



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

100 N. Senate Avenue • Indianapolis, IN 46204

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

Michael R. Pence
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

To: Interested Parties

Date: August 15, 2014

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

Source Name: Indiana Michigan Power Co. Rockport Plant dba American Electric Power

Permit Level: Title V - Renewal

Permit Number: 147 - 29841 - 00020

Source Location: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana

Type of Action Taken: Revisions to permit requirements

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 matter referenced above.

The final decision is available on the IDEM website at: <http://www.in.gov/apps/idem/caats/>
To view the document, select Search option 3, then enter permit 29841.

If you would like to request a paper copy of the permit document, please contact IDEM's central file room:

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

Pursuant to IC 13-15-5-3, this permit is effective immediately, unless a petition for stay of effectiveness is filed and granted according to IC 13-15-6-3, and may be revoked or modified in accordance with the provisions of IC 13-15-7-1.

(continues on next page)

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

**Indiana Michigan Power Co. Rockport Plant
dba American Electric Power
2791 North US Highway 231
Rockport, Indiana 47635**

(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.

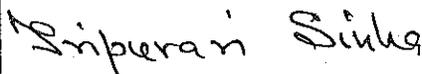
Operation Permit No.: 147-29841-00020	
Issued by:  Tripurari P. Sinha, Ph. D., Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: August 15, 2014 Expiration Date: August 15, 2019

TABLE OF CONTENT

SECTION A	SOURCE SUMMARY
A.1	General Information [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)][326 IAC 2-7-5(14)][326 IAC 2-7-1(22)]
A.2	Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(3)][326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]
A.3	Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)][326 IAC 2-7-4(c)][326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]
A.4	Part 70 Permit Applicability [326 IAC 2-7-2]
SECTION B	GENERAL CONDITIONS
B.1	Definitions [326 IAC 2-7-1]
B.2	Permit Term [326 IAC 2-7-5(2)][326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5][326 IAC 2-7-4(a)(1)(D)][IC 13-15-3-6(a)]
B.3	Term of Conditions [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5]
B.4	Enforceability [326 IAC 2-7-7] [IC 13-17-12]
B.5	Severability [326 IAC 2-7-5(5)]
B.6	Property Rights or Exclusive Privilege [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(D)]
B.7	Duty to Provide Information [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(E)]
B.8	Certification [326 IAC 2-7-4(f)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)]
B.9	Annual Compliance Certification [326 IAC 2-7-6(5)]
B.10	Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)][326 IAC 1-6-3]
B.11	Emergency Provisions [326 IAC 2-7-16]
B.12	Permit Shield [326 IAC 2-7-15][326 IAC 2-7-20][326 IAC 2-7-12]
B.13	Prior Permits Superseded [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5][326 IAC 2-7-10.5]
B.14	Deviations from Permit Requirements and Conditions [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(ii)]
B.15	Permit Modification, Reopening, Revocation and Reissuance, or Termination [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(C)][326 IAC 2-7-8(a)][326 IAC 2-7-9]
B.16	Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-7-3][326 IAC 2-7-4][326 IAC 2-7-8(e)]
B.17	Permit Amendment or Modification [326 IAC 2-7-11][326 IAC 2-7-12] [40 CFR 72]
B.18	Permit Revision Under Economic Incentives and Other Programs [326 IAC 2-7-5(8)][326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(2)]
B.19	Operational Flexibility [326 IAC 2-7-20][326 IAC 2-7-10.5]
B.20	Source Modification Requirement [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]
B.21	Inspection and Entry [326 IAC 2-7-6][IC 13-14-2-2][IC 13-30-3-1][IC 13-17-3-2]
B.22	Transfer of Ownership or Operational Control [326 IAC 2-7-11]
B.23	Annual Fee Payment [326 IAC 2-7-19] [326 IAC 2-7-5(7)][326 IAC 2-1.1-7]
B.24	Credible Evidence [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-6][62 FR 8314] [326 IAC 1-1-6]
B.25	Termination of Right to Operate [326 IAC 2-7-10][326 IAC 2-7-4(a)]
SECTION C	SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS
C.1	Particulate Emission Limitations For Processes with Process Weight Rates Less Than One Hundred (100) Pounds per Hour [326 IAC 6-3-2]
C.2	Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]
C.3	Open Burning [326 IAC 4-1] [IC 13-17-9]
C.4	Incineration [326 IAC 4-2] [326 IAC 9-1-2]
C.5	Fugitive Dust Emissions [326 IAC 6-4]
C.6	Stack Height [326 IAC 1-7]
C.7	Asbestos Abatement Projects [326 IAC 14-10] [326 IAC 18] [40 CFR 61, Subpart M]
	Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]
C.8	Performance Testing [326 IAC 3-6]
	Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]
C.9	Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

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

- C.10 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][40 CFR 64][326 IAC 3-8]
- C.11 Maintenance of Continuous Opacity Monitoring Equipment [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(A)(iii)]
- C.12 Monitoring Methods [326 IAC 3] [40 CFR 60] [40 CFR 63]
- C.13 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

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

- C.14 Emergency Reduction Plans [326 IAC 1-5-2] [326 IAC 1-5-3]
- C.15 Risk Management Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)] [40 CFR 68]
- C.16 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [40 CFR 64][326 IAC 3-8][326 IAC 2-7-5][326 IAC 2-7-6]
- C.17 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test [326 IAC 2-7-5][326 IAC 2-7-6]

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

- C.18 Emission Statement [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(iii)][326 IAC 2-7-5(7)][326 IAC 2-7-19(c)][326 IAC 2-6]
- C.19 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6] [326 IAC 2-2][326 IAC 2-3]
- C.20 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-2]

Stratospheric Ozone Protection

- C.21 Compliance with 40 CFR 82 and 326 IAC 22-1

D.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS - Coal Fired Boilers MB1 and MB2

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

- D.1.1 Pollution Control Project (PCP) [326 IAC 2-2-1(x)(2)(H)]
- D.1.2 New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) [326 IAC 12][40 CFR 60, Subpart D]
- D.1.3 PSD Limits [40 CFR 52.21][326 IAC 6-2-1(g)][326 IAC 7-1.1-2]
- D.1.4 PSD Minor Limits [326 IAC 2-2]
- D.1.5 Opacity Limitations [326 IAC 5-1]
- D.1.6 General Provisions Relating to NSPS [326 IAC 12-1][40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]
- D.1.7 Consent Decree (Federal District Court for the Southern District of Ohio on February 22, 2013) Boiler MB1 and MB2 SO₂ emission limits:

- D.1.8 Hourly SO₂ Emission Limitations [326 IAC 2-2]
- D.1.9 Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Compliance Determination Requirements

- D.1.10 Particulate Control [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]
- D.1.11 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1), (6)][326 IAC 2-1.1-11]
- D.1.12 Operation of Electrostatic Precipitator [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]
- D.1.13 Operation of Low NOX Burners and Overfire Air Systems [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]
- D.1.14 Continuous Emissions Monitoring [326 IAC 3-5][326 IAC 12][40 CFR 60, Subpart D] [326 IAC 7-2][40 CFR 52.21]
- D.1.15 Sulfur Dioxide Emissions and Sulfur Content [326 IAC 3-5][326 IAC 7-2][326 IAC 7-1.1-2]

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

- D.1.16 Transformer-Rectifier (T-R) Sets [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]
- D.1.17 SO₂ Monitoring System Downtime [326 IAC 2-7-6][326 IAC 2-7-5(3)]
- D.1.18 Visible Emissions Notations
- D.1.19 Broken or Failed Bin Vent Filter Detection

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

- D.1.20 Record Keeping Requirements

D.1.21 Reporting Requirements

D.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS - Auxiliary Boilers 1 and 2

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

- D.2.1 Alternative Opacity Monitoring [326 IAC 12][40 CFR 60.13(i)(2)]
- D.2.2 New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) [326 IAC 12][40 CFR 60, Subpart D][326 IAC 6-2-1(f)]
- D.2.3 RESERVED
- D.2.4 Temporary Alternative Opacity Limitations [326 IAC 5-1-3]
- D.2.5 Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) [326 IAC 7-1.1-2]
- D.2.6 General Provisions Relating to NSPS [326 IAC 12-1][40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]
- D.2.7 RESERVED

