum capacity of 150 tons per hour, constructed in April 1985, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (4) One (1) scale screening conveyor, identified as 574, with a maximum capacity of 150 tons per hour, constructed in April 1985, and exhausting to the atmosphere.

- (5) One (1) scale screening stacker conveyor, identified as 185, with a capacity of 150 tons per hour, constructed in April 2000, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (m) One (1) 250 KW Diesel fueled generator, identified as 400, with a maximum capacity of 0.9 MMBTU/hour, and used as a backup generator, constructed in May 1981, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (n) One (1) 350 KW Scale conveyor diesel fueled generator, identified as 477, with a maximum capacity of 1.2 MMBtu per hour, used as backup for scale screening generator 445, constructed in March 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (o) One (1) scrap screening radial stacker conveyor, identified as 178, with a maximum capacity of 75 tons per hour, and used as a spare, constructed in May 1999, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (p) One (1) 100 KW diesel fueled generator, identified as 445, with a maximum capacity of 0.3 MMBtu/hour, powers the scale conveyors, constructed in October 1988, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (q) One (1) Oversize Screen plant, identified as 175, powered by a 130 Hp diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 100 tons per hour constructed in July 1996, and using the following conveyors:
 - (1) One (1) oversize screening magnetic head pulley conveyor, identified as 558, with a maximum capacity of 100 tons per hour, constructed in May 1990, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
 - (2) One (1) oversize screening conveyor, identified as 181, with a maximum capacity of 100 tons per hour, and used as a spare, constructed in August 1981, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (r) One (1) miscellaneous material portable screening plant, identified as 164, powered by a 70 Hp diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 75 tons per hour, constructed in March 2005, and using the following conveyor:
 - (1) One miscellaneous portable stacker conveyor, identified as 176, with a maximum capacity of 75 tons per hour, constructed in July 1996, and exhausting to the atmosphere.

Under the NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ) the 70 Hp diesel engine listed above is considered an affected facility.

- (s) One (1) miscellaneous material portable stacker conveyor, identified as 565, with a maximum capacity of 500 tons per hour, and used as a spare, constructed in July 1987, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (t) One (1) miscellaneous portable screener, identified as 179, powered by a 48 Hp diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 100 tons per hour, constructed in September 2006, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (u) One (1) miscellaneous material portable stacker conveyor, identified as 865, powered by a 83 Hp diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 700 tons per hour, constructed in 2009, and exhausting to the atmosphere.

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

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

D.2.1 Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6.8-1-2]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.8-1-2 (a)(Particulate Matter Limitations For Lake County), particulate matter (PM) emissions from the screeners and conveyors shall be limited to 0.03 grain per dry standard cubic foot of exhaust air.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.8-1-2(b)(2), the particulate matter emissions from all liquid fuel-fired steam generators shall not exceed fifteen-hundredths (0.15) pound per million Btu when combusting diesel fuel.

D.2.2 NO_x Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2] [326 IAC 2-3]

In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 and 326 IAC 2-3 not applicable, the Permittee shall comply with the following:

- (a) The emissions for NO_x shall not exceed 0.0310 pound/horsepower-hour in the Coke Screening 166 diesel engine, the Miscellaneous Screening Portable Plant 174 diesel engine and the Oversize Screen Plant 175 diesel engine.
- (b) The usage of diesel fuel in the Coke Screening 166 diesel engine, the Miscellaneous Screening Portable Plant 174 diesel engine and the Oversize Screen Plant 175 diesel engine shall be less than 129,000 gallons of diesel fuel combined per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with the above limits shall limit the potential to emit NO_x to less than 40 tons twelve (12) consecutive month period and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) and 326 IAC 2-3 (Emission Offset) not applicable.

D.2.3 Minor Limits [326 IAC 2-7-10.5(f)] [326 IAC 2-2] [326 IAC 2-1.1-5]

In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), 326 IAC 2-1.1-5 (Nonattainment NSR), and 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(f)(4) not applicable, the Permittee shall comply with the following:

- (a) The emissions for PM shall not exceed 0.01729 pound/Ton of material for the one (1) miscellaneous material portable stacker conveyor, identified as 865.
- (b) The emissions for PM₁₀ shall not exceed 0.00818 pound/Ton of material for the one (1) miscellaneous material portable stacker conveyor, identified as 865.
- (c) The emissions for PM_{2.5} shall not exceed 0.00257 pound/Ton of material for the one (1) miscellaneous material portable stacker conveyor, identified as 865.
- (d) The operation for the one (1) miscellaneous material portable stacker conveyor, identified as 865, shall not exceed 3,400 hours per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with the above limits shall limit the PM emissions to less than 25 tons per twelve consecutive month period, the PM₁₀ emissions to less than 15 tons per twelve consecutive month period, and the PM_{2.5} emissions to less than 10 tons per twelve consecutive month period. Therefore, compliance with the above limits shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), 326 IAC 2-1.1-5 (Nonattainment NSR), and 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(f) (Significant Source Modifications) not applicable.

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

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities. 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.2.5 Fugitive Dust Control

The dust suppression used as control for the fugitive particulate emissions from the screening and conveying shall be applied as often as needed to control fugitive dust, according to the attached Fugitive Dust Control Plan.

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

D.2.6 Visible Emissions Notations

- (a) Visible emission notations of the flue dust, coke, miscellaneous, scale, scrap and oversize screens, screeners, stackers and conveyors shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations when exhausting to the atmosphere. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.
- (b) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.
- (c) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.
- (d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process.
- (e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

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

D.2.7 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.2, the Permittee shall maintain records of the diesel fuel usage per 12 consecutive month period.
- (b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.3, the Permittee shall maintain monthly records of the hours of operation of the one (1) miscellaneous material portable stacker conveyor identified as 865.
- (c) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.6 the Permittee shall maintain a daily record of visible emission of the screening, conveying, blending and transferring. 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) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements of this permit contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.

D.2.8 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Conditions D.2.2 and D.2.3 shall be submitted using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. Section C - General Reporting contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition. The reports submitted by the Permittee 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).

SECTION D.3 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description: Insignificant Activities

- (c) A gasoline fuel transfer dispensing operation handling less than or equal to one thousand three hundred (1,300) gallons per day and filling storage tanks having a capacity equal to or less than ten thousand five hundred (10,500) gallons. Such storage tanks may be in a fixed location or on mobile equipment.
 - (1) One (1) gasoline aboveground double-walled steel storage tank, identified as R3, with a maximum storage capacity of 1,050 gallons, installed in June 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
- (d) A petroleum fuel other than gasoline dispensing facility, having a storage tank capacity less than or equal to ten thousand five hundred (10,500) gallons, and dispensing three thousand five hundred (3,500) gallons per day or less.
 - (1) One (1) diesel fuel aboveground storage tank, identified as R4, with a maximum storage capacity of 10,000 gallons, a steel tank inside an enclosed containment system, installed in June 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (2) One (1) diesel fuel aboveground storage tank, identified as T18, with a maximum storage capacity of 2,000 gallons, a steel tank inside an enclosed containment system, installed in December 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
- (e) The following stationary VOC and HAP storage containers: vessels storing lubricating oils, hydraulic oils, machining oils, and machining fluids, as follows:
 - (1) One (1) Anti-Freeze storage tank, identified as T-2, with a maximum storage capacity of 440 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (2) One (1) Anti-Freeze storage tank, identified as T-3, with a maximum storage capacity of 560 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (3) One (1) Hydraulic Oil storage tank, identified as T-4, with a maximum storage capacity of 560 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (4) One (1) Transmission Oil storage tank, identified as T-10, with a maximum storage capacity of 560 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (5) One (1) 15W/40 Motor Oil, identified as T-11, with a maximum storage capacity of 560 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (6) One (1) Hydraulic Oil storage tank, identified as T-12, with a maximum storage capacity of 560 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]

- (7) One (1) Heating Oil storage tank, identified as T-13, with a maximum storage capacity of 285 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (8) One (1) Used Oil storage tank, identified as T-5, with a maximum storage capacity of 275 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (9) One (1) Used Oil storage tank, identified as T-6, with a maximum storage capacity of 275 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (10) One (1) Used Oil storage tank, identified as T-7, with a maximum storage capacity of 275 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (11) One (1) Used Oil storage tank, identified as T-8, with a maximum storage capacity of 285 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (12) One (1) Used Antifreeze storage tank, identified as T-9, with a maximum storage capacity of 275 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
- (f) The following mobile VOC and HAP storage containers inside the lube truck that draws from the stationary VOC and HAP storage containers as follows:
- (1) One (1) mobile Hydraulic Oil storage tank, identified as LTT1, with a maximum storage capacity of 225 gallons, installed in May 2010, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (2) One (1) mobile Used Oil storage tank, identified as LTT2, with a maximum storage capacity of 225 gallons, installed in May 2010, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (3) One (1) mobile 15W/40 Motor Oil storage tank, identified as LTT3, with a maximum storage capacity of 225 gallons, installed in May 2010, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (4) One (1) mobile Transmission Oil storage tank, identified as LTT4, with a maximum storage capacity of 120 gallons, installed in May 2010, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (5) One (1) mobile 90 Wt. Oil storage tank, identified as LTT5, with a maximum storage capacity of 120 gallons, installed in May 2010, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (6) One (1) mobile Used Antifreeze storage tank, identified as LTT6, with a maximum storage capacity of 120 gallons, installed in May 2010, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]

- (7) One (1) mobile (Spare) storage tank, identified as LTT7, with a maximum storage capacity of 120 gallons, installed in May 2010, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]

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

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

D.3.1 Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels [326 IAC 8-9-1]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-9-1 (a) and (b) (Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels), on and after October 1, 1995, stationary vessels used to store volatile organic liquids (VOL), that are located in Clark, Floyd, Lake or Porter County with a capacity of less than thirty nine thousand (39,000) gallons are subject to the reporting and record keeping requirements of this rule and are exempted from all other provisions of this rule.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-9-6 (a) and (b), the Permittee of each Volatile Organic Liquid Storage vessel to which 326 IAC 8-9-1 applies shall maintain the following records for the life of the vessel and submit a report to IDEM, OAQ containing the following for each vessel:
- (1) The vessel identification number,
 - (2) The vessel dimensions, and
 - (3) The vessel capacity.

SECTION E.1

EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

- (h) One (1) coke screening plant, identified as 166, powered by a 215 Hp diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 350 tons per hour, constructed in July 1961 and rebuilt in June 1996, and exhausting to the atmosphere.

Under the NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ) the 215 Hp diesel engine listed above is considered an affected facility.

- (i) One (1) coke screening plant, identified as 161, powered by a 130 Hp diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 223 tons per hour, used only as backup for 166, constructed in March 1979, and exhausting to the atmosphere.

Under the NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ) the 130 Hp diesel engine listed above is considered an affected facility.

- (r) One (1) miscellaneous material portable screening plant, identified as 164, powered by a 70 Hp diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 75 tons per hour, constructed in March 2005, and using the following conveyor:

- (1) One miscellaneous portable stacker conveyor, identified as 176, with a maximum capacity of 75 tons per hour, constructed in July 1996, and exhausting to the atmosphere.

Under the NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ) the 70 Hp diesel engine listed above is considered an affected facility.

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

E.1.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR 63, Subpart A]

- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6665, 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, as specified in Table 8 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ in accordance with the schedule in 40 CFR 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.1.2 National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ] [326 IAC 20-82]

- (a) The Coke Screening Plant, identified as 166 and powered by a 215 Hp diesel engine; and the Backup (idle) Coke Screening Plant, identified as 161 and powered by a 130 Hp diesel engine; shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ (included as Attachment B of this permit), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.6580
- (2) 40 CFR 63.6585(a) and (b)
- (3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(ii)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1) and (c)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.6602
- (6) 40 CFR 63.6605
- (7) 40 CFR 63.6612(a)
- (8) 40 CFR 63.6620
- (9) 40 CFR 63.6625(h)
- (10) 40 CFR 63.6630
- (11) 40 CFR 63.6635
- (12) 40 CFR 63.6640
- (13) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(1)
- (14) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(1) and (f), (g) and (h)
- (15) 40 CFR 63.6650
- (16) 40 CFR 63.6655(f)(1)
- (17) 40 CFR 63.6660
- (18) 40 CFR 63.6665
- (19) 40 CFR 63.6670
- (20) 40 CFR 63.6675
- (21) Table 2c to Supart ZZZZ Part 63
- (22) Table 4 to Supart ZZZZ Part 63
- (23) Table 5 to Supart ZZZZ Part 63
- (24) Table 6 to Supart ZZZZ Part 63
- (25) Table 7 to Supart ZZZZ Part 63
- (26) Table 8 to Supart ZZZZ Part 63

- (b) The Miscellaneous Material Portable Screening Plant, identified as 164 and powered by a 70 Hp diesel engine shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ (included as Attachment B of this permit), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.6580
- (2) 40 CFR 63.6585(a) and (b)
- (3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(ii)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1) and (c)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.6602
- (6) 40 CFR 63.6605
- (7) 40 CFR 63.6612(a)
- (8) 40 CFR 63.6620
- (9) 40 CFR 63.6625(e)(1)
- (10) 40 CFR 63.6625(h)
- (11) 40 CFR 63.6625(i)
- (12) 40 CFR 63.6630
- (13) 40 CFR 63.6635
- (14) 40 CFR 63.6640
- (15) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(1)

- (16) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5)
- (17) 40 CFR 63.6650
- (18) 40 CFR 63.6655(e)(1)
- (19) 40 CFR 63.6660
- (20) 40 CFR 63.6665
- (21) 40 CFR 63.6670
- (22) 40 CFR 63.6675
- (23) Table 2c to Supart ZZZZ Part 63
- (24) Table 4 to Supart ZZZZ Part 63
- (25) Table 5 to Supart ZZZZ Part 63
- (26) Table 6 to Supart ZZZZ Part 63
- (27) Table 7 to Supart ZZZZ Part 63
- (28) Table 8 to Supart ZZZZ Part 63

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

Source Name: Central Teaming Company, Inc. an on-site Contractor of US Steel - Gary Works
Source Address: One North Broadway, Gary, Indiana 46402
Part 70 Permit No.: T089-29688-00172

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: Central Teaming Company, Inc. an on-site Contractor of US Steel - Gary Works
Source Address: One North Broadway, Gary, Indiana 46402
Part 70 Permit No.: T089-29688-00172

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: Central Teaming Company, Inc. an on-site Contractor of US Steel - Gary Works
Source Address: One North Broadway, Gary, Indiana 46402
Part 70 Permit No.: T089-29688-00172
Facility: Three diesel engines: Plant 166, Plant 174 and Plant 175
Parameter: Diesel fuel usage
Limit: 129,000 gallons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance demonstrated at the end of each month.

QUARTER : _____ YEAR: _____

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

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.

Deviation has been reported on:

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Central Teaming Company, Inc. an on-site Contractor of US Steel - Gary Works
Source Address: One North Broadway, Gary, Indiana 46402
Part 70 Permit No.: T089-29688-00172
Facility: One (1) miscellaneous material portable stacker conveyor, identified as 865
Parameter: Hours of operation
Limit: 3,400 hours per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance demonstrated at the end of each month.

QUARTER : _____ YEAR: _____

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

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.

Deviation has been reported on:

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

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

Source Name: Central Teaming Company, Inc. an on-site Contractor of US Steel - Gary Works
Source Address: One North Broadway, Gary, Indiana 46402
Part 70 Permit No.: T089-29688-00172

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

Page 1 of 2

<p>This report shall be submitted quarterly based on a calendar year. Any deviation from the requirements of this permit, the date(s) of each deviation, the probable cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported. A deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of the permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report. Additional pages may be attached if necessary. If no deviations occurred, please specify in the box marked "No deviations occurred this reporting period".</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> NO DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD.	
<input type="checkbox"/> THE FOLLOWING DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD	
Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	Duration of Deviation:
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	
Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	Duration of Deviation:
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	

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

Form Completed by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

FUGITIVE DUST CONTROL PLAN

CENTRAL TEAMING COMPANY, INC.

Central Teaming Company, Inc. is an on-site contractor for U.S. Steel-Gary Works Steel Mill located at One North Broadway, Gary, Indiana. This Fugitive Dust Control Plan is prepared in accordance with the requirements of 326 IAC 6.8-10 Fugitive Particulate Matter Emissions for Lake County, Indiana.

Central Teaming currently blends and screens various raw materials for U.S. Steel. The majority of this work takes place in the area around the #3 Sinter Plant. The fugitive dust in the #3 Sinter Plant Revert Blending Area is controlled by spraying the unpaved areas with water and by reducing the fall distance of material transfer during screening and loading operations.

Central Teaming has three (3) scraper-type water wagons which can be used to control the dust in the unpaved Blending Area and around the screening plants. Two of these water wagons have a capacity of 8,000 gallons each and the third has a capacity of 5,000 gallons.

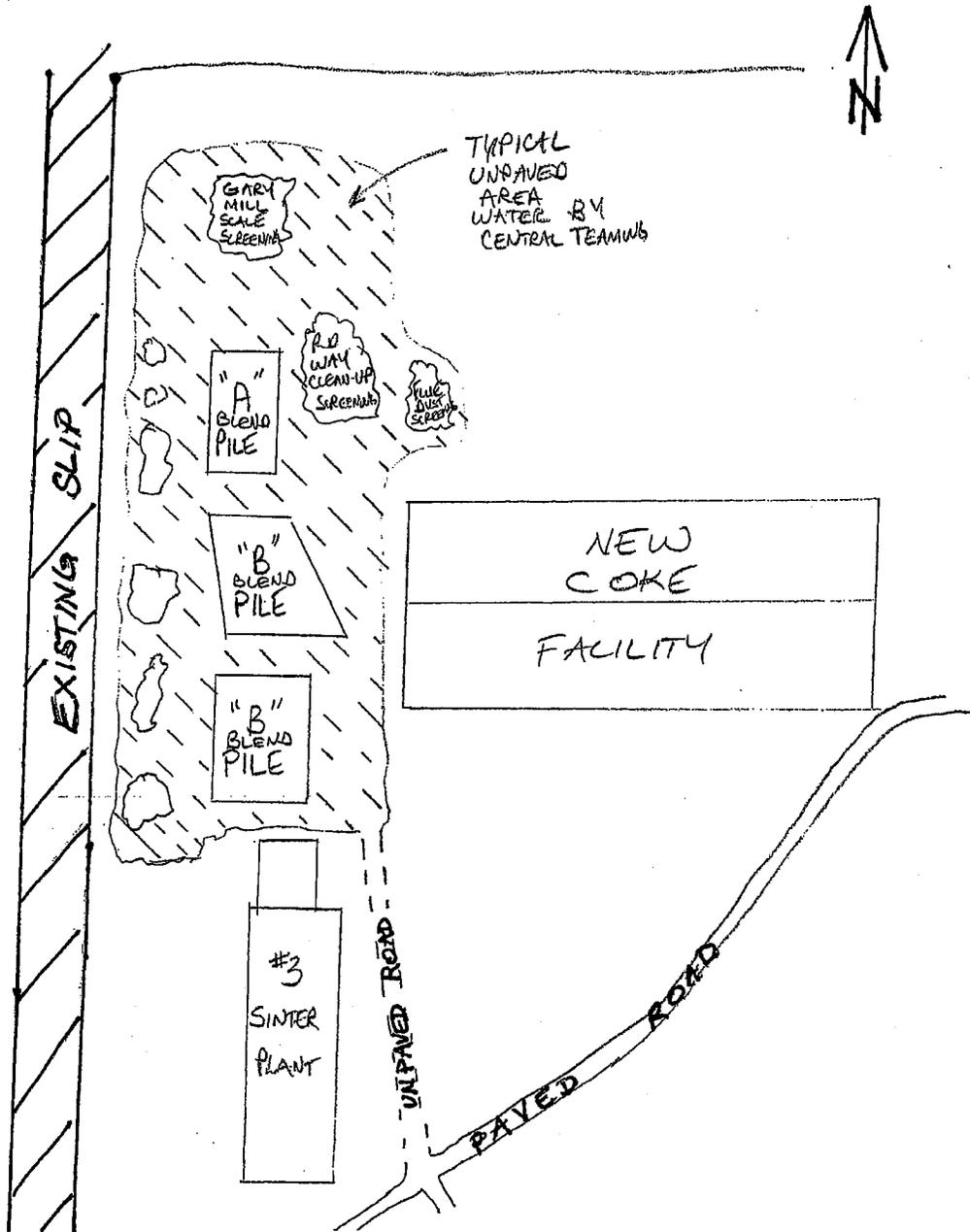
One water wagon works with the Revert Blend crew. He typically begins work one-half (1/2) hour before the rest of the crew so he has a head start on watering the unpaved roads and areas that will be used. This water wagon works 2 to 10 hours per day depending on weather conditions.

The other 2 water wagons are used to supplement any additional watering needs for U.S. Steel, Central Teaming or other contractors. These water wagons typically work from April through November, depending on the weather conditions.

A log of the number of tank loads sprayed per day by each water wagon is maintained. This has been tracked since July, 1994.

As part of our "Environmental Information and Instruction" training session, employees are instructed about the fugitive dust issue and the need for dust control. Employees are reminded that the plant speed limit is 20 mph and to travel on paved roads whenever possible.

Central Teaming personnel observe visible emissions generated by their blending, screening and transferring operations on a daily basis. Additional watering can be done to reduce the amount of fugitive dust generated on an as-needed basis.



**FUGITIVE DUST CONTROL PLAN
 CENTRAL TEAMING COMPANY, INC.
 U.S. STEEL - GARY WORKS
 MAY 2011**

Attachment B
to Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T089-29688-00172

Central Teaming Company, Inc. an on-site Contractor of US Steel - Gary Works
One North Broadway, Gary, Indiana 46402

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 new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 brake HP and less than or equal to 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 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 9675, Mar. 3, 2010; 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 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 1b and Table 2b to this subpart that 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; 76 FR 12866, Mar. 9, 2011]

§ 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 9675, Mar. 3, 2010; 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 new or reconstructed 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; 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; 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 CO_2 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, $ds\text{m}^3 / J$ ($dscf / 10^6 \text{ Btu}$).

F_c = Ratio of the volume of CO_2 produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, $ds\text{m}^3 / J$ ($dscf / 10^6 \text{ Btu}$).

(ii) Calculate the CO_2 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} = CO_2 correction factor, percent.

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

(iii) Calculate the NO_x and SO_2 gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O_2 using CO_2 as follows:

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

Where:

$\%CO_2$ = Measured CO_2 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 (5) of this section. For an affected source that is complying with the emission limitations and operating limitations on March 9, 2011, the requirements in paragraph (b) of this section are applicable September 6, 2011.
- (1) You must prepare a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses the monitoring system design, data collection, and the quality assurance and quality control elements outlined in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (v) of this section and in §63.8(d). As specified in §63.8(f)(4), you may request approval of monitoring system quality assurance and quality control procedures alternative to those specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section in your site-specific monitoring plan.
 - (i) The performance criteria and design specifications for the monitoring system equipment, including the sample interface, detector signal analyzer, and data acquisition and calculations;
 - (ii) Sampling interface (e.g., thermocouple) location such that the monitoring system will provide representative measurements;
 - (iii) Equipment performance evaluations, system accuracy audits, or other audit procedures;
 - (iv) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with provisions in §63.8(c)(1) and (c)(3); and
 - (v) Ongoing reporting and recordkeeping procedures in accordance with provisions in §63.10(c), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).
 - (2) You must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS in continuous operation according to the procedures in your site-specific monitoring plan.
 - (3) The CPMS must collect data at least once every 15 minutes (see also §63.6635).
 - (4) For a CPMS for measuring temperature range, the temperature sensor must have a minimum tolerance of 2.8 degrees Celsius (5 degrees Fahrenheit) or 1 percent of the measurement range, whichever is larger.
 - (5) You must conduct the CPMS equipment performance evaluation, system accuracy audits, or other audit procedures specified in your site-specific monitoring plan at least annually.

(6) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CPMS in accordance with your 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.

[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; 76 FR 12866, Mar. 9, 2011]

§ 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, required performance evaluations, and required quality assurance or control activities, you must monitor continuously at all times that the stationary RICE 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.
- (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.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

§ 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 with a spark plug (or other sparking device) and with operating characteristics significantly similar to the theoretical Otto combustion cycle. Spark ignition engines usually use a throttle to regulate intake air flow to control power during normal operation. Dual-fuel engines in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for CI

and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel at an annual average ratio of less than 2 parts diesel fuel to 100 parts total fuel on an energy equivalent basis are spark ignition engines.

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

Stationary RICE test cell/stand means an engine test cell/stand, as defined in subpart P P P P P of this part, that tests stationary RICE.

Stoichiometric means the theoretical air-to-fuel ratio required for complete combustion.

Storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions means any storage vessel that contains a hydrocarbon liquid with a stock tank gas-to-oil ratio equal to or greater than 0.31 cubic meters per liter and an American Petroleum Institute gravity equal to or greater than 40 degrees and an actual annual average hydrocarbon liquid throughput equal to or greater than 79,500 liters per day. Flash emissions occur when dissolved hydrocarbons in the fluid evolve from solution when the fluid pressure is reduced.

Subpart means 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ.

Surface site means any combination of one or more graded pad sites, gravel pad sites, foundations, platforms, or the immediate physical location upon which equipment is physically affixed.

Two-stroke engine means a type of engine which completes the power cycle in single crankshaft revolution by combining the intake and compression operations into one stroke and the power and exhaust operations into a second stroke. This system requires auxiliary scavenging and inherently runs lean of stoichiometric.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006; 73 FR 3607, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9679, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010; 76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

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	
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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; 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 1bto 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...
<p>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</p> <p>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 O₂ and using NSCR; or</p> <p>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 O₂ and using NSCR.</p>	<p>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</p> <p>b. Maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F.</p>

<p>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</p> <p>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 O2 and not using NSCR; or</p> <p>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 O2 and not using NSCR.</p>	<p>Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator</p>
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[76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

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	
	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 2b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63— Operating Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions, 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 . . .
<p>1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst; or</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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</p>
<p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.</p>

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, as amended at 76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

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	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
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	
	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	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
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 9681, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51593, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63. Requirements for Existing Stationary RICE Located at Area Sources of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following emission and operating limitations for existing compression ignition stationary RICE:

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI 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<HP≤500	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd at 15 percent O ₂ ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI 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	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
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	
	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	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	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	
	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 9681, Mar. 3, 2010; 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
2. 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower ≥5,000 located at major sources	Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹
3. Stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources and new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower 250 ≤ HP ≤ 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 9682, Mar. 3, 2010; 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 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.
		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) ^{ab} (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 D6522–00m (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 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348–03, ^c provided in ASTM D6348–03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
3. Stationary RICE	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; and	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A §63.7(d)(1)(i)	(a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
		ii. Determine the O 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 or 323 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.

°You may obtain a copy of ASTM–D6348–03 from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428–2959, or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

[75 FR 9682, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51597, Aug. 20, 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. 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, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and 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	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. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and 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	a. Limit the concentration of CO, using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO 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 . . .
<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, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and 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 not using oxidation catalyst</p>	<p>i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and</p> <p>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</p> <p>iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.</p>
<p>4. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and 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. Limit the concentration of CO, and not using oxidation catalyst</p>	<p>i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation; and</p> <p>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</p> <p>iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.</p>
<p>5. 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, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and 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. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O₂ or CO₂ at both the inlet and outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625(a); and</p> <p>ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and</p> <p>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.</p>

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
<p>6. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and 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. Limit the concentration of CO, and using a CEMS</p>	<p>i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O₂ or CO₂ at the outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625(a); and</p> <p>ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and</p>
		<p>iii. The average concentration of CO calculated using §63.6620 is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average concentration measured during the 4-hour period.</p>
<p>7. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB 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 formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR</p>	<p>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</p> <p>ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and</p>
		<p>iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.</p>
<p>8. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB 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 formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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</p>
		<p>iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.</p>

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
9. Existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde and not using NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration determined from the initial performance test 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.
10. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP	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.
11. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP	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.
12. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE 300<HP≤500 located at an area source of HAP	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.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
13. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE $300 < \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at an area source of HAP	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.

[76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Continuous Compliance With Emission Limitations, Operating Limitations, Work Practices, and Management Practices

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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
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	a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using a CEMS	i. Collecting the monitoring data according to §63.6625(a), reducing the measurements to 1-hour averages, calculating the percent reduction or concentration 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, or that the emission remain at or below the CO concentration limit; and iii. Conducting an annual RATA of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.
4. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		iv. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
5. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	i. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
6. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake HP $\geq 5,000$ located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that the required formaldehyde percent reduction is achieved. ^a
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 $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ 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 $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ 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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
<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</p> <p>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>

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.
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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
		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.
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 not 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.

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 $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ 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 $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ 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</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.</p>
		<p>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</p>	<p>i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).</p>
		<p>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).</p>

For each ...	You must submit a ...	The report must contain ...	You must submit the report ...
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	Report	a. The fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations, and you must demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas, is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; and	i. Annually, according to the requirements in §63.6650.
		b. The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits; and	i. See item 2.a.i.
		c. Any problems or errors suspected with the meters.	i. See item 2.a.i.

[75 FR 9687, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51603, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 8 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart ZZZZ.