Compliance Determination Requirements

- D.2.8 Continuous Emissions Monitoring [326 IAC 3-5][326 IAC 12][40 CFR 60, Subpart D]
- D.2.9 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1), (6)][326 IAC 2-1.1-1][326 IAC 3-5-1(c)(2)(A)(ii)]
- D.2.10 Sulfur Dioxide Emissions and Sulfur Content [326 IAC 3-7][326 IAC 7-2][326 IAC 12][40 CFR 60.45(b)(2)]

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

- D.2.11 Record Keeping Requirements
- D.2.12 Reporting Requirements

D.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS - Coal Handling

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

- D.3.1 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Compliance Determination Requirements

- D.3.2 Particulate Control [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]

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

- D.3.3 Visible Emissions Notations [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]
- D.3.4 Baghouse Parametric Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

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

- D.3.5 Record Keeping Requirements

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

- D.3.6 General Provisions Relating to NSPS [326 IAC 12-1][40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]
- D.3.7 New Source Performance Standard (NSPS): Coal Preparation Plants [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60, Subpart Y]

D.4 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS - Fly Ash Handling

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

- D.4.1 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2]

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

- D.4.2 Visible Emissions Notations [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]
- D.4.3 Baghouse Parametric Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]
- D.4.4 Broken or Failed Bag Detection [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

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

D.4.5 Record Keeping Requirements

D.5 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS - Bottom Ash Handling

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

D.5.1 Visible Emissions Notations [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

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

D.5.2 Record Keeping Requirements

D.6 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS - Generators and heaters

D.6.1 PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2]

D.6.2 Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) [326 IAC 7]

D.6.3 PSD Minor Limit for SO₂ [326 IAC 2]

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.6.4 Sulfur Dioxide Emissions and Sulfur Content [326 IAC 3] [326 IAC 7-2] [326 IAC 7-1.1-2]

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

D.6.5 Record Keeping Requirements

D.6.6 Reporting Requirements

D.7 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS - Degreasing Operations

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

D.7.1 Organic Solvent Degreasing Operations: Cold Cleaner Operation [326 IAC 8-3-2]

D.7.2 Organic Solvent Degreasing Operations: Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control [326 8-3-5]

E.1: Acid Rain Program

E.1.1 Acid Rain Permit [326 IAC 2-7-5(1) (C)] [326 IAC 21] [40 CFR 72 through 40 CFR 78]

E.1.2 Title IV Emissions Allowances [326 IAC 2-7-5(4)] [326 IAC 21]

E.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants [40 CFR 63]

E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP [326 IAC 20-82][40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

E.2.2 NESHAP Subpart UUUUU Requirements [326 IAC 20-82][40 CFR Part 63, Subpart UUUUU]

Section F - Reserved

SECTION G: Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) Nitrogen Oxides Annual, Sulfur Dioxide, and Nitrogen Oxides Ozone Season Trading Programs – CAIR Permit for CAIR Units Under 326 IAC 24-1-1(a), 326 IAC 24-2-1(a), and 326 IAC 24-3-1(a)

- ORIS Code:** {6166}
- G.1 Automatic Incorporation of Definitions [326 IAC 24-1-7(e)] [326 IAC 24-2-7(e)] [326 IAC 24-3-7(e)] [40 CFR 97.123(b)] [40 CFR 97.223(b)] [40 CFR 97.323(b)]
 - G.2 Standard Permit Requirements [326 IAC 24-1-4(a)] [326 IAC 24-2-4(a)] [326 IAC 24-3-4(a)] [40 CFR 97.106(a)] [40 CFR 97.206(a)] [40 CFR 97.306(a)]
 - G.3 Monitoring, Reporting, and Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 24-1-4(b)] [326 IAC 24-2-4(b)] [326 IAC 24-3-4(b)] [40 CFR 97.106(b)] [40 CFR 97.206(b)] [40 CFR 97.306(b)]
 - G.4.1 Nitrogen Oxides Emission Requirements [326 IAC 24-1-4(c)] [40 CFR 97.106(c)]
 - G.4.2 Sulfur Dioxide Emission Requirements [326 IAC 24-2-4(c)] [40 CFR 97.206(c)]
 - G.4.3 Nitrogen Oxides Ozone Season Emission Requirements [326 IAC 24-3-4(c)] [40 CFR 97.306(c)]
 - G.5 Excess Emissions Requirements [326 IAC 24-1-4(d)] [326 IAC 24-2-4(d)] [326 IAC 24-3-4(d)] [40 CFR 97.106(d)] [40 CFR 97.206(d)] [40 CFR 97.306(d)]
 - G.6 Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 24-1-4(e)] [326 IAC 24-2-4(e)] [326 IAC 24-3-4(e)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [40 CFR 97.106(e)] [40 CFR 97.206(e)] [40 CFR 97.306(e)]
 - G.7 Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 24-1-4(e)] [326 IAC 24-2-4(e)] [326 IAC 24-3-4(e)] [40 CFR 97.106(e)] [40 CFR 97.206(e)] [40 CFR 97.306(e)]
 - G.8 Liability [326 IAC 24-1-4(f)] [326 IAC 24-2-4(f)] [326 IAC 24-3-4(f)] [40 CFR 97.106(f)] [40 CFR 97.206(f)] [40 CFR 97.306(f)]
 - G.9 Effect on Other Authorities [326 IAC 24-1-4(g)] [326 IAC 24-2-4(g)] [326 IAC 24-3-4(g)] [40 CFR 97.106(g)] [40 CFR 97.206(g)] [40 CFR 97.306(g)]
 - G.10 CAIR Designated Representative and Alternate CAIR Designated Representative [326 IAC 24-1-6] [326 IAC 24-2-6] [326 IAC 24-3-6] [40 CFR 97, Subpart BB] [40 CFR 97, Subpart BBB] [40 CFR 97, Subpart BBBB]

Certification
Emergency Occurrence Report
Quarterly Report
Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report

Appendix B: Acid Rain Permit
Attachment A: NSPS D
Attachment B: NSPS Y
Attachment C: NESHAP ZZZZ

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(14)][326 IAC 2-7-1(22)]

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary electric utility generating station.

Source Address:	2791 N US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
General Source Phone Number:	812-649-9171
SIC Code:	4911
County Location:	Spencer
Source Location Status:	Attainment for all criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 Operating Permit Program Major Source, under PSD Rules Major Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act 1 of 28 Source Categories

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

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

- (a) One (1) pulverized coal opposed wall fired dry bottom boiler, identified as MB1 (Main Boiler 1), with construction commenced in 1977 and completed in 1984, with a design heat input capacity of 12,374 million Btu per hour, with an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) system for control of particulate matter. Low NO_x burners and an overfire air (OFA) system have been installed for NO_x control. No. 2 fuel oil is fired during startup, shutdown, and load stabilization periods. No. 2 fuel oil may also be burned to maintain boiler temperature to ensure boiler availability on short notice, and to maintain boiler temperature required during chemical cleaning. One (1) powdered activated carbon (PAC) injection system, identified as ACI, permitted in 2008, 2010 and 2013, with a unit maximum capacity of injecting 4,000 pounds of halogenated or non-halogenated activated carbon per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boiler 1 (MB1) from a dedicated silo(s). One (1) dry sorbent injection (DSI) system, identified as DSI-U1, permitted in 2013, with a design injection capacity of 20,000 pounds of Sodium Bicarbonate per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boiler 1 (MB1). Emissions from Units MB1 and MB2 are exhausted through the common stack, Stack CS012. Continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) for nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and a continuous opacity monitoring (COM) system are located on the common stack.
- (b) One (1) pulverized coal opposed wall fired dry bottom boiler, identified as MB2 (Main Boiler 2), with construction commenced in 1977 and completed in 1989, with a design heat input capacity of 12,374 million Btu per hour, with an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) system for control of particulate matter. Low NO_x burners and an overfire air (OFA) system have been installed for NO_x control. No. 2 fuel oil is fired during startup, shutdown, and load stabilization periods. No. 2 fuel oil may also be burned to maintain boiler temperature to ensure boiler availability on short notice, and to maintain boiler temperature required during chemical cleaning. One (1) powdered activated carbon (PAC) injection system, identified as ACI, permitted in 2008, 2010 and 2013, with a unit maximum capacity of injecting 4,000 pounds of halogenated or non-halogenated activated carbon per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boiler 2 (MB2) from a dedicated silo(s). One (1) dry sorbent injection (DSI) system, identified as DSI-U2, permitted in

2013, with a combined maximum capacity of injecting 20,000 pounds of Sodium Bicarbonate per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boiler 2 (MB2). Emissions from Units MB1 and MB2 are exhausted through the common stack, Stack CS012. Continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) for nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and a continuous opacity monitoring (COM) system are located on the common stack.