As stated in §63.6665, you must comply with the following applicable general provisions.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes.	
§63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in §63.6675.
§63.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes.	
§63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention	Yes.	
§63.5	Construction and reconstruction	Yes.	
§63.6(a)	Applicability	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(1)–(4)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(b)(7)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed area sources that become major sources	Yes.	
§63.6(c)(1)–(2)	Compliance dates for existing sources	Yes.	
§63.6(c)(3)–(4)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(c)(5)	Compliance dates for existing area sources that become major sources	Yes.	
§63.6(d)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(e)	Operation and maintenance	No.	
§63.6(f)(1)	Applicability of standards	No.	
§63.6(f)(2)	Methods for determining compliance	Yes.	
§63.6(f)(3)	Finding of compliance	Yes.	
§63.6(g)(1)–(3)	Use of alternate standard	Yes.	
§63.6(h)	Opacity and visible emission standards	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or visible emission standards.
§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.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring system operation and maintenance	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(i)	Routine and predictable SSM	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(ii)	SSM not in Startup Shutdown Malfunction Plan	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Compliance with operation and maintenance requirements	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(2)–(3)	Monitoring system installation	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(4)	Continuous monitoring system (CMS) requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS).
§63.8(c)(5)	COMS minimum procedures	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(c)(6)–(8)	CMS requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(d)	CMS quality control	Yes.	
§63.8(e)	CMS performance evaluation	Yes	Except for §63.8(e)(5)(ii), which applies to COMS.
		Except that §63.8(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.8(f)(1)–(5)	Alternative monitoring method	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(4) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(6) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.8(g)	Data reduction	Yes	Except that provisions for COMS are not applicable. Averaging periods for demonstrating compliance are specified at §§63.6635 and 63.6640.
§63.9(a)	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements	Yes.	
§63.9(b)(1)–(5)	Initial notifications	Yes	Except that §63.9(b)(3) is reserved.
		Except that §63.9(b) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.9(c)	Request for compliance extension	Yes	Except that §63.9(c) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(d)	Notification of special compliance requirements for new sources	Yes	Except that §63.9(d) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(e)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that §63.9(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(f)	Notification of visible emission (VE)/opacity test	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(1)	Notification of performance evaluation	Yes	Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(g)(2)	Notification of use of COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(3)	Notification that criterion for alternative to RATA is exceeded	Yes	If alternative is in use.
		Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.9(h)(1)–(6)	Notification of compliance status	Yes	Except that notifications for sources using a CEMS are due 30 days after completion of performance evaluations. §63.9(h)(4) is reserved.
			Except that §63.9(h) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of submittal deadlines	Yes.	
§63.9(j)	Change in previous information	Yes.	
§63.10(a)	Administrative provisions for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(1)	Record retention	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(2)(i)–(v)	Records related to SSM	No.	
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)–(xi)	Records	Yes.	
§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.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.10(b)(3)	Records of applicability determination	Yes.	
§63.10(c)	Additional records for sources using CEMS	Yes	Except that §63.10(c)(2)–(4) and (9) are reserved.
§63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(2)	Report of performance test results	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(3)	Reporting opacity or VE observations	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(5)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports	No.	
§63.10(e)(1) and (2)(i)	Additional CMS Reports	Yes.	
§63.10(e)(2)(ii)	COMS-related report	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.10(e)(3)	Excess emission and parameter exceedances reports	Yes.	Except that §63.10(e)(3)(i) (C) is reserved.
§63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§63.11	Flares	No.	
§63.12	State authority and delegations	Yes.	
§63.13	Addresses	Yes.	
§63.14	Incorporation by reference	Yes.	
§63.15	Availability of information	Yes.	

[75 FR 9688, Mar. 3, 2010]

**Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality**

Addendum to the Technical Support Document (ATSD) for a Part 70
Operating Permit Renewal

Source Background and Description

Source Name:	Central Teaming Company, Inc. an on-site Contractor of US Steel - Gary Works
Source Location:	One North Broadway, Gary, Indiana 46402
County:	Lake
SIC Code:	1798
Permit Renewal No.:	T089-29688-00172
Permit Reviewer:	Sarah Conner, Ph. D.

On May 28, 2011, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) had a notice published in *The Times* in Munster, Indiana and in the *Gary Post Tribune* in Merrillville, Indiana stating that Central Teaming Company, Inc. an on-site Contractor of US Steel - Gary Works had applied to renew their Part 70 Operating Permit issued on June 30, 2006. In addition, the notice stated that if approved by IDEM's Office of Air Quality (OAQ), the proposed renewal would allow Central Teaming Company, Inc. to continue to operate their existing source and provided information on how the public could review the proposed permit and other documentation. Finally, the notice informed interested parties that there was a period of thirty (30) days to provide comments on whether or not this permit should be issued as proposed.

Additional Changes

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

- (1) *On March 9, 2011, NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ was updated (see federal register 76 FR 12866 dated March 9, 2011 <http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2011/pdf/2011-5196.pdf>) and the updates were effective on May 9, 2011. Therefore, Attachment B to Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T089-29688-00172 has been updated to the current version of NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ. In addition, the applicability of NESHAP ZZZZ has been revised as follows:*

The Coke Screening Plant, identified as 166 and powered by a 215 Hp diesel engine; the Backup (idle) Coke Screening Plant, identified as 161 and powered by a 130 Hp diesel engine; and the Miscellaneous Material Portable Screening Plant, identified as 164 and powered by a 70 Hp diesel engine are each subject to the National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 63.6580, Subpart ZZZZ), which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82, because they are not non-road engines as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30. In addition, these RICE are located at a major or area source of HAP emissions.

The entire rule is included as Attachment B of the permit. The above RICE are subject to the following portions of Subpart ZZZZ:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.6580
- (2) 40 CFR 63.6585(a) and (b)
- (3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(ii)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1) and (c)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.6602
- (6) 40 CFR 63.6605

- (7) 40 CFR 63.6612(a)
- (8) 40 CFR 63.6620
- (9) 40 CFR 63.6625(e)(1) for the Miscellaneous Material Portable Screening Plant, identified as 164 and powered by a 70 Hp diesel engine**
- (10) 40 CFR 63.6625(h)**
- (11) 40 CFR 63.6625(i) for the Miscellaneous Material Portable Screening Plant, identified as 164 and powered by a 70 Hp diesel engine**
- (~~9~~12) 40 CFR 63.6630
- (~~10~~13) 40 CFR 63.6635
- (~~11~~14) 40 CFR 63.6640
- (~~12~~15) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(1)
- (~~13~~16) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5) for the Miscellaneous Material Portable Screening Plant, identified as 164 and powered by a 70 Hp diesel engine
- (~~14~~17) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(1) and (f), (g) and (h) for the Coke Screening Plant, identified as 166 and powered by a 215 Hp diesel engine; and the Backup (idle) Coke Screening Plant, identified as 161 and powered by a 130 Hp diesel engine
- (~~15~~18) 40 CFR 63.6650
- (~~16~~19) 40 CFR 63.6655(e)(1) for the Miscellaneous Material Portable Screening Plant, identified as 164 and powered by a 70 Hp diesel engine
- (~~17~~20) 40 CFR 63.6655(f)(1) for the Coke Screening Plant, identified as 166 and powered by a 215 Hp diesel engine; and the Backup (idle) Coke Screening Plant, identified as 161 and powered by a 130 Hp diesel engine
- (~~18~~21) 40 CFR 63.6660
- (~~19~~22) 40 CFR 63.6665
- (~~20~~23) 40 CFR 63.6670
- (~~21~~24) 40 CFR 63.6675
- (~~22~~25) Table 2c to Supart ZZZZ Part 63
- (~~23~~26) Table 4 to Supart ZZZZ Part 63
- (~~24~~27) Table 5 to Supart ZZZZ Part 63
- (~~25~~28) Table 6 to Supart ZZZZ Part 63
- (~~26~~29) Table 7 to Supart ZZZZ Part 63
- (~~27~~30) Table 8 to Supart ZZZZ Part 63

The provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1, apply to the facility described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ.

Changes were also made to Condition E.1.2 of the permit renewal as follows:

E.1.2 National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ] [326 IAC 20-82]

-
- (a) The Coke Screening Plant, identified as 166 and powered by a 215 Hp diesel engine; and the Backup (idle) Coke Screening Plant, identified as 161 and powered by a 130 Hp diesel engine; shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ (included as Attachment B of this permit), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.6580
- (2) 40 CFR 63.6585(a) and (b)
- (3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(ii)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1) and (c)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.6602
- (6) 40 CFR 63.6605
- (7) 40 CFR 63.6612(a)

- (8) 40 CFR 63.6620
- (9) 40 CFR 63.6625(h)**
- ~~(910)~~ 40 CFR 63.6630
- ~~(1011)~~ 40 CFR 63.6635
- ~~(1112)~~ 40 CFR 63.6640
- ~~(1213)~~ 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(1)
- ~~(1314)~~ 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(1) and (f), (g) and (h)
- ~~(1415)~~ 40 CFR 63.6650
- ~~(1516)~~ 40 CFR 63.6655(f)(1)
- ~~(1617)~~ 40 CFR 63.6660
- ~~(1718)~~ 40 CFR 63.6665
- ~~(1819)~~ 40 CFR 63.6670
- ~~(1920)~~ 40 CFR 63.6675
- ~~(2021)~~ Table 2c to Supart ZZZZ Part 63
- ~~(2122)~~ Table 4 to Supart ZZZZ Part 63
- ~~(2223)~~ Table 5 to Supart ZZZZ Part 63
- ~~(2324)~~ Table 6 to Supart ZZZZ Part 63
- ~~(2425)~~ Table 7 to Supart ZZZZ Part 63
- ~~(2526)~~ Table 8 to Supart ZZZZ Part 63

- (b) The Miscellaneous Material Portable Screening Plant, identified as 164 and powered by a 70 Hp diesel engine shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ (included as Attachment B of this permit), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.6580
- (2) 40 CFR 63.6585(a) and (b)
- (3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(ii)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1) and (c)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.6602
- (6) 40 CFR 63.6605
- (7) 40 CFR 63.6612(a)
- (8) 40 CFR 63.6620
- (9) 40 CFR 63.6625(e)(1)**
- (10) 40 CFR 63.6625(h)**
- (11) 40 CFR 63.6625(i)**
- ~~(912)~~ 40 CFR 63.6630
- ~~(1013)~~ 40 CFR 63.6635
- ~~(1114)~~ 40 CFR 63.6640
- ~~(1215)~~ 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(1)
- ~~(1316)~~ 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5) for the Miscellaneous Material Portable Screening Plant, identified as 164 and powered by a 70 Hp diesel engine
- ~~(1417)~~ 40 CFR 63.6650
- ~~(1518)~~ 40 CFR 63.6655(e)(1) for the Miscellaneous Material Portable Screening Plant, identified as 164 and powered by a 70 Hp diesel engine
- ~~(1619)~~ 40 CFR 63.6660
- ~~(1720)~~ 40 CFR 63.6665
- ~~(1821)~~ 40 CFR 63.6670
- ~~(1922)~~ 40 CFR 63.6675
- ~~(2023)~~ Table 2c to Supart ZZZZ Part 63
- ~~(2124)~~ Table 4 to Supart ZZZZ Part 63
- ~~(2225)~~ Table 5 to Supart ZZZZ Part 63
- ~~(2326)~~ Table 6 to Supart ZZZZ Part 63
- ~~(2427)~~ Table 7 to Supart ZZZZ Part 63
- ~~(2528)~~ Table 8 to Supart ZZZZ Part 63

- (2) Only July 1, 2011, CO₂e becomes a regulated pollutant. The Potential to Emit (PTE) pollutant CO₂e has been included in this Addendum to the Technical Support Document. The Technical Support Document (TSD) is used by IDEM, OAQ for historical purposes. IDEM, OAQ does not make any changes to the original TSD.

Potential to Emit After Issuance

The table below summarizes the potential to emit, reflecting all limits, of the emission units. Any new control equipment is considered federally enforceable only after issuance of this Part 70 permit renewal, and only to the extent that the effect of the control equipment is made practically enforceable in the permit.

Process/ Emission Unit	Potential To Emit of the Entire Source After Issuance of Renewal (tons/year)									
	PM	PM10*	PM2.5	SO ₂	NOx	VOC	CO	CO ₂ e**	Total HAPs	Worst Single HAP
Screening	27.33	9.51	9.51	-	-	-	-	>100,000	-	-
Conveying	39.05	14.32	14.32	-	-	-	-		-	
Aggregate Handling	300.04	252.44	38.23	-	-	-	-		-	
Internal Combustion Engines	8.32	8.32	8.32	7.75	117.18	9.50	25.25		0.10	≤0.031
Propane - Heaters	1.44E-04	5.03E-04	5.03E-04	7.18E-05	9.33E-03	7.18E-04	5.39E-03		-	
Kerosene - Heaters	0.10	0.16	0.16	3.50	0.99	0.02	0.25		0.00	
Generators	0.05	0.13	0.13	5.38	9.37	0.04	0.04		0.01	≤0.003
Welding	9.31	9.31	9.31	-	-	-	-		33.44	6.04
Storage Tanks	-	-	-	-	-	<1.0	-		-	
Total PTE of Entire Source	384.18	294.18	79.97	16.63	127.55	<10.56	25.54		33.55	6.04
Title V Major Source Thresholds	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100,000	25	10
PSD Major Source Thresholds	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100,000	NA	NA
negl. = negligible *Under the Part 70 Permit program (40 CFR 70), particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (PM10), not particulate matter (PM), is considered as a "regulated air pollutant". ** US Steel - Gary Works and Central Teaming Company, Inc. are one major source, see the Source Definition section in the Technical Support Document. Therefore, the PTE pollutant CO ₂ e from combustion at the source is greater than 100,000 tons/yr.										

- (a) This existing stationary source is major for PSD because the emissions of at least one criteria pollutant are greater than one hundred (>100) tons per year, and it is in one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories. In addition, this existing stationary source is major for PSD because the emissions of pollutant CO₂e are greater than one hundred thousand (>100,000) tons per year.

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Technical Support Document (TSD) for a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal

Source Background and Description

Source Name:	Central Teaming Company, Inc. an on-site Contractor of US Steel - Gary Works
Source Location:	One North Broadway, Gary, Indiana 46402
County:	Lake
SIC Code:	1798
Permit Renewal No.:	T089-29688-00172
Permit Reviewer:	Sarah Conner, Ph. D.

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed the operating permit renewal application from Central Teaming Company, Inc. an on-site Contractor of US Steel - Gary Works relating to the operation of a stationary slag, ore and pet coke screening and blending operation. On September 16, 2010, Central Teaming Company, Inc. an on-site Contractor of US Steel - Gary Works submitted an application to the OAQ requesting to renew its operating permit. Central Teaming Company, Inc. an on-site Contractor of US Steel - Gary Works was issued an initial Part 70 Operating Permit No. T089-7684-00172 on June 30, 2006.

Source Definition

This Source Definition from the Part 70 Operating Permit No. T089-7684-00172 was incorporated into this permit as follows:

US Steel - Gary Works is an integrated steel mill that consists of a main mill and an on-site contractor:

- (a) US Steel - Gary Works, plant ID 089-00121, the primary operation, is located at One North Broadway, Gary, Indiana; and
- (b) Central Teaming Company, Inc., plant ID 089-00172, the supporting operation, is located at One North Broadway, Gary, Indiana.

US Steel - Gary Works and Central Teaming Company, Inc. are still under the common control of US Steel - Gary Works. These plants are considered one major source, as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(22), based on this contractual control. Therefore, the term "source" in the Part 70 documents refers to both US Steel - Gary Works and Central Teaming Company, Inc. as one major source. This conclusion was initially determined under Part 70 Operating Permit No. T089-7684-00172 that was issued on June 30, 2006.

Separate Part 70 Operating Permit Renewals will be issued to US Steel - Gary Works and Central Teaming Company, Inc. solely for administrative purposes.

Permitted Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment

The source consists of the following permitted emission units:

Miscellaneous Material Handling and Material Blending

- (a) One (1) miscellaneous material handling operation, constructed in 1961, with a maximum capacity of 375 tons per hour, for loading/unloading barges and with a maximum capacity

of 1,000 tons per hour loading ships by using tracked backhoes and large rubber tire front-end loaders for use by US Steel, and using the following conveyors:

- (1) One (1) miscellaneous material stacker conveyor with feeder hopper, identified as 183 and 182, each with a maximum capacity of 500 tons per hour, constructed in October 1999, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (2) One (1) miscellaneous material stacker conveyor with feeder hopper, identified as MCC130 and 572, each with a maximum capacity of 500 tons per hour, constructed in April 1985, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (b) One (1) miscellaneous material handling operation, with a maximum capacity of 835 tons per hour, for handling miscellaneous material by bulldozer into piles for use by US Steel, constructed in 1961, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (c) One (1) petroleum coke handling operation, with a maximum capacity of 40 tons per hour, for blending with the flue dust, sludge, coke, scale, scrap and granulated slag by bulldozer into piles for use by US Steel, constructed in 1961, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (d) One (1) "A" Pile Blend handling operation, with a maximum capacity of 1,475 tons per hour, in which various stockpiles of granulated slag, ore pellets, pet coke, flue dust, sludge, coke, scale, scrap and other materials that are used in the sinter cake are loaded by front end loaders into scrapers, constructed in 1961, and exhausting to the atmosphere. The scrapers transport the various materials to the "A" Pile Blend area and spread the various materials into layers.
- (e) One (1) transfer operation of loading materials from the "A" Pile into scrapers for transportation to the "B" Pile, with a maximum capacity of 1,725 tons per hour, operating since 1961, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (f) One (1) material hauling operation that uses 18-wheel vehicles on paved and unpaved roads to transport materials for screening and blending, constructed in 1961, and exhausting to the atmosphere. The materials are loaded by front end loaders into 18-wheel vehicles and driven to various locations designated by U.S. Steel.

Screening and Conveying Operations

- (g) One (1) flue dust or sludge screening plant, identified as 861 (CEC-Screen-It), powered by a 70 Hp Diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 100 tons per hour, when screening flue dust, and 100 tons per hour when screening sludge, constructed in March 2007, and using the following conveyor:
 - (1) One (1) flue dust or sludge conveyor stacker, identified as 168, with a maximum of 100 tons per hour, when conveying flue dust, and 100 tons per hour when conveying sludge, constructed in March 1995, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (h) One (1) coke screening plant, identified as 166, powered by a 215 Hp diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 350 tons per hour, constructed in July 1961 and rebuilt in June 1996, and exhausting to the atmosphere.

Under the NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ) the 215 Hp diesel engine listed above is considered an affected facility.

- (i) One (1) coke screening plant, identified as 161, powered by a 130 Hp diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 223 tons per hour, used only as backup for 166, constructed in March 1979, and exhausting to the atmosphere.

Under the NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ) the 130 Hp diesel engine listed above is considered an affected facility.

- (j) One (1) miscellaneous screening portable screener, identified as 174, powered by a 49 Hp diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 75 tons per hour, constructed in May 1996, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (k) One (1) miscellaneous portable screening plant, identified as 177, powered by a 49 Hp diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 75 tons per hour, constructed in September 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (l) One (1) scale screening plant, identified as 163, powered by a 130 Hp diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 150 tons per hour, constructed in June 1976, and using the following conveyors:
 - (1) One (1) scale screening Magnetic head pulley, identified as 561, with a capacity of 150 tons per hour, constructed in December 1975, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
 - (2) One (1) scale screening conveyor, identified as 562, with a maximum capacity of 150 tons per hour, constructed in March 1984, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
 - (3) One (1) scale screening conveyor, identified as 573, with a maximum capacity of 150 tons per hour, constructed in April 1985, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
 - (4) One (1) scale screening conveyor, identified as 574, with a maximum capacity of 150 tons per hour, constructed in April 1985, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
 - (5) One (1) scale screening stacker conveyor, identified as 185, with a capacity of 150 tons per hour, constructed in April 2000, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (m) One (1) 250 KW Diesel fueled generator, identified as 400, with a maximum capacity of 0.9 MMBTU/hour, and used as a backup generator, constructed in May 1981, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (n) One (1) 350 KW Scale conveyor diesel fueled generator, identified as 477, with a maximum capacity of 1.2 MMBtu per hour, used as backup for scale screening generator 445, constructed in March 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (o) One (1) scrap screening radial stacker conveyor, identified as 178, with a maximum capacity of 75 tons per hour, and used as a spare, constructed in May 1999, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (p) One (1) 100 KW diesel fueled generator, identified as 445, with a maximum capacity of 0.3 MMBtu/hour, powers the scale conveyors, constructed in October 1988, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (q) One (1) Oversize Screen plant, identified as 175, powered by a 130 Hp diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 100 tons per hour constructed in July 1996, and using the following conveyors:

- (1) One (1) oversized screening magnetic head pulley conveyor, identified as 558, with a maximum capacity of 100 tons per hour, constructed in May 1990, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (2) One (1) oversized screening conveyor, identified as 181, with a maximum capacity of 100 tons per hour, and used as a spare, constructed in August 1981, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (r) One (1) miscellaneous material portable screening plant, identified as 164, powered by a 70 Hp diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 75 tons per hour, constructed in March 2005, and using the following conveyor:
 - (1) One miscellaneous portable stacker conveyor, identified as 176, with a maximum capacity of 75 tons per hour, constructed in July 1996, and exhausting to the atmosphere.

Under the NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ) the 70 Hp diesel engine listed above is considered an affected facility.

- (s) One (1) miscellaneous material portable stacker conveyor, identified as 565, with a maximum capacity of 500 tons per hour, and used as a spare, constructed in July 1987, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (t) One (1) miscellaneous portable screener, identified as 179, powered by a 48 Hp diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 100 tons per hour, constructed in September 2006, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (u) One (1) miscellaneous material portable stacker conveyor, identified as 865, powered by a 83 Hp diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 700 tons per hour, constructed in 2009, and exhausting to the atmosphere.

Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Removed From the Source

Screening and Conveying Operations

- (a) One (1) flue dust or sludge screening plant, identified as 165 (CEC- Screen-It), constructed in May 1995, powered by a 70 Hp. Diesel engine, with a maximum capacity of 75 tons per hour, when screening flue dust, and 44.5 tons per hour when screening sludge.
- (b) One (1) scrap screening plant, identified as 567, constructed in September 1988, with a maximum capacity of 75 tons per hour, using the following conveyors:
 - (1) One (1) scrap screening feeder conveyor, identified as 568, constructed in September 1988, with a maximum capacity of 75 tons per hour.

Insignificant Activities

The source also consists of the following insignificant activities:

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

- (1) Three (3) Radiant Tank Top Heaters, identified as RTH1, RTH2, and RTH3, with a combined maximum heat input capacity of 15,000 Btu/hr, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (b) Equipment powered by diesel fuel fired or natural gas fired internal combustion engines of capacity equal to or less than five hundred thousand (500,000) British thermal units per hour except where total capacity of equipment operated by one (1) stationary source as defined by subdivision (38) exceeds two million (2,000,000) British thermal units per hour.
 - (1) Two (2) portable forced air heaters, identified as KH1 and KH2, fueled with kerosene, each with a maximum heat input capacity of 600,000 Btu/hr, KH1 installed in June 2002, and KH2 installed prior to 2002, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
 - (2) One (1) portable forced air heater, identified as KH3, fueled with kerosene, with a maximum heat input capacity of 375,000 Btu/hr, installed prior to 2002, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
 - (3) One (1) Wacker LT4Z light plant, identified as #492, with an Isuzu 3LB1 25.7 Hp Engine, and with a 6.0 kW generator, installed in May 2003, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
 - (4) One (1) Terex AL 4060D4MH Light Tower, identified as #901, with a Kubota 13.6 Hp Diesel Engine, and with a 6.0 kW generator, installed in October 2010, and exhausting to the atmosphere.
- (c) A gasoline fuel transfer dispensing operation handling less than or equal to one thousand three hundred (1,300) gallons per day and filling storage tanks having a capacity equal to or less than ten thousand five hundred (10,500) gallons. Such storage tanks may be in a fixed location or on mobile equipment.
 - (1) One (1) gasoline aboveground double-walled steel storage tank, identified as R3, with a maximum storage capacity of 1,050 gallons, installed in June 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
- (d) A petroleum fuel other than gasoline dispensing facility, having a storage tank capacity less than or equal to ten thousand five hundred (10,500) gallons, and dispensing three thousand five hundred (3,500) gallons per day or less.
 - (1) One (1) diesel fuel aboveground storage tank, identified as R4, with a maximum storage capacity of 10,000 gallons, a steel tank inside an enclosed containment system, installed in June 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (2) One (1) diesel fuel aboveground storage tank, identified as T18, with a maximum storage capacity of 2,000 gallons, a steel tank inside an enclosed containment system, installed in December 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
- (e) The following stationary VOC and HAP storage containers: vessels storing lubricating oils, hydraulic oils, machining oils, and machining fluids, as follows:
 - (1) One (1) Anti-Freeze storage tank, identified as T-2, with a maximum storage capacity of 440 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]

- (2) One (1) Anti-Freeze storage tank, identified as T-3, with a maximum storage capacity of 560 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (3) One (1) Hydraulic Oil storage tank, identified as T-4, with a maximum storage capacity of 560 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (4) One (1) Transmission Oil storage tank, identified as T-10, with a maximum storage capacity of 560 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (5) One (1) 15W/40 Motor Oil, identified as T-11, with a maximum storage capacity of 560 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (6) One (1) Hydraulic Oil storage tank, identified as T-12, with a maximum storage capacity of 560 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (7) One (1) Heating Oil storage tank, identified as T-13, with a maximum storage capacity of 285 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (8) One (1) Used Oil storage tank, identified as T-5, with a maximum storage capacity of 275 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (9) One (1) Used Oil storage tank, identified as T-6, with a maximum storage capacity of 275 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (10) One (1) Used Oil storage tank, identified as T-7, with a maximum storage capacity of 275 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (11) One (1) Used Oil storage tank, identified as T-8, with a maximum storage capacity of 285 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (12) One (1) Used Antifreeze storage tank, identified as T-9, with a maximum storage capacity of 275 gallons, installed prior to 1997, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
- (f) The following mobile VOC and HAP storage containers inside the lube truck that draws from the stationary VOC and HAP storage containers as follows:
- (1) One (1) mobile Hydraulic Oil storage tank, identified as LTT1, with a maximum storage capacity of 225 gallons, installed in May 2010, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
 - (2) One (1) mobile Used Oil storage tank, identified as LTT2, with a maximum storage capacity of 225 gallons, installed in May 2010, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]

- (3) One (1) mobile 15W/40 Motor Oil storage tank, identified as LTT3, with a maximum storage capacity of 225 gallons, installed in May 2010, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
- (4) One (1) mobile Transmission Oil storage tank, identified as LTT4, with a maximum storage capacity of 120 gallons, installed in May 2010, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
- (5) One (1) mobile 90 Wt. Oil storage tank, identified as LTT5, with a maximum storage capacity of 120 gallons, installed in May 2010, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
- (6) One (1) mobile Used Antifreeze storage tank, identified as LTT6, with a maximum storage capacity of 120 gallons, installed in May 2010, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]
- (7) One (1) mobile (Spare) storage tank, identified as LTT7, with a maximum storage capacity of 120 gallons, installed in May 2010, and exhausting to the atmosphere. [326 IAC 8-9-1]

Existing Approvals

Since the issuance of the Part 70 Operating Permit T089-7684-00172 on June 30, 2006, the source has constructed or has been operating under the following additional approvals:

- (a) Administrative Amendment No. 089-23657-00172, issued on October 13, 2006;
- (b) Administrative Amendment No. 089-24555-00172, issued on June 7, 2007;
- (c) Administrative Amendment No. 089-27079-00172, issued on October 30, 2008; and
- (d) Minor Permit Modification No. 089-28211-00172, issued on October 2, 2009.

All terms and conditions of previous permits issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the State Implementation Plan have been either incorporated as originally stated, revised, or deleted by this permit. All previous registrations and permits are superseded by this permit.

The following terms and conditions from previous approvals have been revised in this Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal:

- (a) Conditions D.1.1, D.2.1 and D.3.1, Fugitive Dust Emission Limitations [326 IAC 6-4-2][326 IAC 6.8-10-3], in permit T089-7684-00172, issued on June 30, 2006, have been removed from this permit renewal. The requirements of 326 IAC 6-4 and 326 IAC 6.8-10-3 are addressed in Conditions C.4 and C.5 of this renewal.
- (b) Conditions D.1.1, and D.2.1 Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6.8-1-2] have been added to include the requirements of 326 IAC 6.8-1-2 for the sources of non-fugitive emissions at the source.
- (c) Condition D.2.2, NO_x Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2] [326 IAC 2-3], has been clarified to include short term (pound/horsepower-hour) emission limitations for NO_x along with the diesel fuel usage limit in order for the source to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) and 326 IAC 2-3 (Emission Offset) not applicable. In addition, the diesel fuel usage limit has been revised from 131,520 gallons of diesel fuel combined per twelve (12) consecutive month period to 129,000 gallons of diesel fuel combined per twelve (12) consecutive month period to show compliance with the listed emission factor for NO_x.

- (d) Condition D.2.3, Minor Limits [326 IAC 2-7-10.5(f)] [326 IAC 2-2] [326 IAC 2-1.1-5], has been clarified to include short term (pound/Ton of material) emission limitations for PM, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} along with the hours of operation limit in order for the source to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), 326 IAC 2-1.1-5 (Nonattainment NSR), and 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(f) (Significant Source Modifications) not applicable.
- (e) Section E.1 has been added to include the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6580, Subpart ZZZZ, NESHAP for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines for the generators that are not non-road engines as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30.

Enforcement Issue

There are no enforcement actions pending.

Emission Calculations

See Appendix A of this document for detailed emission calculations.

County Attainment Status

The source is located in Lake County.

Pollutant	Designation
SO ₂	Better than national standards.
CO	Attainment effective February 18, 2000, for the part of the city of East Chicago bounded by Columbus Drive on the north; the Indiana Harbor Canal on the west; 148 th Street, if extended, on the south; and Euclid Avenue on the east. Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990, for the remainder of East Chicago and Lake County.
O ₃	Attainment effective May 11, 2010, for the 8-hour ozone standard. ¹
PM ₁₀	Attainment effective March 11, 2003, for the cities of East Chicago, Hammond, Whiting, and Gary. Unclassifiable effective November 15, 1990, for the remainder of Lake County.
NO ₂	Cannot be classified or better than national standards.
Pb	Not designated.
¹ The U. S. EPA has acknowledged in both the proposed and final rulemaking for this redesignation that the anti-backsliding provisions for the 1-hour ozone standard no longer apply as a result of the redesignation under the 8-hour ozone standard. Therefore, permits in Lake County are no longer subject to review pursuant to Emission Offset, 326 IAC 2-3. Basic nonattainment designation effective federally 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. Lake 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}**
 U.S. EPA, in the Federal Register Notice 70 FR 943 dated January 5, 2005, has designated Lake County as nonattainment for PM_{2.5}. On March 7, 2005 the Indiana

Attorney General's Office, on behalf of IDEM, filed a lawsuit with the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit challenging U.S. EPA's designation of nonattainment areas without sufficient data. However, in order to ensure that sources are not potentially liable for a violation of the Clean Air Act, the OAQ is following the U.S. EPA's New Source Review Rule for PM_{2.5} promulgated on May 8, 2008. These rules became effective on July 15, 2008. Therefore, direct PM_{2.5} and SO₂ emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements of Nonattainment New Source Review, 326 IAC 2-1.1-5. See the State Rule Applicability – Entire Source section.