- (c) Two (2) No. 2 fuel oil-fired boilers, identified as Auxiliary Boiler 1 and Auxiliary Boiler 2, with construction commenced in 1977 and completed in 1983, each with a design heat input capacity of 603 million Btu per hour, both exhausting through Stack AB12.
- (d) A coal storage and handling system for MB1 and MB2, with installation started in 1981 and completed in 1984, consisting of the following equipment:
 - (1) Two (2) barge unloading stations, identified as Stations 1 and 2, each with a baghouse, or a dust extraction system using water injection, and foam or water spray for particulate control, each with a bucket elevator with foam or water spray and partial enclosure for particulate control, and Conveyors 1 and 2 with water spray for particulate control.
 - (2) Enclosed conveyor systems, including fully and partially enclosed conveyors, with foam, water, or other equivalent dust suppression measures for particulate control, with the transfer points enclosed by buildings with baghouses, or a dust extraction system using water injection, for particulate control at Stations 5, 6 and 7. A stacker reclaim system is used to drop coal to the storage pile(s). The coal handling system has a design throughput capacity of 4000 tons per hour up to the stacker-reclaimers, and 1600 tons per hour from Station 7E and 7W to the coal bunkers in the units.
 - (3) Coal storage pile(s), with fugitive dust emissions controlled by watering.
 - (4) Coal crushing Station 8, with a maximum throughput of 2618 tons per hour for the east system and 2542 tons per hour for the west system, with a baghouse for particulate control, or a dust extraction system using water injection.
 - (5) Blending and transfer Station 9, with foam, water, or other equivalent dust suppression measures for particulate control.
 - (6) Blending and transfer Station 10.
 - (7) Two (2) storage silos for Station 9, with foam, water, or other equivalent dust suppression measures for particulate control.
 - (8) Coal sampling and transfer Stations A and D, each with a baghouse for particulate control, or a dust extraction system using water injection.
 - (9) Bunkering conveyors AB, BC, CB, DC, and FD, each fully enclosed, each with a baghouse for particulate control, or a dust extraction system using water injection.
 - (10) Fourteen (14) storage silos for Unit 1, with particulate control as follows:
 - (A) four (4) bag type filters, two for each set of seven bunkers on each side of Main Boiler 1, or
 - (B) one or more dust extraction systems using water injection.

- (11) Fourteen (14) storage silos for Unit 2, with particulate control as follows:
 - (A) four (4) bag type filters, two for each set of seven bunkers on each side of Main Boiler 2, or
 - (B) one or more dust extraction systems using water injection.
- (e) Dry fly ash handling:
 - (1) Fly ash handling for MB1, installed in approximately 1982, including the following:
 - (A) Vacuum system to convey fly ash to four (4) storage silos with particulate emissions controlled by a bin vent filter on each silo, with a maximum throughput rate of 58 tons per hour.
 - (B) Each of the four fly ash silos is equipped with two telescoping chutes for loading dry ash into tanker trucks. Each chute has a vacuum system to control dust and transport it back into the storage silo. Process rate for loading the tanker trucks is estimated at 300 tons per hour.
 - (C) Each of the four fly ash silos is equipped with two wet ash conditioners, for loading ash into open trucks for disposal. Dust is controlled by mixing water with the ash prior to depositing the ash in the truck. Process rate is estimated at 150 tons per hour.
 - (D) Water spray curtains on each silo can be used to prevent dust generated in the loading operation from leaving the loading gallery in the silo base, if the outdoor temperature is above freezing.
 - (2) Fly ash handling for MB2, with installation completed in 1986, including the following:
 - (A) Vacuum system to convey fly ash to four (4) storage silos with particulate emissions controlled by two (2) bin vent filters on each silo, with a maximum throughput rate of 58 tons per hour.
 - (B) Each of the four fly ash silos is equipped with two telescoping chutes for loading dry ash into tanker trucks. Each chute has a vacuum system to control dust and transport it back into the storage silo. Process rate for loading the tanker trucks is estimated at 300 tons per hour.
 - (C) Each of the four fly ash silos is equipped with two wet ash conditioners, for loading ash into open trucks for disposal. Dust is controlled by mixing water with the ash prior to depositing the ash in the truck. Process rate is estimated at 150 tons per hour.
 - (D) Water spray curtains on each silo can be used to prevent dust generated in the loading operation from leaving the loading gallery in the silo base, if the outdoor temperature is above freezing.
 - (3) One (1) fly ash barge loading facility, with pneumatic unloading system from covered truck to covered barge with a maximum throughput rate of 52.5 tons ash per hour, with a baghouse on a river cell for particulate control.

- (4) Rail loading equipment associated with the former fly ash temporary storage facility, with a maximum throughput rate of 52.5 tons ash per hour. The loader has a baghouse for dust control.

PAC Handling and Storage Operations

- (f) Four (4) pneumatic truck unloading stations, two (2) at each set of silos, for transferring halogenated and non-halogenated activated carbon from transports to storage silos, permitted in 2008, 2010, and 2013 with particulate emissions controlled by a bin vent filter.
- (g) Two (2) silos for storing halogenated or non-halogenated activated carbon, each with a maximum storage capacity of 360 tons, permitted in 2008, 2010, and 2013 with particulate emissions from each silo controlled by a bin vent filter.
- (h) Two (2) silos for storing halogenated or non-halogenated activated carbon, each with a maximum storage capacity of 360 tons, permitted in 2013, with particulate emissions from each silo controlled by a bin vent filter.
- (i) Four (4) metering pressure tanks per silo, with a maximum system capacity of injecting 4000 pounds per hour of halogenated or non-halogenated activated carbon into the exhaust ductwork, permitted in 2008, 2010, and 2013 with particulate emissions from the pressure tanks controlled via the silo bin vent filter.

DSI Handling and Storage operation

- (j) Two (2) pneumatic truck unloading systems (one system per unit) for transferring sodium bicarbonate from up to two transport trucks simultaneously to the attached storage silos, permitted in 2013, with particulate emissions controlled by a bin vent filter on the silo receiving the sorbent being unloaded.
- (k) Four (4) silos, two (2) per unit, for storing sodium bicarbonate, each with a maximum storage capacity of 1440 tons, permitted in 2013, with particulate emissions from each silo controlled by a bin vent filter.
- (l) Injection metering system that includes three (3) metering feeders directly fed from each storage silo, blowers, and piping necessary to inject up to 10 tons per hour of sodium bicarbonate into the ductwork feeding the four electrostatic precipitators on each unit, permitted in 2013, with particulate emissions controlled by a bin vent filter.

A.3 Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)][326 IAC 2-7-4(c)][326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

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

- (a) Space heaters using the following fuels: Fuel oil-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than two million (2,000,000) Btu per hour and firing fuel containing less than three-tenths (0.3) percent sulfur by weight, including space heaters WHU-1 and WHU-2, each with 1.1 MMBtu/hr heat input capacity. [326 IAC 7]
- (b) Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6. [326 IAC 8-3]
- (c) Cleaners and solvents characterized as follows: [326 IAC 8-3]

- (1) Having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 2 kPa; 15 mm Hg; or 0.3 psi measured at 38 degrees C (100°F) or;
 - (2) Having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 0.7 kPa; 5mm Hg; or 0.1 psi measured at 20°C (68°F); the use of which for all cleaners and solvents combined does not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months.
- (d) Coal bunker and coal scale exhausts and associated dust collector vents. [326 IAC 6-3][326 IAC 12][40 CFR 60, Subpart Y]
- (e) Other activities or categories not previously identified with potential, uncontrolled emissions equal to or less than thresholds require listing only: Pb 0.6 ton per year or 3.29 pounds per day, SO₂ 5 pounds per hour or 25 pounds per day, NO_x 5 pounds per hour or 25 pounds per day, CO 25 pounds per day, PM 5 pounds per hour or 25 pounds per day, VOC 3 pounds per hour or 15 pounds per day:
- Ponded bottom ash handling and management, including dredging bottom ash ponds and loading material into trucks. [326 IAC 6-4]
- (f) Wet process bottom ash handling, with hydroveyors conveying ash to storage ponds, with water level sufficient to prevent ash re-entrainment.
- (g) Emergency generators as follows: Three (3) No. 2 fuel oil-fired emergency diesel generators designated as DG1, DG2, and DG3, each with 25.16 MMBtu/hr heat input capacity. [326 IAC 7][326 IAC 2]
- (h) Six (6) No. 2 fuel oil-fired space heaters designated as WHU-5, WHU-6, WHU-7, WHU-8, WHU-9, and WHU-10 with heat input capacities of 4.5 MMBtu/hr, 3.0 MMBtu/hr, 2.75 MMBtu/hr, 3.5 MMBtu/hr, 4.5 MMBtu/hr, and 2.2 MMBtu/hr, respectively.