- (c) Other Criteria Pollutants
Lake 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

Since this source is classified as an iron and steel mill (326 IAC 2-7-1(22)(B)(v)), it is considered one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2, 326 IAC 2-3, or 326 IAC 2-7. Therefore, fugitive emissions are counted toward the determination of PSD, Emission Offset, and Part 70 Permit applicability.

Unrestricted Potential Emissions

This table reflects the unrestricted potential emissions of the source.

Unrestricted Potential Emissions	
Pollutant	Tons/year
PM	Greater than 100
PM ₁₀	Greater than 100
PM _{2.5}	Greater than 100
SO ₂	Greater than 100
VOC	Greater than 100
CO	Greater than 100
NO _x	Greater than 100
Single HAP	Greater than 10
Total HAP	Greater than 25

See Appendix A of this document for detailed unrestricted potential emissions from Central Teaming Company, Inc.

- (a) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of PM, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} and NO_x are each equal to or greater than 100 tons per year. Therefore, the source is subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7 and will be issued a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal.

Actual Emissions

The following table shows the actual emissions as reported by the source. This information reflects the 2009 OAQ emission data.

Pollutant	Actual Emissions (tons/year)
PM	Not reported
PM ₁₀	177.0
PM _{2.5}	11.0
SO ₂	0.0
VOC	0.0
CO	0.0
NO _x	0.0
HAPs	0.0

Part 70 Permit Conditions

This source is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7, because the source met the following:

- (a) Emission limitations and standards, including those operational requirements and limitations that assure compliance with all applicable requirements at the time of issuance of Part 70 permits.
- (b) Monitoring and related record keeping requirements which assume that all reasonable information is provided to evaluate continuous compliance with the applicable requirements.

Potential to Emit After Issuance

The table below summarizes the potential to emit, reflecting all limits, of the emission units. Any new control equipment is considered federally enforceable only after issuance of this Part 70 permit renewal, and only to the extent that the effect of the control equipment is made practically enforceable in the permit.

Process/ Emission Unit	Potential To Emit of the Entire Source After Issuance of Renewal (tons/year)								
	PM	PM10*	PM2.5	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	CO	Total HAPs	Worst Single HAP
Screening	27.33	9.51	9.51	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conveying	39.05	14.32	14.32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggregate Handling	300.04	252.44	38.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal Combustion Engines	8.32	8.32	8.32	7.75	117.18	9.50	25.25	0.10	≤0.031
Propane - Heaters	1.44E-04	5.03E-04	5.03E-04	7.18E-05	9.33E-03	7.18E-04	5.39E-03	-	-
Kerosene - Heaters	0.10	0.16	0.16	3.50	0.99	0.02	0.25	0.00	-
Generators	0.05	0.13	0.13	5.38	9.37	0.04	0.04	0.01	≤0.003
Welding	9.31	9.31	9.31	-	-	-	-	33.44	6.04
Storage Tanks	-	-	-	-	-	<1.0	-	-	-
Total PTE of Entire Source	384.18	294.18	79.97	16.63	127.55	<10.56	25.54	33.55	6.04
Title V Major Source Thresholds	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	25	10
PSD Major Source Thresholds	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	NA	NA
negl. = negligible									
*Under the Part 70 Permit program (40 CFR 70), particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (PM10), not particulate matter (PM), is considered as a "regulated air pollutant".									

- (a) This existing stationary source is major for PSD because the emissions of at least one criteria pollutant are greater than one hundred (>100) tons per year, and it is in one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories.

Federal Rule Applicability

- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) is applicable to each existing pollutant-specific emission unit that meets the following criteria:
- (1) has a potential to emit before controls equal to or greater than the major source threshold for the pollutant involved;
 - (2) is subject to an emission limitation or standard for that pollutant; and
 - (3) uses a control device, as defined in 40 CFR 64.1, to comply with that emission limitation or standard.

The source does not use a control device, as defined in 40 CFR 64.1, to comply with any emission limitation or standard. Based on this evaluation, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, CAM are not applicable to any of the existing units as part of this Part 70 permit renewal.

NSPS:

- (a) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984, 40 CFR 60.110a, Subpart Ka, are not included in the permit for the source. The maximum storage capacity of any storage vessel at the source that is used to store petroleum liquids is equal to or less than or equal to 10,500 gallons which is less than 151,416 liters (40,000 gallons). Therefore, none of the storage vessels at the source are subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart Ka.
- (b) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984, 40 CFR 60.110b, Subpart Kb, are not included in the permit for the VOC storage vessels at the source because they all have storage capacities less than 75 cubic meters (19,800 gal).
- (c) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Metallic Mineral Processing Plants, 40 CFR 60.380, Subpart LL, are not included in the permit for the source. The operations at the source do not produce metallic mineral concentrates from ore. In addition, none of the slag crushing and/or screening operations are performed in open-pit mines.
- (d) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants, 40 CFR 60.670, Subpart OOO, are not included in the permit for the source. Slag, ore and pet coke do not conform to the definition of "nonmetallic mineral"; therefore, Central Teaming Company, Inc. is not subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO.
- (e) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, 40 CFR 60.4200, Subpart IIII, are not included in the permit for the source.
 - (1) The following three (3) RICE have remained at the same location for more than 12 consecutive months and do not meet the definition of a non-road engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30: the Coke Screening Plant, identified as 166 and powered by a 215 Hp diesel engine; the Backup (idle) Coke Screening Plant, identified as 161 and powered by a 130 Hp diesel engine; and the Miscellaneous Material Portable Screening Plant, identified as 164 and powered by a 70 Hp diesel engine. However, the above three (3) RICE units are each less than 500 brake horsepower and were each constructed prior to July 11, 2005; therefore, they are not subject to Subpart IIII.
 - (2) All other RICE at the source meet the definition of a non-road engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30 and are not a stationary RICE. Therefore, they are not subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII.
- (f) There are no New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) (326 IAC 12 and 40 CFR Part 60) included in this administrative Title V permit for this contractor.

NESHAP:

- (g) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

The Coke Screening Plant, identified as 166 and powered by a 215 Hp diesel engine; the Backup (idle) Coke Screening Plant, identified as 161 and powered by a 130 Hp diesel engine; and the Miscellaneous Material Portable Screening Plant, identified as 164 and powered by a 70 Hp diesel engine are each subject to the National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 63.6580, Subpart ZZZZ), which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82, because they are not non-road engines as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30. In addition, these RICE are located at a major or area source of HAP emissions.

The entire rule is included as Attachment B of the permit. The above RICE are subject to the following portions of Subpart ZZZZ:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.6580
- (2) 40 CFR 63.6585(a) and (b)
- (3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(ii)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1) and (c)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.6602
- (6) 40 CFR 63.6605
- (7) 40 CFR 63.6612(a)
- (8) 40 CFR 63.6620
- (9) 40 CFR 63.6630
- (10) 40 CFR 63.6635
- (11) 40 CFR 63.6640
- (12) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(1)
- (13) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5) for the Miscellaneous Material Portable Screening Plant, identified as 164 and powered by a 70 Hp diesel engine
- (14) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(1) and (f), (g) and (h) for the Coke Screening Plant, identified as 166 and powered by a 215 Hp diesel engine; and the Backup (idle) Coke Screening Plant, identified as 161 and powered by a 130 Hp diesel engine
- (15) 40 CFR 63.6650
- (16) 40 CFR 63.6655(e)(1) for the Miscellaneous Material Portable Screening Plant, identified as 164 and powered by a 70 Hp diesel engine
- (17) 40 CFR 63.6655(f)(1) for the Coke Screening Plant, identified as 166 and powered by a 215 Hp diesel engine; and the Backup (idle) Coke Screening Plant, identified as 161 and powered by a 130 Hp diesel engine
- (18) 40 CFR 63.6660
- (19) 40 CFR 63.6665
- (20) 40 CFR 63.6670
- (21) 40 CFR 63.6675
- (22) Table 2c to Supart ZZZZ Part 63
- (23) Table 4 to Supart ZZZZ Part 63
- (24) Table 5 to Supart ZZZZ Part 63
- (25) Table 6 to Supart ZZZZ Part 63
- (26) Table 7 to Supart ZZZZ Part 63
- (27) Table 8 to Supart ZZZZ Part 63

The provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1, apply to the facility described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ.

- (h) There are no other National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) (326 IAC 14, 326 IAC 20 and 40 CFR Part 63) applicable to this contractor in its administrative Title V Renewal.

State Rule Applicability - Entire Source

326 IAC 1-5-2 (Emergency Reduction Plans)

The source is subject to 326 IAC 1-5-2.

326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting)

US Steel – Gary Works and Central Teaming Company, Inc. is subject to 326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting) because it is located in Lake County and its emissions of VOC and NO_x are greater than 25 tons per year. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-3(a)(1), an emission statement covering the previous calendar year must be submitted by July 1 of each year. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4.

326 IAC 5-1 (Opacity Limitations)

This source is subject to the opacity limitations specified in 326 IAC 5-1-2(2).

326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions Limitations)

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

326 IAC 6.8 PM Limitations for Lake County

This source is subject to 326 IAC 6.5 because it is located in Lake County, its PM PTE (or limited PM PTE) is equal to or greater than 100 tons/year or actual emissions are greater than 10 tons/year. However, this source is not one of the sources specifically listed in 326 IAC 6.8-2. Therefore, 326 IAC 6.8-1-2 applies as follows:

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.8-1-2 (a)(Particulate Matter Limitations For Lake County), particulate matter (PM) emissions from the screeners and conveyors shall be limited to 0.03 grain per dry standard cubic foot of exhaust air.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.8-1-2(b)(2), the particulate matter emissions from all liquid fuel-fired steam generators shall not exceed fifteen-hundredths (0.15) pound per million Btu when combusting diesel fuel.

326 IAC 6.8-10 (Lake County: Fugitive Particulate Matter)

The source is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6.8-10, because it is located in Lake county and has the potential to emit more than five (5) tons per year fugitive particulate matter from wind erosion from storage piles and exposed areas, and material transportation activities at this source.

326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP))

The emission units at Central Teaming Company, Inc. will each emit less than 10 tons per year of a single HAP and less than 25 tons per year of a combination of HAPs. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-4.1 does not apply.

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

The source is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3, because the source is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6.8 (Particulate Matter Limitations For Lake County). Pursuant 326 IAC 6-3-1(c)(3), this rule shall not apply if a particulate matter limitation established in 326 IAC 6.5 and 326 IAC 6.8, concerning particulate matter emissions is more stringent than the particulate limitation established in this rule.

326 IAC 8-1-6 (VOC Rules: General Reduction Requirements for New Facilities)

The emission units at Central Teaming Company, Inc. are not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6, since the uncontrolled VOC potential emissions for VOC from each emission unit at Central Teaming Company, Inc. are less than twenty-five (25) tons per year.

State Rule Applicability – Individual Facilities

State Rule Applicability – Diesel Generators and Engines

326 IAC 2-2 and 326 IAC 2-3 (PSD and Emission Offset) NO_x Minor Limit

In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 and 326 IAC 2-3 not applicable, the Permittee shall comply with the following:

- (a) The emissions for NO_x shall not exceed 0.0310 pound/horsepower-hour in the Coke Screening 166 diesel engine, the Miscellaneous Screening Portable Plant 174 diesel engine and the Oversize Screen Plant 175 diesel engine.
- (b) The usage of diesel fuel in the Coke Screening 166 diesel engine, the Miscellaneous Screening Portable Plant 174 diesel engine and the Oversize Screen Plant 175 diesel engine shall be less than 129,000 gallons of diesel fuel combined per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with the above limits shall limit the potential to emit NO_x to less than 40 tons twelve (12) consecutive month period and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) and 326 IAC 2-3 (Emission Offset) not applicable.

326 IAC 7-1 (Sulfur Dioxide Emissions Limitations)

The requirements of 326 IAC 7-1.1 are not applicable to the generators and engines at the source because the potential to emit sulfur dioxide (SO₂) from each of the generators and engines at the source is less than ten (10) pounds per hour and twenty-five (25) tons per year.

State Rule Applicability – Screening and Conveying Operations

326 IAC 2-7-10.5(f), 326 IAC 2-2, and 326 IAC 2-1.1-5 (PSD, Nonattainment NSR and Significant Source Modifications) Minor Limits

In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), 326 IAC 2-1.1-5 (Nonattainment NSR), and 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(f)(4) not applicable, the Permittee shall comply with the following:

- (a) The emissions for PM shall not exceed 0.01729 pound/Ton of material for the one (1) miscellaneous material portable stacker conveyor, identified as 865.
- (b) The emissions for PM₁₀ shall not exceed 0.00818 pound/Ton of material for the one (1) miscellaneous material portable stacker conveyor, identified as 865.
- (c) The emissions for PM_{2.5} shall not exceed 0.00257 pound/Ton of material for the one (1) miscellaneous material portable stacker conveyor, identified as 865.
- (d) The operation for the one (1) miscellaneous material portable stacker conveyor, identified as 865, shall not exceed 3,400 hours per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with the above limits shall limit the PM emissions to less than 25 tons per twelve consecutive month period, the PM₁₀ emissions to less than 15 tons per twelve consecutive month period, and the PM_{2.5} emissions to less than 10 tons per twelve consecutive month period. Therefore, compliance with the above limits shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD),

326 IAC 2-1.1-5 (Nonattainment NSR), and 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(f) (Significant Source Modifications) not applicable.

State Rule Applicability – Heaters

326 IAC 6-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating)

- (a) The three (3) Radiant Tank Top Heaters, identified as RTH1, RTH2, and RTH3, two (2) portable forced air heaters, identified as KH1 and KH2, and one (1) portable forced air heater, identified as are each exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-2 since they are sources of direct heating.

326 IAC 7-1 (Sulfur Dioxide Emissions Limitations)

The requirements of 326 IAC 7-1.1 are not applicable to the heaters because the potential to emit sulfur dioxide (SO₂) from each of the heaters is less than ten (10) pounds per hour and twenty-five (25) tons per year.

State Rule Applicability – Storage Tanks

326 IAC 8-4-6 Gasoline dispensing facilities

The requirements of 326 IAC 8-4-6 are not applicable to the one (1) gasoline aboveground double-walled steel storage tank, identified as R3, because it does not meet the definition of a Gasoline dispensing facility as defined in 326 IAC 8-4-6(a)(8).

326 IAC 8-9 (Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels)

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-9-1 (a) and (b) (Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels), on and after October 1, 1995, stationary vessels used to store volatile organic liquids (VOL), that are located in Clark, Floyd, Lake or Porter County with a capacity of less than thirty nine thousand (39,000) gallons are subject to the reporting and record keeping requirements of this rule and are exempted from all other provisions of this rule.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-9-6 (a) and (b), the Permittee of each Volatile Organic Liquid Storage vessel to which 326 IAC 8-9-1 applies shall maintain the following records for the life of the vessel and submit a report to IDEM, OAQ containing the following for each vessel:
- (1) The vessel identification number,
 - (2) The vessel dimensions, and
 - (3) The vessel capacity.

Compliance Determination and Monitoring Requirements

Permits issued under 326 IAC 2-7 are required to ensure that sources can demonstrate compliance with all applicable state and federal rules on a continuous basis. All state and federal rules contain compliance provisions; however, these provisions do not always fulfill the requirement for a continuous demonstration. When this occurs, IDEM, OAQ, in conjunction with the source, must develop specific conditions to satisfy 326 IAC 2-7-5. As a result, Compliance Determination Requirements are included in the permit. The Compliance Determination Requirements in Section D of the permit are those conditions that are found directly within state and federal rules and the violation of which serves as grounds for enforcement action.

If the Compliance Determination Requirements are not sufficient to demonstrate continuous compliance, they will be supplemented with Compliance Monitoring Requirements, also in Section D of the permit. Unlike Compliance Determination Requirements, failure to meet Compliance Monitoring conditions would serve as a trigger for corrective actions and not grounds for enforcement action. However, a violation in relation to a compliance monitoring condition will arise through a source's failure to take the appropriate corrective actions within a specific time period.

The compliance monitoring requirements applicable to this source are as follows:

1. Fugitive Dust Control

The dust suppression used as control for the fugitive particulate emissions from the screening, conveying, blending and transferring shall be applied as necessary to control fugitive dust, according to the attached Fugitive Dust Control Plan.

These monitoring conditions are necessary because the source shall use the dust suppression as control in order to ensure compliance with 326 IAC 6.8-10-3 (Lake County: Fugitive Particulate Matter) and 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions).

2. Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Visible emission notations of the screening, conveying, blending and transferring shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations when exhausting to the atmosphere. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

(b) Visible emission notations of the flue dust, coke, miscellaneous, scale, scrap and oversize screens, screeners, stackers and conveyors shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations when exhausting to the atmosphere. 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 discontinuous 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.

These monitoring conditions are necessary because the source shall use the dust suppression as control in order to ensure compliance with 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), 326 IAC 2-3 (Emission Offset), 326 IAC 2-1.1-5 (Nonattainment NSR), 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(f) (Significant Source Modifications), 326 IAC 6.8-1-2 (Particulate Matter Limitations For Lake County) and 326 IAC 326 IAC 6.8-10-3 (Lake County: Fugitive Particulate Matter).

Recommendation

The staff recommends to the Commissioner that the Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal be approved. This recommendation is based on the following facts and conditions:

Unless otherwise stated, information used in this review was derived from the application and additional information submitted by the applicant.

An application for the purposes of this review was received on September 16, 2010. Additional information was received on November 9, 2010, March 7, 2011 and May 16, 2011.

Conclusion

The operation of this stationary slag, ore and pet coke screening and blending operation shall be subject to the conditions of the attached Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T089-29688-00172.

IDEM Contact

- (a) Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to Sarah Conner, Ph. D. 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) (234-6555) or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension (4-6555).
- (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**

**Company Name: Central Teaming Company, Inc. an on-site Contractor of US Steel - Gary Works
Address City IN Zip: One North Broadway, Gary, Indiana 46402
Part 70 OP Renewal No: T089-29688-00172
Reviewer: Sarah Conner, Ph. D.
Date: 01/10/11**

Uncontrolled/Unlimited

Process	Pollutant							Total HAPs
	PM	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	CO	
Screening	136.66	47.56	47.56	-	-	-	-	-
Conveying	44.68	16.38	16.38	-	-	-	-	-
Aggregate Handling	332.48	267.78	40.55	-	-	-	-	-
Internal Combustion Engines	9.76	9.76	9.76	9.10	137.59	11.16	29.65	0.12
Propane - Heaters	1.44E-04	5.03E-04	5.03E-04	7.18E-05	9.33E-03	7.18E-04	5.39E-03	-
Kerosene - Heaters	0.10	0.16	0.16	3.50	0.99	0.02	0.25	0.00
Generators	0.05	0.13	0.13	5.38	9.37	0.04	0.04	0.01
Welding	9.31	9.31	9.31	-	-	-	-	33.44
Storage Tanks	-	-	-	-	-	<1.0	-	-
Total	533.02	351.08	123.85	17.98	147.95	<12.22	29.93	33.57

Limited and controlled

Process	Pollutant							Total HAPs
	PM	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	CO	
Screening	27.33	9.51	9.51	-	-	-	-	-
Conveying	39.05	14.32	14.32	-	-	-	-	-
Aggregate Handling	300.04	252.44	38.23	-	-	-	-	-
Internal Combustion Engines	8.32	8.32	8.32	7.75	117.18	9.50	25.25	0.10
Propane - Heaters	1.44E-04	5.03E-04	5.03E-04	7.18E-05	9.33E-03	7.18E-04	5.39E-03	-
Kerosene - Heaters	0.10	0.16	0.16	3.50	0.99	0.02	0.25	0.00
Generators	0.05	0.13	0.13	5.38	9.37	0.04	0.04	0.01
Welding	9.31	9.31	9.31	-	-	-	-	33.44
Storage Tanks	-	-	-	-	-	<1.0	-	-
Total	384.18	294.18	79.97	16.63	127.55	<10.56	25.54	33.55

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Screeners, Conveyors and Aggregate Handling**

Company Name: Central Teaming Company, Inc., a contractor of US Steel, Gary Works
Address City IN Zip: One North Broadway, Gary, Indiana 46402
Permit Number: T089-29688-00172
Reviewer: Sarah Conner, Ph. D.
Date: 01/10/11

Unlimited

ID	Process	Maximum Capacity (tons/hr)	PM Emission Factor ^{1,2} (lb/ton)	PM Potential Emissions (tpy)	PM ₁₀ Emission Factor ^{1,2}	PM ₁₀ Potential Emissions (tpy)	PM _{2.5} Emission Factor ^{1,2}	PM _{2.5} Potential Emissions (tpy)
861	Screening	100	0.025	10.950	0.0087	3.811	0.0087	3.811
166	Screening	350	0.025	38.325	0.0087	13.337	0.0087	13.337
161	Screening	223	0.025	24.419	0.0087	8.498	0.0087	8.498
174	Screening	75	0.025	8.213	0.0087	2.858	0.0087	2.858
177	Screening	75	0.025	8.213	0.0087	2.858	0.0087	2.858
163	Screening	150	0.025	16.425	0.0087	5.716	0.0087	5.716
175	Screening	100	0.025	10.950	0.0087	3.811	0.0087	3.811
164	Screening	75	0.025	8.213	0.0087	2.858	0.0087	2.858
179	Screening	100	0.025	10.950	0.0087	3.811	0.0087	3.811
Screening Total				136.656		47.556		47.556
183 and 182	Conveyor	500	0.003	6.570	0.0011	2.409	0.0011	2.409
MCC 130 and 572	Conveyor	500	0.003	6.570	0.0011	2.409	0.0011	2.409
168	Conveyor	100	0.003	1.314	0.0011	0.482	0.0011	0.482
561	Conveyor	150	0.003	1.971	0.0011	0.723	0.0011	0.723
562	Conveyor	150	0.003	1.971	0.0011	0.723	0.0011	0.723
573	Conveyor	150	0.003	1.971	0.0011	0.723	0.0011	0.723
574	Conveyor	150	0.003	1.971	0.0011	0.723	0.0011	0.723
185	Conveyor	150	0.003	1.971	0.0011	0.723	0.0011	0.723
178	Conveyor	75	0.003	0.986	0.0011	0.361	0.0011	0.361
558	Conveyor	100	0.003	1.314	0.0011	0.482	0.0011	0.482
181	Conveyor	100	0.003	1.314	0.0011	0.482	0.0011	0.482
176	Conveyor	75	0.003	0.986	0.0011	0.361	0.0011	0.361
565	Conveyor	500	0.003	6.570	0.0011	2.409	0.0011	2.409
865	Conveyor	700	0.003	9.198	0.0011	3.373	0.0011	3.373
Conveying Total				44.676		16.381		16.381
183 and 182	Aggregate Handling	500	0.01729	37.871	0.00818	17.912	0.00124	2.712
MCC 130 and 572	Aggregate Handling	500	0.01729	37.871	0.00818	17.912	0.00124	2.712
micellaneous material handling	Aggregate Handling	835	0.01729	63.244	0.00818	29.913	0.00124	4.530
petroleum coke handling	Aggregate Handling	40	0.01729	3.030	0.00818	1.433	0.00124	0.217
"A" Pile Blend handling	Aggregate Handling	1475	0.00062	4.002	0.00818	52.840	0.00124	8.001
Loading of "A" pile to transfer from "A" to "B" pile	Aggregate Handling	1725	0.00062	4.681	0.00818	61.796	0.00124	9.358
168	Aggregate Handling	100	0.01729	7.574	0.00818	3.582	0.00124	0.542
561	Aggregate Handling	150	0.01729	11.361	0.00818	5.374	0.00124	0.814
562	Aggregate Handling	150	0.01729	11.361	0.00818	5.374	0.00124	0.814
573	Aggregate Handling	150	0.01729	11.361	0.00818	5.374	0.00124	0.814
574	Aggregate Handling	150	0.01729	11.361	0.00818	5.374	0.00124	0.814
185	Aggregate Handling	150	0.01729	11.361	0.00818	5.374	0.00124	0.814
178	Aggregate Handling	75	0.01729	5.681	0.00818	2.687	0.00124	0.407
558	Aggregate Handling	100	0.01729	7.574	0.00818	3.582	0.00124	0.542
181	Aggregate Handling	100	0.01729	7.574	0.00818	3.582	0.00124	0.542
176	Aggregate Handling	75	0.01729	5.681	0.00818	2.687	0.00124	0.407
565	Aggregate Handling	500	0.01729	37.871	0.00818	17.912	0.00124	2.712
865	Aggregate Handling	700	0.01729	53.019	0.00818	25.077	0.00124	3.797
Aggregate Handling Total				332.478		267.782		40.550
Source Total				513.810		331.719		104.487

¹ Emission factors from US EPA AP-42, Ch. 11.19.2-2, SCC 3-05-020-02, 03 (Screening) SCC 3-05-020-06 (Conveyor Transfer Point)

² Worst-case emission factor as determined below.

Methodology

Potential Emissions = Maximum Capacity * Emission Factor * Hours of Operation * (1/2000)

Aggregate Handling Equation (US EPA AP-42 Ch. 13.2.4, Equation 1)

$$E = k(0.0032) \left(\frac{U}{5} \right)^{1.3} \left(\frac{M}{2} \right)^{1.4}$$

where: E = emission factor (lb/ton)
k = particle size multiplier
U = mean wind speed (mph)
M = mean material moisture content (%)

PM: Slag E = 0.01729 where k = 0.74
Coal E = 0.00171 U = 10
Coke Breeze E = 0.00087 Slag M = 0.92
Coal M = 4.80
Coke Breeze M = 7.80

PM₁₀: Slag E = 0.00818 where k = 0.35
Coal E = 0.00081 U = 10
Coke Breeze E = 0.00041 Slag M = 0.92
Coal M = 4.80
Coke Breeze M = 7.80

PM_{2.5}: Slag E = 0.00124 where k = 0.053
Coal E = 0.00012 U = 10
Coke Breeze E = 0.00006 Slag M = 0.92
Coal M = 4.80
Coke Breeze M = 7.80

PM: A Pile = 0.00062 where k = 0.74
U = 10
A Pile Weighted Average = 9.92

PM₁₀: A Pile = 0.00029 where k = 0.35
U = 10
A Pile Weighted Average = 9.92

PM_{2.5}: A Pile = 0.00004 where k = 0.053
U = 10
A Pile Weighted Average = 9.92

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Screeners, Conveyors and Aggregate Handling**

Company Name: Central Teaming Company, Inc., a contractor of US Steel, Gary Works
 Address City IN Zip: One North Broadway, Gary, Indiana 46402
 Permit Number: T089-29688-00172
 Reviewer: Sarah Conner, Ph. D.
 Date: 01/10/11

³Limited and ⁴Controlled

ID	Process	Maximum Capacity (tons/hr)	PM Emission Factor ^{1,2} (lb/ton)	PM Potential Emissions (tpy)	PM ₁₀ Emission Factor ^{1,2}	PM ₁₀ Potential Emissions (tpy)	PM _{2.5} Emission Factor ^{1,2}	PM _{2.5} Potential Emissions (tpy)
861	⁴ Screening	100	0.025	2.190	0.0087	0.762	0.0087	0.762
166	⁴ Screening	350	0.025	7.665	0.0087	2.667	0.0087	2.667
161	⁴ Screening	223	0.025	4.884	0.0087	1.700	0.0087	1.700
174	⁴ Screening	75	0.025	1.643	0.0087	0.572	0.0087	0.572
177	⁴ Screening	75	0.025	1.643	0.0087	0.572	0.0087	0.572
163	⁴ Screening	150	0.025	3.285	0.0087	1.143	0.0087	1.143
175	⁴ Screening	100	0.025	2.190	0.0087	0.762	0.0087	0.762
164	⁴ Screening	75	0.025	1.643	0.0087	0.572	0.0087	0.572
179	⁴ Screening	100	0.025	2.190	0.0087	0.762	0.0087	0.762
Screening Total				27.331		9.511		9.511
183 and 182	Conveyor	500	0.003	6.570	0.0011	2.409	0.0011	2.409
MCC 130 and 572	Conveyor	500	0.003	6.570	0.0011	2.409	0.0011	2.409
168	Conveyor	100	0.003	1.314	0.0011	0.482	0.0011	0.482
561	Conveyor	150	0.003	1.971	0.0011	0.723	0.0011	0.723
562	Conveyor	150	0.003	1.971	0.0011	0.723	0.0011	0.723
573	Conveyor	150	0.003	1.971	0.0011	0.723	0.0011	0.723
574	Conveyor	150	0.003	1.971	0.0011	0.723	0.0011	0.723
185	Conveyor	150	0.003	1.971	0.0011	0.723	0.0011	0.723
178	Conveyor	75	0.003	0.986	0.0011	0.361	0.0011	0.361
558	Conveyor	100	0.003	1.314	0.0011	0.482	0.0011	0.482
181	Conveyor	100	0.003	1.314	0.0011	0.482	0.0011	0.482
176	Conveyor	75	0.003	0.986	0.0011	0.361	0.0011	0.361
565	Conveyor	500	0.003	6.570	0.0011	2.409	0.0011	2.409
³ 865	Conveyor	700	0.003	3.570	0.0011	1.309	0.0011	1.309
Conveying Total				39.048		14.318		14.318
183 and 182	Aggregate Handling	500	0.01729	37.871	0.00818	17.912	0.00124	2.712
MCC 130 and 572	Aggregate Handling	500	0.01729	37.871	0.00818	17.912	0.00124	2.712
miscellaneous material handling	Aggregate Handling	835	0.01729	63.244	0.00818	29.913	0.00124	4.530
petroleum coke handling	Aggregate Handling	40	0.01729	3.030	0.00818	1.433	0.00124	0.217
"A" Pile Blend handling	Aggregate Handling	1475	0.00062	4.002	0.00818	52.840	0.00124	8.001
Loading of "A" pile to transfer from "A" to "B" pile	Aggregate Handling	1725	0.00062	4.681	0.00818	61.796	0.00124	9.358
168	Aggregate Handling	100	0.01729	7.574	0.00818	3.582	0.00124	0.542
561	Aggregate Handling	150	0.01729	11.361	0.00818	5.374	0.00124	0.814
562	Aggregate Handling	150	0.01729	11.361	0.00818	5.374	0.00124	0.814
573	Aggregate Handling	150	0.01729	11.361	0.00818	5.374	0.00124	0.814
574	Aggregate Handling	150	0.01729	11.361	0.00818	5.374	0.00124	0.814
185	Aggregate Handling	150	0.01729	11.361	0.00818	5.374	0.00124	0.814
178	Aggregate Handling	75	0.01729	5.681	0.00818	2.687	0.00124	0.407
558	Aggregate Handling	100	0.01729	7.574	0.00818	3.582	0.00124	0.542
181	Aggregate Handling	100	0.01729	7.574	0.00818	3.582	0.00124	0.542
176	Aggregate Handling	75	0.01729	5.681	0.00818	2.687	0.00124	0.407
565	Aggregate Handling	500	0.01729	37.871	0.00818	17.912	0.00124	2.712
³ 865	Aggregate Handling	700	0.01729	20.578	0.00818	9.733	0.00124	1.474
Total			Aggregate Handling Total	300.037		252.438		38.226
			Source Total	366.416		276.267		62.055

¹ Emission factors from US EPA AP-42, Ch. 11.19.2-2, SCC 3-05-020-02, 03 (Screening) SCC 3-05-020-06 (Conveyor Transfer Point)

² Worst-case emission factor as determined below.