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

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

- (a) It is a major source, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(22);
- (b) It is a source in a source category designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) under 40 CFR 70.3 (Part 70 - Applicability).
- (c) It is an affected source under Title IV (Acid Deposition Control) of the Clean Air Act, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(3);

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, 147-29841-00020, 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 or of permits issued pursuant to Title IV of the Clean Air Act and 326 IAC 21 (Acid Deposition Control).

(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) Where specifically designated by this permit or required by an applicable requirement, any application form, report, or compliance certification submitted shall contain certification by the "responsible official" of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.
- (b) One (1) certification shall be included, using the attached Certification Form, with each submittal requiring certification. One (1) certification may cover multiple forms in one (1) submittal.
- (c) A "responsible official" is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

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

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

and

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

- (b) The annual compliance certification report required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.
- (c) The annual compliance certification report shall include the following:
 - (1) The appropriate identification of each term or condition of this permit that is the basis of the certification;
 - (2) The compliance status;
 - (3) Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;
 - (4) The methods used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period consistent with 326 IAC 2-7-5(3); and
 - (5) Such other facts, as specified in Sections D of this permit, as IDEM, OAQ may require to determine the compliance status of the source.

The submittal by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

B.10 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)][326 IAC 1-6-3]

- (a) The Permittee shall prepare and maintain Preventive Maintenance Plans (PMPs) within ninety (90) days after issuance of this permit, for the source as described in 326 IAC 1-6-3. At a minimum, the PMP shall include:
- (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.
- (b) A copy of the PMPs shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ upon request and within a reasonable time, and shall be subject to review and approval by IDEM, OAQ. IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to revise its PMPs whenever lack of proper maintenance causes or is the primary contributor to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions or potential to emit. The PMPs do not require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (c) To the extent the Permittee is required by 40 CFR Part 60/63 to have an Operation Maintenance, and Monitoring (OMM) Plan for a unit, such Plan is deemed to satisfy the PMP requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 for that unit.

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

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

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

- (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 the certification by the "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)(8) 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.
- (h) The Permittee shall include all emergencies in the Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report.

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 147-29841-00020 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, except for permits issued pursuant to Title IV of the Clean Air Act and 326 IAC 21 (Acid Deposition Control)

B.14 Deviations from Permit Requirements and Conditions [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(ii)]

- (a) Deviations from any permit requirements (for emergencies see Section B - Emergency Provisions), the probable cause of such deviations, and any response steps or preventive measures taken shall be reported 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

using the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report, or its equivalent. 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.

The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

- (b) A deviation is an exceedance of a permit limitation or a failure to comply with a requirement of the permit.

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 the certification by the "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(a)]

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 the certification by the "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] [40 CFR 72]

- (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) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-11(b) and 326 IAC 2-7-12(a), administrative Part 70 operating permit amendments and permit modifications for purposes of the acid rain portion of a Part 70 permit shall be governed by regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Clean Air Act. [40 CFR 72]
- (c) 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 shall be certified by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

- (d) 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 (d) 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)(1) and (c)(1). 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) and (c)(1).

- (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 the certification by the "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.
- (f) This condition does not apply to emission trades of SO₂ or NO_x under 326 IAC 21 or 326 IAC 10-4.

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

The application which shall be submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (c) The Permittee may implement administrative amendment changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request. [326 IAC 2-7-11(c)(3)]

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

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

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

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

B.25 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).

SECTION C SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS

Entire Source

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

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

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

C.2 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]

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

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

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

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

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

The Permittee shall not operate an incinerator or incinerate any waste or refuse except as provided in 326 IAC 4-2 and 326 IAC 9-1-2.

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

(a) 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).

(1) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-4-2, a source or sources generating fugitive dust shall be in violation 326 IAC 6-4 if any of the following criteria are violated:

- (A) A source or combination of sources which cause to exist fugitive dust concentrations greater than sixty-seven percent (67%) in excess of ambient upwind concentrations as determined by the following formula:

$$P = [100 (R-U)] / U$$

Where

P = Percentage Increase.

R = Number of particles of fugitive dust measured at downward receptor site.

U = Number of particles of fugitive dust measured at upwind or background site.

- (B) The fugitive dust is comprised of fifty percent (50%) or more respirable dust, then the percent increase of dust concentration in subdivision (1) of this section shall be modified as follows:

$$PR = (1.5 \pm N) P$$

Where

N = Fraction of fugitive dust that is respirable dust;

PR = allowable percentage increase in dust concentration above background;

and

P = no value greater than sixty-seven percentage (67%)

- (C) The ground level ambient air concentrations exceed fifty (50) microgram per cubic meter above background concentrations for sixty (60) minute period.
- (D) If fugitive dust is visible crossing the boundary or property line of a source. This subdivision may be refuted by factual data expressed in subparagraph (a)(1)(A), (B), or (C).

- (2) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-4-6(6) (Exceptions), fugitive dust from a source caused by adverse meteorological conditions will be considered an exception to this rule (326 IAC 6-4) and therefore not in violation.

Adverse weather conditions do not relieve a source from taking all reasonable measures to mitigate fugitive dust formation and transport. Failure to take reasonable measures during this period may be considered to be violation from this permit.

- (b) 326 IAC 6-4-2(4), which is repeated as subparagraph (a)(1)(D) above, is not federally enforceable.

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

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

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

The Permittee shall comply with the applicable requirements of 326 IAC 14-10, 326 IAC 18, and 40 CFR 61 Subpart M.

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

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

- (a) All testing shall be performed according to the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures), except as provided elsewhere in this permit, utilizing any applicable procedures and analysis methods specified in 40 CFR 51, 40 CFR 60, 40 CFR 61, 40 CFR 63, 40 CFR 75, or other procedures approved by IDEM, OAQ.

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 certification by the "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 certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-6-4(b), all test reports must be received by IDEM, OAQ not later than forty-five (45) days after the completion of the testing. An extension may be granted by IDEM, OAQ if the Permittee submits to IDEM, OAQ a reasonable written explanation not later than five (5) days prior to the end of the initial forty-five (45) day period.

Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

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

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

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

C.10 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][40 CFR 64][326 IAC 3-8]

Unless otherwise specified in this permit, all monitoring and record keeping requirements not already legally required shall be implemented within ninety (90) days of permit issuance or ninety (90) days of initial start-up, whichever is later. If required by Section D, the Permittee shall be responsible for installing any necessary equipment and initiating any required monitoring related to that equipment. If due to circumstances beyond its control, that equipment cannot be installed and operated within ninety (90) days, 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 the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

C.11 Maintenance of Continuous Opacity Monitoring Equipment [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(A)(iii)]

- (a) The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate all necessary continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS) and related equipment. For a boiler, the COMS shall be in operation at all times that a draft fan is in operation.
- (b) All COMS shall meet the performance specifications of 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification No. 1, and are subject to monitor system certification requirements pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5.
- (c) In the event that a breakdown of a COMS occurs, a record shall be made of the times and reasons of the breakdown and efforts made to correct the problem.
- (d) Whenever a COMS is malfunctioning or is down for maintenance or repairs for a period of twenty-four (24) hours or more and a backup COMS is not online within twenty-four (24) hours of shutdown or malfunction of the primary COMS, the Permittee shall provide a certified opacity reader, who may be an employee of the Permittee or an independent contractor, to self-monitor the emissions from the emission unit stack.
 - (1) Visible emission readings shall be performed in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9, for a minimum of five (5) consecutive six (6) minute averaging periods beginning not more than twenty-four (24) hours after the start of the malfunction or down time.
 - (2) Method 9 opacity readings shall be repeated for a minimum of five (5) consecutive six (6) minute averaging periods at least twice per day during daylight operations, with at least four (4) hours between each set of readings, until a COMS is online.
 - (3) Method 9 readings may be discontinued once a COMS is online.
 - (4) Any opacity exceedances determined by Method 9 readings shall be reported with the Quarterly Opacity Exceedances Reports.
- (e) Nothing in this permit shall excuse the Permittee from complying with the requirements to operate a continuous opacity monitoring system pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5, (and 40 CFR 60 and/or 40 CFR 63).

C.12 Monitoring Methods [326 IAC 3] [40 CFR 60] [40 CFR 63]

Any monitoring or testing required by Section D of this permit shall be performed according to the provisions of 326 IAC 3, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, 40 CFR 63, or other approved methods as specified in this permit.

C.13 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.14 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.15 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.16 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [40 CFR 64][326 IAC 3-8][326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

- (a) This subsection applies only to pollutant-specific emission units that are not subject to CAM (40 C.F.R Part 64; 326 IAC 3-8). Upon detecting an excursion when a response step is required by Section D. of this Permit:
 - (1) 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.
 - (2) The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction. The response may include, but is not limited to, the following:
 - (A) initial inspection and evaluation;
 - (B) recording that operations returned or are returning to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system); or
 - (C) any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to normal or usual manner of operation.
 - (3) 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:
 - (A) monitoring results;
 - (B) review of operation and maintenance procedures and records; and/or
 - (C) inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.
 - (4) Failure to take response steps pursuant to C.15(a)(1) through (a)(3) shall be considered a deviation from the permit.
- (b) This subsection applies only to pollutant-specific emission units subject to CAM (40 CFR Part 64, 326 IAC 3-8).

- (1) Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance the Permittee shall restore operation of the pollutant-specific emissions unit (including the 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 emissions. The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedance (other than those caused by excused startup or shutdown conditions). Such actions may include initial inspection and evaluation, recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system), or any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable.
- (2) 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, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures and records, and inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.
- (3) If the Permittee identifies a failure to achieve compliance with an emission limitation or standard for which the approved monitoring did not provide an indication of an excursion or exceedance while providing valid data, or the results of compliance or performance testing document a need to modify the existing indicator ranges or designated conditions, the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ and, if necessary, submit a proposed permit modification to this permit to address the necessary monitoring changes. Such a modification may include, but is not limited to, reestablishing indicator ranges or designated conditions, modifying the frequency of conducting monitoring and collecting data, or the monitoring of additional parameters.
- (4) Based on the results of a determination made under paragraph (b)(2) of this condition, the EPA or IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to develop and implement a Quality Improvement Plan (QIP). The Permittee shall develop and implement a QIP if notified to in writing by the EPA or IDEM, OAQ.
- (5) Elements of a QIP:

The Permittee shall maintain a written QIP, if required, and have it available for inspection. The plan initially shall include procedures for evaluating the control performance problems and, based on the results of the evaluation procedures, the owner or operator shall modify the plan to include procedures for conducting one or more of the following actions, as appropriate:

 - (i) Improved preventive maintenance practices.
 - (ii) Process operation changes.
 - (iii) Appropriate improvements to control methods.
 - (iv) Other steps appropriate to correct control performance.
 - (v) More frequent or improved monitoring (only in conjunction with one or more steps under paragraphs (5)(i) through (iv) of this section).

- (6) If a QIP is required, the Permittee shall develop and implement a QIP as expeditiously as practicable and shall notify the IDEM, OAQ if the period for completing the improvements contained in the QIP exceeds 180 days from the date on which the need to implement the QIP was determined.
- (7) Following implementation of a QIP, upon any subsequent determination pursuant to paragraph (b)(2) of this condition the EPA or the IDEM, OAQ may require that the Permittee make reasonable changes to the QIP if the QIP is found to have:
 - (A) Failed to address the cause of the control device performance problems; or
 - (B) Failed to provide adequate procedures for correcting control device performance problems as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.
- (8) Implementation of a QIP shall not excuse the Permittee from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the Act.

C.17 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 take appropriate response actions. The Permittee shall submit a description of these response actions to IDEM, OAQ, within thirty (30) days of receipt of the test results. The Permittee shall take appropriate action to minimize excess emissions from the affected facility while the response actions are being implemented.
- (b) A retest to demonstrate compliance shall be performed within one hundred twenty (120) days of receipt of the original test results. Should the Permittee demonstrate to IDEM, OAQ that retesting in one hundred twenty (120) 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 the certification by the "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.18 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]

- (a) 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 the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

- (b) The emission statement 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.19 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, all record keeping requirements not already legally required shall be implemented within ninety (90) days of permit issuance or ninety (90) days of initial start-up, whichever is later.
- (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)) performed following the issuance of this permit 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)) performed following the issuance of this permit 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.
- (e) CAM record keeping requirements under 40 CFR Part 64. The Permittee shall maintain records of monitoring data, monitor performance data, corrective actions taken, any written QIP required pursuant to paragraph (b)(4) of condition C.14 and any activities undertaken to implement a QIP, and other supporting information required to be maintained under CAM (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions).
- (f) Instead of paper records, the owner or operator may maintain records on alternative media, such as microfilm, computer files, magnetic tape disks, or microfiche, provided that the use of such alternative media allows for expeditious inspection and review, and does not conflict with other applicable recordkeeping requirements.

C.20 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-2]

- (a) The Permittee shall submit the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report or its equivalent. Any deviation from permit requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported. This report shall be submitted within thirty (30) days of the end of the reporting period. The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report shall include the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

If at any time the Permittee becomes subject to monitoring under 40 CFR Part 64 and 326 IAC 3-8, the Permittee shall submit CAM reports to the IDEM, OAQ for applicable pollutant-specific emission units. A report for monitoring under 40 CFR Part 64 and 326 IAC 3-8 shall include, at a minimum, the information required under paragraph (a) of this condition and the following information, as applicable:

- (1) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken;
- (2) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) for monitor downtime incidents (other than downtime

associated with zero and span or other daily calibration checks, if applicable);
and

- (3) A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP during the reporting period as specified in Condition C.14(b). Upon completion of a QIP, the owner or operator shall include in the next summary report documentation that the implementation of the plan has been completed and reduced the likelihood of similar levels of excursions or exceedances occurring.

The Permittee may combine the Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report and a report pursuant to 40 CFR 64 and 326 IAC 3-8.

- (b) The report required in (a) of this condition and reports required by conditions in Section D of this permit shall be submitted to:

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

- (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) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, all reports required in Section D of this permit shall be submitted within thirty (30) days of the end of the reporting period. All reports do require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (e) The first report shall cover the period commencing on the date of issuance of this permit or the date of initial start-up, whichever is later, and ending on the last day of the reporting period. Reporting periods are based on calendar years, unless otherwise specified in this permit. For the purpose of this permit, "calendar year" means the twelve (12) month period from January 1 to December 31 inclusive.
- (f) If the Permittee is required to comply with the recordkeeping provisions of Condition C.19(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)) performed following the issuance of this permit 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 Condition C.19(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 Condition C-19(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 Condition C.19(c)(1)(C)(ii).
- (g) The report required by Subsection (f) for a project at an existing emissions unit shall be submitted within 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 deems fit to include in this report.

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

- (h) The Permittee shall make the information required to be documented and maintained in accordance with Condition C.19 (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.21 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 the standards for recycling and emissions reduction:

- (a) Persons opening appliances for maintenance, service, repair, or disposal must comply with the required practices pursuant to 40 CFR 82.156.
- (b) Equipment used during the maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must comply with the standards for recycling and recovery equipment pursuant to 40 CFR 82.158.
- (c) Persons performing maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must be certified by an approved technician certification program pursuant to 40 CFR 82.161.