³ Pursuant to MPM 089-28211-00172, issued on October 2, 2009 and 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(d)(4), the operation for the one (1) miscellaneous material portable stacker conveyor shall not exceed 3,400 hours per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

⁴ Per 326 IAC 6.8-10, screening operations are required to have a Fugitive Dust Plan. This Source's Fugitive Dust Plan reduces emissions from screening by 80%.

Methodology

Potential Emissions = Maximum Capacity * Emission Factor * Hours of Operation * (1/2000)

Aggregate Handling Equation (US EPA AP-42 Ch. 13.2.4, Equation 1)

$$E = k \left(0.0032 \right) \left(\frac{U}{5} \right)^{1.3} \left(\frac{M}{2} \right)^{1.4}$$

where: E = emission factor (lb/ton)
 k = particle size multiplier
 U = mean wind speed (mph)
 M = mean material moisture content (%)

PM:	Slag E =	0.01729	where	k =	0.74
	Coal E =	0.00171		U =	10
	Coke Breeze E =	0.00087		Slag M =	0.92
				Coal M =	4.80
				Coke Breeze M =	7.80
PM ₁₀ :	Slag E =	0.00818	where	k =	0.35
	Coal E =	0.00081		U =	10
	Coke Breeze E =	0.00041		Slag M =	0.92
				Coal M =	4.80
				Coke Breeze M =	7.80
PM _{2.5} :	Slag E =	0.00124	where	k =	0.053
	Coal E =	0.00012		U =	10
	Coke Breeze E =	0.00006		Slag M =	0.92
				Coal M =	4.80
				Coke Breeze M =	7.80
PM:	A Pile =	0.00062	where	k =	0.74
				U =	10
				A Pile Weighted Average	9.92
PM ₁₀ :	A Pile =	0.00029	where	k =	0.35
				U =	10
				A Pile Weighted Average	9.92
PM _{2.5} :	A Pile =	0.00004	where	k =	0.053
				U =	10
				A Pile Weighted Average	9.92

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines - Diesel Fuel
Output Rating (<=600 HP)
Unlimited PTE

Company Name: Central Teaming Company, Inc. an on-site Contractor of US Steel - Gary Works
Address City IN Zip: One North Broadway, Gary, Indiana 46402
Part 70 OP Renewal No: T089-29688-00172
Reviewer: Sarah Conner, Ph. D.
Date: 01/10/11

Emission Unit	Hp
861	70
166	215
161	130
174	49
177	49
163	130
175	130
164	70
179	48
492	25.7
901	13.6
865	83
Total	1013.3

Emissions calculated based on output rating (hp)

Output Horsepower Rating (hp)	1013.3	for entire source
Maximum Hours Operated per Year	8760	
Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr)	8,876,508	

	Pollutant						
	PM*	PM ₁₀ *	PM _{2.5} *	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr	0.0022	0.0022	0.0022	0.0021	0.0310	0.0025	0.0067
Potential Emission in tons/yr	9.76	9.76	9.76	9.10	137.59	11.16	29.65

*PM and PM_{2.5} emission factors are assumed to be equivalent to PM₁₀ emission factors. No information was given regarding which method was used to determine the factor or the fraction of PM₁₀ which is condensable.

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

	Pollutant							Total PAH HAPs**
	Benzene	Toluene	Xylene	1,3-Butadiene	Formaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Acrolein	
Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr***	6.53E-06	2.86E-06	2.00E-06	2.74E-07	8.26E-06	5.37E-06	6.48E-07	1.18E-06
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.029	0.013	0.009	0.001	0.037	0.024	0.003	0.005

**PAH = Polyaromatic Hydrocarbon (PAHs are considered HAPs, since they are considered Polycyclic Organic Matter)

***Emission factors in lb/hp-hr were calculated using emission factors in lb/MMBtu and a brake specific fuel consumption of 7,000 Btu / hp-hr (AP-42 Table 3.3-1).

Potential Emission of Total HAPs (tons/yr)	0.120
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Methodology

Emission Factors are from AP42 (Supplement B 10/96), Tables 3.3-1 and 3.3-2

Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr) = [Output Horsepower Rating (hp)] * [Maximum Hours Operated per Year]

Potential Emission (tons/yr) = [Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr)] * [Emission Factor (lb/hp-hr)] / [2,000 lb/ton]

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines - Diesel Fuel
Output Rating (<=600 HP)
Unlimited and Limited PTE

Company Name: Central Teaming Company, Inc. an on-site Contractor of US Steel - Gary Works
Address City IN Zip: One North Broadway, Gary, Indiana 46402
Part 70 OP Renewal No: T089-29688-00172
Reviewer: Sarah Conner, Ph. D.
Date: 01/10/11

Emission Unit	Hp
861	70
161	130
177	49
163	130
164	70
179	48
492	25.7
901	13.6
Total	536.3

Emissions calculated based on output rating (hp)

Output Horsepower Rating (hp)	536.3	for emission units 861, 161, 177, 163, 164, 179, 492, and 901
Maximum Hours Operated per Year	8760	
Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr)	4,697,988	

	Pollutant						
	PM*	PM ₁₀ *	PM _{2.5} *	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr	0.0022	0.0022	0.0022	0.0021	0.0310	0.0025	0.0067
Potential Emission in tons/yr	5.17	5.17	5.17	4.82	72.82	5.91	15.69

*PM and PM_{2.5} emission factors are assumed to be equivalent to PM₁₀ emission factors. No information was given regarding which method was used to determine the factor or the fraction of PM₁₀ which is condensable.

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

	Pollutant							Total PAH HAPs**
	Benzene	Toluene	Xylene	1,3-Butadiene	Formaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Acrolein	
Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr***	6.53E-06	2.86E-06	2.00E-06	2.74E-07	8.26E-06	5.37E-06	6.48E-07	1.18E-06
Potential Emission in tons/yr	1.53E-02	6.73E-03	4.69E-03	6.43E-04	1.94E-02	1.26E-02	1.52E-03	2.76E-03

**PAH = Polyaromatic Hydrocarbon (PAHs are considered HAPs, since they are considered Polycyclic Organic Matter)

***Emission factors in lb/hp-hr were calculated using emission factors in lb/MMBtu and a brake specific fuel consumption of 7,000 Btu / hp-hr (AP-42 Table 3.3-1).

Potential Emission of Total HAPs (tons/yr) 6.37E-02

Methodology

Emission Factors are from AP42 (Supplement B 10/96), Tables 3.3-1 and 3.3-2
 Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr) = [Output Horsepower Rating (hp)] * [Maximum Hours Operated per Year]
 Potential Emission (tons/yr) = [Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr)] * [Emission Factor (lb/hp-hr)] / [2,000 lb/ton]

Emission Unit 865 Limited

Emissions calculated based on output rating (hp)

Output Horsepower Rating (hp)	83.0	for emission unit 865
Limited Hours Operated per Year	3400	
Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr)	282,200	

	Pollutant						
	PM*	PM ₁₀ *	PM _{2.5} *	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr	0.0022	0.0022	0.0022	0.0021	0.0310	0.0025	0.0067
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.29	4.37	0.35	0.94

*PM and PM_{2.5} emission factors are assumed to be equivalent to PM₁₀ emission factors. No information was given regarding which method was used to determine the factor or the fraction of PM₁₀ which is condensable.

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

	Pollutant							Total PAH HAPs**
	Benzene	Toluene	Xylene	1,3-Butadiene	Formaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Acrolein	
Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr***	6.53E-06	2.86E-06	2.00E-06	2.74E-07	8.26E-06	5.37E-06	6.48E-07	1.18E-06
Potential Emission in tons/yr	9.22E-04	4.04E-04	2.81E-04	3.86E-05	1.17E-03	7.58E-04	9.14E-05	1.66E-04

**PAH = Polyaromatic Hydrocarbon (PAHs are considered HAPs, since they are considered Polycyclic Organic Matter)

***Emission factors in lb/hp-hr were calculated using emission factors in lb/MMBtu and a brake specific fuel consumption of 7,000 Btu / hp-hr (AP-42 Table 3.3-1).

Potential Emission of Total HAPs (tons/yr) 3.83E-03

Methodology

Emission Factors are from AP42 (Supplement B 10/96), Tables 3.3-1 and 3.3-2
 Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr) = [Output Horsepower Rating (hp)] * [Maximum Hours Operated per Year]
 Potential Emission (tons/yr) = [Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr)] * [Emission Factor (lb/hp-hr)] / [2,000 lb/ton]
 Pursuant to MPM 089-28211-00172, issued on October 2, 2009 and 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(d)(4), the operation for the one (1) miscellaneous material portable stacker conveyor shall not exceed 3,400 hours per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines - Diesel Fuel
Output Rating (<=600 HP)
Limited PTE

Company Name: Central Teaming Company, Inc. an on-site Contractor of US Steel - Gary Works
Address City IN Zip: One North Broadway, Gary, Indiana 46402
Part 70 OP Renewal No: T089-29688-00172
Reviewer: Sarah Conner, Ph. D.
Date: 01/10/11

Emission Units 166, 174 and 175 Limited
Emissions calculated based on output rating (hp)

Fuel Limit (kgal/year)	Limited Output (hp-hour/year)
129	2,580,000

	Pollutant						
	PM*	PM ₁₀ *	PM _{2.5} *	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr	0.0022	0.0022	0.0022	0.0021	0.0310	0.0025	0.0067
Potential Emission in tons/yr	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.64	39.99	3.24	8.62

*PM and PM_{2.5} emission factors are assumed to be equivalent to PM₁₀ emission factors. No information was given regarding which method was used to determine the factor or the fraction of PM₁₀ which is condensable.

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

	Pollutant							
	Benzene	Toluene	Xylene	1,3-Butadiene	Formaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Acrolein	Total PAH HAPs**
Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr***	6.53E-06	2.86E-06	2.00E-06	2.74E-07	8.26E-06	5.37E-06	6.48E-07	1.18E-06
Potential Emission in tons/yr	8.42E-03	3.69E-03	2.57E-03	3.53E-04	1.07E-02	6.93E-03	8.35E-04	1.52E-03

**PAH = Polyaromatic Hydrocarbon (PAHs are considered HAPs, since they are considered Polycyclic Organic Matter)

***Emission factors in lb/hp-hr were calculated using emission factors in lb/MMBtu and a brake specific fuel consumption of 7,000 Btu / hp-hr (AP-42 Table 3.3-1).

Potential Emission of Total HAPs (tons/yr)	3.50E-02
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Pursuant to T089-7684-00172, issued June 30, 2006, the Permittee shall limit the diesel fuel usage to less than or equal to 131,520 gallons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month. This limit has been revised for this renewal T089-29688-00172 to 129,000 gallons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

METHODOLOGY

Limited Output (hp-hr/yr) = fuel limit (kgal/yr) x 140,000 (Btu/gal) x 1000 (gal/kgal) x 1/7000 (hp-hr/Btu)

Limited Emission (tons/year) = Limited Output (hp-hour/year) * Emission Factor (lb/hp-hour) * 1 ton//2000 lbs

	Limited Summary						
	PM*	PM ₁₀ *	PM _{2.5} *	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr	0.0022	0.0022	0.0022	0.0021	0.0310	0.0025	0.0067
Potential Emission in tons/yr	8.32	8.32	8.32	7.75	117.18	9.50	25.25

*PM and PM_{2.5} emission factors are assumed to be equivalent to PM₁₀ emission factors. No information was given regarding which method was used to determine the factor or the fraction of PM₁₀ which is condensable.

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

	Limited Summary							
	Benzene	Toluene	Xylene	1,3-Butadiene	Formaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Acrolein	Total PAH HAPs**
Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr***	6.53E-06	2.86E-06	2.00E-06	2.74E-07	8.26E-06	5.37E-06	6.48E-07	1.18E-06
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.025	0.011	0.008	0.001	0.031	0.020	0.002	0.004

**PAH = Polyaromatic Hydrocarbon (PAHs are considered HAPs, since they are considered Polycyclic Organic Matter)

***Emission factors in lb/hp-hr were calculated using emission factors in lb/MMBtu and a brake specific fuel consumption of 7,000 Btu / hp-hr (AP-42 Table 3.3-1).

Potential Emission of Total HAPs (tons/yr)	0.102
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**Appendix A: Emission Calculations
LPG-Propane - Heaters
(Heat input capacity: <10 MMBtu/hr)**

**Company Name: Central Teaming Company, Inc. an on-site Contractor of US Steel - Gary Works
Address City IN Zip: One North Broadway, Gary, Indiana 46402
Part 70 OP Renewal No: T089-29688-00172
Reviewer: Sarah Conner, Ph. D.
Date: 01/10/11**

Heat Input Capacity MMBtu/hr: 0.015
 Potential Throughput kgals/year: 1.44
 SO2 Emission factor = 0.10 x S
 S = Sulfur Content = 100.00 grains/100ft³
 1.44

Three (3) Radiant Tank Top Heaters

Emission Factor in lb/kgal	Pollutant						
	PM*	PM ₁₀ *	PM _{2.5} *	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC **TOC value	CO
	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.1	13.0	1.0	7.5
Potential Emission in tons/yr	1.44E-04	5.03E-04	5.03E-04	7.18E-05	9.33E-03	7.18E-04	5.39E-03

*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. PM10 emission factor is assumed to be the same as PM based upon a footnote in Table 1.5-1, therefore PM10 is filterable only as well.