SECTION D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

- (a) One (1) pulverized coal opposed wall fired dry bottom boiler, identified as MB1 (Main Boiler 1), with construction commenced in 1977 and completed in 1984, with a design heat input capacity of 12,374 million Btu per hour, with an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) system for control of particulate matter. Low NO_x burners and an overfire air (OFA) system have been installed for NO_x control. No. 2 fuel oil is fired during startup, shutdown, and load stabilization periods. No. 2 fuel oil may also be burned to maintain boiler temperature to ensure boiler availability on short notice, and to maintain boiler temperature required during chemical cleaning. One (1) powdered activated carbon (PAC) injection system, identified as AC1, permitted in 2008, 2010 and 2013, with a unit maximum capacity of injecting 4,000 pounds of halogenated or non-halogenated activated carbon per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boiler 1 (MB1) from a dedicated silo(s). One (1) dry sorbent injection (DSI) system, identified as DSI-U1, permitted in 2013, with a design injection capacity of 20,000 pounds of Sodium Bicarbonate per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boiler 1 (MB1). Emissions from Units MB1 and MB2 are exhausted through the common stack, Stack CS012. Continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) for nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and a continuous opacity monitoring (COM) system are located on the common stack.
- (b) One (1) pulverized coal opposed wall fired dry bottom boiler, identified as MB2 (Main Boiler 2), with construction commenced in 1977 and completed in 1989, with a design heat input capacity of 12,374 million Btu per hour, with an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) system for control of particulate matter. Low NO_x burners and an overfire air (OFA) system have been installed for NO_x control. No. 2 fuel oil is fired during startup, shutdown, and load stabilization periods. No. 2 fuel oil may also be burned to maintain boiler temperature to ensure boiler availability on short notice, and to maintain boiler temperature required during chemical cleaning. One (1) powdered activated carbon (PAC) injection system, identified as AC1, permitted in 2008, 2010 and 2013, with a unit maximum capacity of injecting 4,000 pounds of halogenated or non-halogenated activated carbon per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boiler 2 (MB2) from a dedicated silo(s). One (1) dry sorbent injection (DSI) system, identified as DSI-U2, permitted in 2013, with a combined maximum capacity of injecting 20,000 pounds of Sodium Bicarbonate per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boiler 2 (MB2). Emissions from Units MB1 and MB2 are exhausted through the common stack, Stack CS012. Continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) for nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and a continuous opacity monitoring (COM) system are located on the common stack.

PAC Handling and Storage Operations

- (f) Four (4) pneumatic truck unloading stations, two (2) at each set of silos, for transferring halogenated and non-halogenated activated carbon from transports to storage silos, permitted in 2008, 2010, and 2013 with particulate emissions controlled by a bin vent filter.
- (g) Two (2) silos for storing halogenated or non-halogenated activated carbon, each with a maximum storage capacity of 360 tons, permitted in 2008, 2010, and 2013 with particulate emissions from each silo controlled by a bin vent filter.
- (h) Two (2) silos for storing halogenated or non-halogenated activated carbon, each with a maximum storage capacity of 360 tons, permitted in 2013, with particulate emissions from each silo controlled by a bin vent filter.
- (i) Four (4) metering pressure tanks per silo, with a maximum system capacity of injecting 4000 pounds per hour of halogenated or non-halogenated activated carbon into the exhaust ductwork, permitted in 2008, 2010, and 2013 with particulate emissions from the pressure tanks controlled via the silo bin vent filter.

DSI Handling and Storage operation

- (j) Two (2) pneumatic truck unloading systems (one system per unit) for transferring sodium bicarbonate from up to two transport trucks simultaneously to the attached storage silos, permitted in 2013, with particulate emissions controlled by a bin vent filter on the silo receiving the sorbent being unloaded.
- (k) Four (4) silos, two (2) per unit, for storing sodium bicarbonate, each with a maximum storage capacity of 1440 tons, permitted in 2013, with particulate emissions from each silo controlled by a bin vent filter.
- (l) Injection metering system that includes three (3) metering feeders directly fed from each storage silo, blowers, and piping necessary to inject up to 10 tons per hour of sodium bicarbonate into the ductwork feeding the four electrostatic precipitators on each unit, permitted in 2013, with particulate emissions controlled by a bin vent filter.

(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 Pollution Control Project (PCP) [326 IAC 2-2-1(x)(2)(H)]

Pursuant to Source Modification 147-17468-00020, issued November 13, 2003, and 326 IAC 2-2-1(x)(2)(H) as it existed on November 13, 2003:

The replacement of the LNB and the installation of an OFA system for each of the boilers MB1 and MB2 to reduce NO_x emissions are considered to be a pollution control project; therefore, the project's CO collateral emissions are excluded from the 326 IAC 2-2 PSD requirements.

D.1.2 New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) [326 IAC 12][40 CFR 60, Subpart D]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 12 and 40 CFR 60, Subpart D (Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction is Commenced After August 17, 1971), emissions from Boilers MB1 and MB2 shall not exceed the following:

(a) For particulate matter:

- (1) 0.10 pound PM per million Btu (MMBtu) heat input derived from fossil fuel. [40 CFR 60.42(a)(1)]
- (2) Twenty percent (20%) opacity except for one six-minute period per hour of not more than twenty-seven percent (27%) opacity. [40 CFR 60.42(a)(2)] [40 CFR 60.45(g)(1)]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.11(c), this opacity standard is not applicable during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

(b) For sulfur dioxide:

- (1) 0.80 pound SO₂ per million Btu (MMBtu) heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel. [40 CFR 60.43(a)(1)]
- (2) 1.2 pound SO₂ per million Btu (MMBtu) heat input derived from solid fossil fuel. [40 CFR 60.43(a)(2)]
- (3) When combusting different fossil fuels simultaneously, the applicable SO₂ limit shall be determined using the formula in 40 CFR 60.43(b).

- (4) Compliance shall be based on the total heat input from all fossil fuels burned, including gaseous fuels. [40 CFR 60.43(c)]
- (c) For nitrogen oxides:
 - (1) 0.30 pound NO_x per million Btu (MMBtu) heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel. [40 CFR 60.44(a)(2)]
 - (2) 0.70 pound NO_x per million Btu (MMBtu) heat input derived from solid fossil fuel (except lignite or a solid fossil fuel containing twenty-five percent (25%), by weight, or more of coal refuse). [40 CFR 60.44(a)(3)]
 - (3) When combusting different fossil fuels simultaneously, the applicable NO_x limit shall be determined using the formula in 40 CFR 60.44(b).

D.1.3 PSD Limits [326 IAC 2-2][326 IAC 6-2-1(g)][326 IAC 7-1.1-2]

Pursuant to Approval to Construct EPA-5-78-A-1, issued October 27, 1977, 40 CFR 52.21 (Federal Regulations for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality), 326 IAC 6-2-1(g), and 326 IAC 7-1.1-2(a):

- (a) MB1 and MB2 (a.k.a. Units 1 and 2) must meet emission limitations of 0.1 pound of particulate matter per million BTU heat input and 1.2 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU heat input. These limitations are equivalent to the New Source Performance Standards (40 CFR Part 60) for fossil-fuel fired steam generating units and are defined as best available control technology.
- (b) The Permittee may not alter the height of the boilerhouse as presented in the construction application. The dispersion modeling in the application relies upon a stack height expressed as 22 times the height of the boilerhouse. Any change in the boilerhouse height would alter the dispersion of sulfur dioxide and particulates.
- (c) The Permittee may not alter the design stack parameters identified in the construction application including, but not limited to, exit gas temperature, exit gas velocity and stack diameter (inside top). The air quality analysis relies heavily on the combination of stack parameters, control devices, the emission limitations and any change in those factors could change the results of the air quality analysis. Therefore, design changes in Units 1 and 2 must receive the prior written authorization of IDEM, OAQ.

D.1.4 PSD Minor Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

- (a) In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to the 2013 project to install DSI and ACI, the Permittee shall comply with the following:

Boiler MB1 and Boiler MB2

- (1) The total PM emissions from Boiler MB1 and Boiler MB2 shall be limited to 2575 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. The monthly PM emissions shall be calculated using the following formula:

$$E = (HI_{CS012} \times EF_{PMCS012}) \times 1/2000(\text{lb/ton})$$

Where:

$$HI_{CS012} = \text{Monthly Heat Input (MMBtu/month)}$$

$EF_{PMCS012}$ = a value of 0.0365 lb/MMBtu of PM for the common stack until a value is determined from the latest IDEM approved stack test, and that value thereafter.

- (2) The total PM10 emissions from Boiler MB1 and Boiler MB2 shall be limited to 1725 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. The monthly PM emissions shall be calculated using the following formula:

$$E = (HI_{CS012} \times EF_{PM10CS012}) \times 1/2000(\text{lb/ton})$$

Where:

HI_{CS012} = Monthly Heat Input (MMBtu/month)

$EF_{PM10CS012}$ = a value of 0.0245 lb/MMBtu of PM10 for the common stack until a value is determined from the latest IDEM approved stack test, and that value thereafter.

- (3) The total PM2.5 emissions from Boiler MB1 and Boiler MB2 shall be limited to 746 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. The monthly PM emissions shall be calculated using the following formula:

$$E = (HI_{CS012} \times EF_{PM25CS012}) \times 1/2000(\text{lb/ton})$$

Where:

HI_{CS012} = Monthly Heat Input (MMBtu/month)

$EF_{PM10CS012}$ = a value of 0.011 lb/MMBtu of PM2.5 for the common stack until a value is determined from the latest IDEM approved stack test, and that value thereafter.

Dry Sorbent Injection System Serving Units MB1 and MB21

- (1) The Dry Sorbent delivered to the site shall be limited to 142,500 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period for both units with compliance determined at the end of each month.
- (2) The PM emissions from the Sorbent Silos shall be limited to 0.73 lbs per thousand tons of dry sorbent.
- (3) The PM10 emissions from the Sorbent Silos shall be limited to 0.48 lbs per thousand tons of dry sorbent.
- (4) The PM2.5 emissions from the Sorbent Silos shall be limited to 0.0028 lbs per thousand tons of dry sorbent.
- (5) The PM emissions from the paved roads used for the Dry Sorbent delivery shall be limited to 33.54 lbs per thousand tons of dry sorbent.
- (6) The PM10 emissions from the paved roads used for the Dry Sorbent delivery shall be limited to 6.46 lbs per thousand tons of dry sorbent.
- (7) The PM2.5 emissions from the paved roads used for the Dry Sorbent delivery shall be limited to 1.54 lbs per thousand tons of dry sorbent.

Activated Carbon Injection System Serving Units MB1 and MB21

- (1) The Activated Carbon delivered to the site shall be limited to 35,040 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period for both units with compliance determined at the end of each month.
- (2) The PM emissions from the Activated Carbon Silo bin vent filter shall be limited to 56.68 lbs per thousand tons of Activated Carbon.
- (3) The PM10 emissions from the Activated Carbon Silo bin vent filter shall be limited to 36.99 lbs per thousand tons of Activated Carbon.
- (4) The PM2.5 emissions from the Activated Carbon Silo bin vent filter shall be limited to 5.99 lbs per thousand tons of Activated Carbon.
- (5) The PM emissions from the paved roads used for the Activated Carbon delivery shall be limited to 20.55 lbs per thousand tons of Activated carbon delivered.
- (6) The PM10 emissions from the paved roads used for the Activated Carbon delivery shall be limited to 4.00 lbs per thousand tons of Activated carbon delivered.
- (7) The PM2.5 emissions from the paved roads used for the Activated Carbon delivery shall be limited to 1.14 lbs per thousand tons of Activated carbon delivered.

Ash Handling to Silos

- (1) The PM emissions from the Ash Silos shall be limited to 0.2 lbs per thousand tons of dry ash.
- (2) The PM10 emissions from the Ash Silos shall be limited to 0.2 lbs per thousand tons of dry ash.
- (3) The PM2.5 emissions from the Ash Silos shall be limited to 0.1 lbs per thousand tons of dry ash.
- (4) The total amount of dry ash loaded shall be limited to 583,743 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Ash Hauling on Paved Roads

- (1) The PM emissions from the paved roads used for the Ash Hauling shall be limited to 81.59 lbs per thousand tons of conditioned ash.
- (2) The PM10 emissions from the paved roads used for the Ash Hauling shall be limited to 15.57 lbs per thousand tons of conditioned ash.
- (3) The PM2.5 emissions from the paved roads used for the Ash Hauling shall be limited to 3.90 lbs per thousand tons of conditioned ash.
- (4) The total amount of conditioned ash loaded and dumped shall be limited to 686,846 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Ash Hauling on Unpaved Roads

- (1) The PM emissions from the unpaved roads used for the Ash Hauling shall be limited to 72.83 lbs per thousand tons of conditioned ash.
- (2) The PM10 emissions from the unpaved roads used for the Ash Hauling shall be limited to 19.33 lbs per thousand tons of conditioned ash.
- (3) The PM2.5 emissions from the unpaved roads used for the Ash Hauling shall be limited to 1.92 lbs per thousand tons of conditioned ash.
- (4) The total amount of conditioned ash loaded and dumped shall be limited to 686,846 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Loading and Dumping of conditioned Ash

- (1) The PM emissions from the loading and dumping of the conditioned ash shall be limited to 0.22 lbs per thousand tons of conditioned ash.
- (2) The PM10 emissions from the loading and dumping of the conditioned ash shall be limited to 0.1 lbs per thousand tons of conditioned ash.
- (3) The PM2.5 emissions from the loading and dumping of the conditioned ash shall be limited to 0.01 lbs per thousand tons of conditioned ash.
- (4) The total amount of conditioned ash loaded and dumped shall be limited to 686,846 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Landfill Emissions:

- (1) The PM emissions from the landfill operation for the conditioned ash shall be limited to 183.59 lbs per thousand tons of conditioned ash.
 - (2) The PM10 emissions from the landfill operation for the conditioned ash shall be limited to 55.45 lbs per thousand tons of conditioned ash.
 - (3) The PM2.5 emissions from the landfill operation for the conditioned ash shall be limited to 6.92 lbs per thousand tons of conditioned ash.
 - (4) The total amount of conditioned ash loaded and dumped shall be limited to 686,846 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.
- (b) In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to the 2013 project to install DSI and ACI for CO₂, the Permittee shall comply with the following:
- (1) The total amount of sorbent used on MB1 and MB2 at Rockport Plant shall not exceed 142,500 tons in a 12 month period.
 - (2) Compliance with the sorbent tonnage limit in (1) shall be determined by the use of inventory and delivery records.

Compliance with these emission limits will ensure that the net emissions increase from this modification is less than twenty-five (25) tons of PM per year, less than fifteen (15) tons of PM₁₀

per year and less than ten (10) tons of PM_{2.5} per year and therefore will render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to the 2013 project to install DSI and ACI.

Compliance with these requirements will ensure that the potential to emit from this modification is less than seventy five thousand (75,000) tons of CO₂ and therefore will render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable to the 2013 project to install DSI and ACI.

D.1.5 Opacity Limitations [326 IAC 5-1]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-2 (Opacity Limitations), the following applies:

Except as provided in 326 IAC 5-1-3 (Temporary Alternative Opacity Limitations), opacity from boilers MB1 and MB2 shall meet the following during time periods exempted from the opacity limit of 40 CFR 60 Subpart D, unless otherwise stated in this permit:

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

(b) Compliance Schedule under 326 IAC 2-7-6

In the event that Permittee is unable to meet the limitations in D.1.5(a) and subject to the conditions below, the Permittee shall comply with the following:

- (1) When building a new fire in a boiler, opacity may exceed the applicable limitation established in 326 IAC 5-1-2 for a period not to exceed a total of two (2) hours (twenty (20) six (6)-minute averaging periods) during the startup period, or until the flue gas temperature reaches two hundred fifty (250) degrees Fahrenheit at the inlet of the electrostatic precipitator, whichever occurs first.
- (2) When shutting down a boiler, opacity may exceed the applicable limitation established in 326 IAC 5-1-2 once the flue gas temperature has dropped below two hundred fifty (250) degrees Fahrenheit at the inlet of the electrostatic precipitators for a period not to exceed a total of one and half (1.5) hour (fifteen (15) six (6)-minute averaging periods) during the shutdown period.
- (3) Permittee shall maintain the following records as part of its obligation to submit a quarterly progress report to IDEM:
 - (a) The date and time of the beginning and end of each start-up and shut-down period where boilers MB1 and/or MB2 were started up or shut down in the previous quarter period.
 - (b) Whether Permittee complied with the opacity limitations set forth in D.1.5(a) for each startup or shutdown of MB1 and MB2 boilers.
 - (c) For each startup and shutdown that failed to comply with D.1.5(a) provide the following information:
For startups: The amount of time that elapsed after starting the fire in the boiler until the flue gas temperature reached two hundred fifty (250) degrees at the inlet of the electrostatic precipitator; the amount of time that elapsed after starting the fire in the boiler until initializing the electrostatic precipitator.

For Shutdowns: The amount of time elapsed from the initial shutdown of the boiler until the flue gas temperature dropped to two hundred fifty (250) degrees at the inlet of the electrostatic precipitator: the amount of time that elapsed from the initial shutdown of the boiler until the electrostatic precipitator.