**The VOC value given is total organic compounds (TOC) which includes all VOCs and all exempted organic compounds including methane, ethane, chlorofluorocarbons, toxics, HAPs, aldehydes, and semivolatle compounds. The methane emission factor is 0.2 lb/kgal.

Methodology

1 gallon of LPG has a heating value of 94,000 Btu

1 gallon of propane has a heating value of 91,500 Btu (use this to convert emission factors to an energy basis for propane)
(Source - AP-42 July 2008)

Potential Throughput (kgals/year) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1kgal per 1000 gallon x 1 gal per 0.0915 MMBtu

Emission Factors are from AP42 (July 2008), Table 1.5-1 (SCC #1-02-010-02)

Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (kgals/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/kgal) / 2,000 lb/ton

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Commercial/Institutional/Residential Combustors (< 100 mmBtu/hr)
#1 and #2 Fuel Oil (Heaters)**

**Company Name: Central Teaming Company, Inc. an on-site Contractor of US Steel - Gary Works
Address City IN Zip: One North Broadway, Gary, Indiana 46402
Part 70 OP Renewal No: T089-29688-00172
Reviewer: Sarah Conner, Ph. D.
Date: 01/10/11**

Heat Input Capacity MMBtu/hr	Potential Throughput kgals/year	S = Weight % Sulfur <input type="text" value="0.5"/>					
<input type="text" value="1.575"/>	98.55						
Three (3) portable forced air heaters, two (2) 600,000 Btu/hr units and one (1) 375,000 Btu/hr unit.	Pollutant						
Emission Factor in lb/kgal	PM*	PM ₁₀ *	PM _{2.5} *	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	CO
	2.0	3.3	3.30	71 (142.0S)	20.0	0.34	5.0
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.099	0.163	0.163	3.499	0.986	0.017	0.246

Methodology

1 gallon of No. 2 Fuel Oil has a heating value of 140,000 Btu

Potential Throughput (kgals/year) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1kgal per 1000 gallon x 1 gal per 0.140 MM Btu

Emission Factors are from AP 42, Tables 1.3-1, 1.3-2, and 1.3-3 (SCC 1-03-005-01/02/03) Supplement E 9/98 (see erata file)

*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. Condensable PM emission factor is 1.3 lb/kgal. **PM10 and PM2.5 are filterable and condensable PM combined.

Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (kgals/ yr) x Emission Factor (lb/kgal)/2,000 lb/ton

	HAPs - Metals				
Emission Factor in lb/mmBtu	Arsenic 4.0E-06	Beryllium 3.0E-06	Cadmium 3.0E-06	Chromium 3.0E-06	Lead 9.0E-06
Potential Emission in tons/yr	2.76E-05	2.07E-05	2.07E-05	2.07E-05	6.21E-05

	HAPs - Metals (continued)				
Emission Factor in lb/mmBtu	Mercury 3.0E-06	Manganese 6.0E-06	Nickel 3.0E-06	Selenium 1.5E-05	Total (tons/yr)
Potential Emission in tons/yr	2.07E-05	4.14E-05	2.07E-05	1.03E-04	3.38E-04

Methodology

No data was available in AP-42 for organic HAPs, but VHAP would be less than the VOC emissions of 0.017 tpy noted in the calculation above.

Potential Emissions (tons/year) = Throughput (mmBtu/hr)*Emission Factor (lb/mmBtu)*8,760 hrs/yr / 2,000 lb/ton

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Stationary No. 2 Distillate Fuel Oil Fired Gas Generators**

Company Name: Central Teaming Company, Inc. an on-site Contractor of US Steel - Gary Works
Address City IN Zip: One North Broadway, Gary, Indiana 46402
Part 70 OP Renewal No: T089-29688-00172
Reviewer: Sarah Conner, Ph. D.
Date: 01/10/11

Emission Unit	KW	MMBtu/hr
400	250.00	0.85
477	350.00	1.20
445	100.00	0.34
492	6.00	0.02
901	6.00	0.02
Total	712.00	2.43

SO2 Emission factor = 1.01 x S

S = % Sulfur Content =

0.50

Heat Input in MMBtu/hr
2.43

Emission Factor in lb/MMBtu	Pollutant						
	PM*	PM ₁₀ *	PM _{2.5} *	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC** **TOC value	CO
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.046	0.128	0.128	5.378	9.372	0.043	0.035

*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. PM10 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM10 combined. PM2.5 is also filterable and condensable PM2.5 combined.

**The VOC value given is total organic compounds (TOC).

Methodology

Emission Factors are from AP 42, Chapter 3.1, Tables 3.1-1 and 3.1-2a, Distillate Oil-Fired Turbines, April, 2000

Emission (tons/yr) = Heat Input (MMBtu/hr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMBtu)/2,000 lb/ton x 500 hrs/year.

Calculations are based using fuel oil with 0.50% sulfur content, changes in the % sulfur content of fuel oil will affect the actual amount of SO₂ that is emitted.

Emission Factor in lb/MMBtu	HAPs - Organics				
	1,3-Butadiene	Benzene	Formaldehyde	Naphthalene	PAH
Potential Emission in tons/yr	1.70E-04	5.86E-04	0.003	3.73E-04	4.26E-04

Emission Factor in lb/MMBtu	HAPs - Metallics					
	Arsenic	Chromium	Lead	Manganese	Selenium	Total (tons/yr)
Potential Emission in tons/yr	1.17E-04	1.17E-04	1.49E-04	0.008	2.66E-04	0.014

Methodology is the same as previous page.

Emission Factors are from AP 42, Chapter 3.1, Tables 3.1-1 and 3.1-2a, Distillate Oil-Fired Turbines, April, 2000

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Welding**

Company Name: Central Teaming Company, Inc. an on-site Contractor of US Steel - Gary Works
Address City IN Zip: One North Broadway, Gary, Indiana 46402
Part 70 OP Renewal No: T089-29688-00172
Reviewer: Sarah Conner, Ph. D.
Date: 01/10/11

PROCESS	Max. electrode consumption at source per day (lbs/hr)	² EMISSION FACTORS (lb pollutant/lb electrode)					EMISSIONS (lbs/hr)					Total HAPS (lbs/hr)
		PM = PM ₁₀	Mn	Cr	Cr(VI)	Ni	PM = PM ₁₀	Mn	Cr	Cr(VI)	Ni	
¹ Total welding												
Submerged Arc	26.0375	0.036	0.011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.937	0.286	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.286
Metal Inert Gas (MIG)(carbon steel)	26.0375	0.0055	0.0005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.143	0.013	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.013
Stick (E7018 electrode)	26.0375	0.0211	0.0009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.549	0.023	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.023
Tungsten Inert Gas (TIG)(carbon steel)	26.0375	0.0055	0.0005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.143	0.013	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.013
Oxyacetylene(carbon steel)	26.0375	0.0055	0.0005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.143	0.013	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.013
³ SMAW = shielded metal arc welding	26.0375	0.0816	0.232	0.0253	0.0188	0.0171	2.125	6.041	0.659	0.490	0.445	7.634
EMISSION TOTALS												
Potential Emissions lbs/hr							2.12	6.04	0.66	0.49	0.45	7.63
Potential Emissions tons/year							9.31					33.44

METHODOLOGY

Note 1: The Permittee stated that the daily total consumption of welding rods and wire cannot possibly exceed 625 pounds of rod or wire per day, and that the welding is exempt under 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(9). Therefore, a conservative assumption for the welding at the source uses the emission factor for Submerged Arc and 624.9 lbs rod or wire total/day.

Note 2: Emission Factors are default values for carbon steel unless a specific electrode type is noted in the Process column.

Note 3: The highest emission factors for SMAW from AP-42, Chapter 12.19 are shown to estimate the highest PTE from the four (4) highest HAPs. Other single HAPs are estimated to be less than 0.05 tons/yr.

Welding emissions, lb/hr: (max. lbs of electrode used/hr/total)(emission factor, lb. pollutant/lb. of electrode used)

Emissions, lbs/day = emissions, lbs/hr x 24 hrs/day

Emissions, tons/yr = emissions, lb/hr x 8,760 hrs/year x 1 ton/2,000 lbs.

Refer to AP-42, Chapter 12.19 for additional emission factors for welding.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Storage Tanks**

Company Name: Central Teaming Company, Inc., a contractor of US Steel, Gary Works
Address City IN Zip: One North Broadway, Gary, Indiana 46402
Permit Number: T089-29688-00172
Reviewer: Sarah Conner, Ph. D.
Date: 01/10/11

Stationary Storage Tanks

Tank ID	Capacity (gallons)	Liquid Stored	VOC Emissions (ton/yr)
gasoline aboveground storage tank	1,050	Gasoline	0.166
diesel aboveground storage tank	10,000	Diesel Fuel	0.005
diesel aboveground storage tank	2,000	Diesel Fuel	0.001
T-2	440	Anti-Freeze	N/A
T-3	560	Anti-Freeze	N/A
T-4	560	Hydraulic Oil	0.001
T-10	560	Transmission Oil	N/A
T-11	560	15W/40 Motor Oil	N/A
T-12	560	Hydraulic Oil	N/A
T-13	285	Heating Oil	N/A
T-5	275	Used Oil	N/A
T-6	275	Used Oil	N/A
T-7	275	Used Oil	N/A
T-8	285	Used Oil	N/A
T-9	275	Used Anti-Freeze	N/A
		Total	0.173

Mobile Storage Tanks inside the Lube Truck that draws from the stationary storage tanks

Tank ID	Capacity (gallons)	Liquid Stored	VOC Emissions (ton/yr)
Tank	225	Hydraulic Oil	N/A
Tank	225	Used Oil	N/A
Tank	225	15W/40 Motor Oil	N/A
Tank	120	Transmission Oil	N/A
Tank	120	90 Wt. Oil	N/A
Tank	120	Used Anti-Freeze	N/A
Tank	120	Empty	N/A
		Total	N/A
		Total at source	0.173

Methodology

Emissions from the 1,050 gal gasoline storage tank, 10,000 gal diesel fuel storage tank, 2,000 gal diesel fuel storage tank were calculated by the Permittee using EPA TANKS software (version 4.09d) and have been verified. The Permittee stated that the remaining above ground storage tanks each yielded VOC emissions of less than one pound per day. Therefore, a conservative assumption is that there is less than 1.0 tons per year of VOC emissions from all of the above ground storage tanks combined.



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.
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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: Steven J. Sieracki
Central Teaming Company on-site Contractor of USS-Steel
104 West 78th Avenue
Merrillville, IN 46410

DATE: July 19, 2011

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

SUBJECT: Final Decision
Title V
089-29688-00172

Enclosed is the final decision and supporting materials for the air permit application referenced above. Please note that this packet contains the original, signed, permit documents.

The final decision is being sent to you because our records indicate that you are the contact person for this application. However, if you are not the appropriate person within your company to receive this document, please forward it to the correct person.

A copy of the final decision and supporting materials has also been sent via standard mail to:
OAQ Permits Branch Interested Parties List

If you have technical questions regarding the enclosed documents, please contact the Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch at (317) 233-0178, or toll-free at 1-800-451-6027 (ext. 3-0178), and ask to speak to the permit reviewer who prepared the permit. If you think you have received this document in error, please contact Joanne Smiddie-Brush of my staff at 1-800-451-6027 (ext 3-0185), or via e-mail at jbrush@idem.IN.gov.

Final Applicant Cover letter.dot 11/30/07



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(317) 232-8603
Toll Free (800) 451-6027
www.idem.IN.gov

July 19, 2011

TO: Gary Public Library

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

Subject: **Important Information for Display Regarding a Final Determination**

Applicant Name: Central Teaming Company on-site Contractor of USS-Steel

Permit Number: 089-29688-00172

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



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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: July 19, 2011

RE: Central Teaming Company on-site Contractor of USS-Steel
/ 089-29688-00172

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	CDENNY 7/19/2011 Central Teaming Company 089- 29688-00172 (final)		Type of Mail: CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY	AFFIX STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
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1		Steven J. Sieracki Central Teaming Company on-site Contractor of USS- 104 West 78th Avenue Merrillville IN 46410 (Source CAATS)										
2		East Chicago City Council 4525 Indianapolis Blvd East Chicago IN 46312 (Local Official)										
3		Gary - Hobart Water Corp 650 Madison St, P.O. Box M486 Gary IN 46401-0486 (Affected Party)										
4		Gary Mayors Office 401 Broadway # 203 Gary IN 46402 (Local Official)										
5		Gary Public Library 220 W 5th Avenue Gary IN 46402 (Library)										
6		Lake County Health Department-Gary 1145 W. 5th Ave Gary IN 46402-1795 (Health Department)										
7		WJOB / WZVN Radio 6405 Olcott Ave Hammond IN 46320 (Affected Party)										
8		Laurence A. McHugh Barnes & Thornburg 100 North Michigan South Bend IN 46601-1632 (Affected Party)										
9		Shawn Sobocinski 3229 E. Atlanta Court Portage IN 46368 (Affected Party)										
10		Ms. Carolyn Marsh Lake Michigan Calumet Advisory Council 1804 Oliver St Whiting IN 46394-1725 (Affected Party)										
11		Ralph Mora Integrated Environmental Solutions, Inc. 7550 East Melton Road Gary IN 46403 (Consultant)										
12		Mark Coleman 9 Locust Place Ogden Dunes IN 46368 (Affected Party)										
13		Mr. Chris Hernandez Pipefitters Association, Local Union 597 8762 Louisiana St., Suite G Merrillville IN 46410 (Affected Party)										
14		Craig Hogarth 7901 West Morris Street Indianapolis IN 46231 (Affected Party)										
15		Lake County Commissioners 2293 N. Main St, Building A 3rd Floor Crown Point IN 46307 (Local Official)										

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1		Northwestern In Regional Planning Com (NIRPC) 6100 Southport Road Portage IN 46368 (Affected Party)										
2		Anthony Copeland 2006 E. 140th Street East Chicago IN 46312 (Affected Party)										
3		Barbara G. Perez 506 Lilac Street East Chicago IN 46312 (Affected Party)										
4		Mr. Robert Garcia 3733 Parrish Avenue East Chicago IN 46312 (Affected Party)										
5		General Manager US Steel One North Broadway Gary IN 46402 (Source ? addl contact)										
6		Ms. Karen Kroczek 8212 Madison Ave Munster IN 46321-1627 (Affected Party)										
7		Calumet Township Trustee 31 E 5th Avenue Gary IN 46402 (Affected Party)										
8		Joseph Hero 11723 S Oakridge Drive St. John IN 46373 (Affected Party)										
9		Gary City Council 401 Broadway # 209 Gary IN 46402 (Local Official)										
10		Mr. Larry Davis 268 South, 600 West Hebron IN 46341 (Affected Party)										
11		Gitte Laasby Post Tribune 1433 E. 83rd Ave Merrillville IN 46410 (Affected Party)										
12		Susan Severtson City of Gary Law Dept. 401 Broadway 4th Floor Gary IN 46402 (Local Official)										
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