- (d) Section C – General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittees obligations with regard to the records required by the condition.
- (4) Permittee shall submit quarterly progress reports. Any opacity exceedances shall be reported with the Quarterly Opacity Exceedances Reports. The first report will cover the time period from the date of issuance of this permit, 147-29841-00020, until September 30, 2014. All other reports shall cover each quarterly period. Each report shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the period being reported. Section C - General Reporting contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35). Each report will include the information in item 3 above.
- (5) The Permittee shall:
 - (a) Submit an application to IDEM, OAQ for a significant permit modification within thirty (30) days of the final and effective date of a SIP approval or SIP denial by U.S. EPA with regard to the site-specific TAOL 326 IAC 5-1-8.
 - (b) If there has been no action on the site-specific TAOL by the U.S. EPA by March 31, 2017, IDEM, OAQ may require Permittee to submit an application for a review request in order for IDEM, OAQ to determine whether to modify any of the terms of the compliance schedule.

D.1.6 General Provisions Relating to NSPS [326 IAC 12-1][40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 12-1, apply to the facilities described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D.

D.1.7 Consent Decree (Federal District Court for the Southern District of Ohio on February 22, 2013) Boiler MB1 and MB2 SO2 emission limits:

- (a) "Continuously Operate" or "Continuous Operation" means that when an SCR, FGD, DSI, ESP, or Other NOx Pollution Controls are used at a Unit, except during a Malfunction, they shall be operated at all times such Unit is in operation, consistent with the technological limitations, manufacturer's specifications, and good engineering and maintenance practices for such equipment and the Unit so as to minimize emissions to the greatest extent practicable.
- (b) "Dry Sorbent Injection" or "DSI" means a pollution control system in which sorbent is injected into the flue gas path prior to the particulate pollution control devices for the purpose of reducing SO2 emissions. For the purposes of DSI systems required to be installed at the Rockport Units only, the DSI systems shall utilize a sodium based sorbent and be designed to inject at least 10 tons per hour of a sodium based sorbent. Defendants may utilize a different sorbent at the Rockport Units provided they obtain prior approval from Plaintiffs pursuant to Paragraph 148 of the Consent Decree.

- (c) "Plant-Wide Annual Tonnage Limitation for SO₂ at Rockport" means the sum of tons of SO₂ emitted during all periods of operation from the Rockport Plant, including, without limitations, all SO₂ emitted during periods of startup, shutdown, and Malfunction, during relevant calendar year (i.e., January 1-December 31).
- (d) The source shall install the DSI systems on Unit 1 and Unit 2 no later than April 16, 2015.
- (e) Beginning January 1, 2016 and ending on December 31, 2017 Rockport Plant will be limited to emitting 28,000 tons per year of SO₂ from Boilers MB1 and MB2;
- (f) Beginning January 1, 2018 and ending on December 31, 2019 Rockport Plant will be limited to emitting 26,000 tons per year of SO₂ from Boilers MB1 and MB2;
- (g) Beginning January 1, 2020 and ending on December 31, 2025 Rockport Plant will be limited to emitting 22,000 tons per year of SO₂ from Boilers MB1 and MB2;
- (h) Beginning January 1, 2026, one Rockport Plant main boiler must be equipped with SO₂ controls as defined in the consent decree, repowered, refueled with natural gas, or retired and MB1 and MB2 will be limited to emitting no more than 18,000 tons of SO₂ per year.
- (i) Beginning January 1, 2029, the second Rockport Plant main boiler must be equipped with SO₂ controls as defined in the consent decree, repowered, refueled with natural gas, or retired and MB1 and MB2 will be limited to emitting no more than 10,000 tons of SO₂ per year.
- (i) Beginning on March 31, 2017, and continuing annually thereafter, the source shall report:
 - (1) The actual tons of SO₂ emitted from Units 1 and 2 at the Rockport plant for the prior calendar year.
 - (2) The Plant-Wide Annual Tonnage Limitation for SO₂ at the Rockport plant for the prior year as set forth in Paragraph 89A of the consent Decree;
 - (3) For the annual reports for calendar years 2015-2028, the source shall report the daily average SO₂ emissions from the Rockport Plant expressed in lb/MMBtu, and the daily sorbent deliveries to the Rockport Plant by weight.
- (j) By March 31, 2024, Defendants shall notify Plaintiffs of their decision to Retrofit, Retire, Re-power or refuel the first Rockport Unit. If Defendants elect to Retrofit the Unit, Defendants shall provide with such notification, information regarding the removal efficiency guarantee requested from and obtained from the control technology vendor and the sulfur content of the fuel used to design the FGD, including any non-confidential information regarding the SO₂ control technology filed by Defendants with public utility regulator.
- (k) By March 31, 2027, Defendants shall notify Plaintiffs of their decision to Retrofit, Retire, Re-power or refuel the second Rockport Unit. If Defendants elect to Retrofit the Unit, Defendants shall provide with such notification, information regarding the removal efficiency guarantee requested from and obtained from the control technology vendor and the sulfur content of the fuel used to design the FGD, including any non-confidential information regarding the SO₂ control technology filed by Defendants with public utility regulator.
- (l) If Defendants elect to Retrofit one or both of the Rockport Units, beginning in the annual reports submitted for calendar years 2026 and/or 2029, as applicable, Defendants shall report a 30-Day Rolling Average SO₂ Emissions Rate for the Unit(s) that is (are) Retrofit

in accordance with Paragraph 5 of the Consent Decree. In addition, Defendants shall report a 30-Day Rolling Average Uncontrolled Emission Rate for SO₂ for the Unit(s) that is (are) Retrofit based on daily as burned coal sampling and analysis or an inlet SO₂ CEMs upstream of the FGD.

D.1.8 Hourly SO₂ Emission Limitations [326 IAC 2-2]

In accordance with the modeling analysis required for Approval to Construct EPA-5-78-A-1, issued October 27, 1977, and 40 CFR 52.21, the combined SO₂ emission rate for Boilers MB1 and MB2 shall not exceed 28,663 pounds of SO₂ per hour.

D.1.9 Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes [326 IAC 6-3-2]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emission rate from the PAC handling and storage operations shall not exceed the emission limits specified in the table below:

Unit Description	Max. Process Weight Rate (tons/hr)	Allowable Particulate Emission Rate (lbs/hr)
PAC Handling and Storage Operations	30	40

The allowable particulate emission rates were calculated using the equation below:

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

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

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emission rate from the DSI handling and storage operations shall not exceed the emission limits specified in the table below:

Unit Description	Max. Process Weight Rate (tons/hr)	Allowable Particulate Emission Rate (lbs/hr)
DSI Handling and Storage	50	44.60

The allowable particulate emission rates were calculated using the equation below:

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

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

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.10 Particulate Control [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]

In order to comply with Condition D.1.9, the bin vent filters for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions at all times the respective unloading stations, silos and pressure tanks are in operation.

D.1.11 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1), (6)][326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

In order to demonstrate the compliance status with Conditions D.1.2 and D.1.3 the Permittee shall perform PM stack testing of the emissions from the common stack using methods as approved by the Commissioner. This testing shall be repeated by December 31 of every second calendar year following the most recent valid compliance demonstration. Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the performance testing required by this condition. For the purpose of this permit, "calendar year" means the twelve (12) month period from January 1 to December 31 inclusive.

D.1.12 Operation of Electrostatic Precipitator [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]

- (a) Except as otherwise provided by statute or rule, or in this permit, the electrostatic precipitator (ESP) shall be operated at all times that the boiler vented to the ESP is in operation.
- (b) Operation of the electrostatic precipitator is not required during startup and shutdown periods.

D.1.13 Operation of Low NOX Burners and Overfire Air Systems [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]

Pursuant to SSM 147-17468-00020, issued November 13, 2003, except as otherwise provided by statute or rule, or in this permit, the low NO_x burners and overfire air system for each boiler, MB1 and MB2, shall be operated at all times that the respective boiler is firing coal.

D.1.14 Continuous Emissions Monitoring [326 IAC 3-5][326 IAC 12][40 CFR 60, Subpart D]
[326 IAC 7-2][40 CFR 52.21]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5 (Continuous Monitoring of Emissions), 326 IAC 12, 40 CFR 60.45, Approval to Construct EPA-5-78-A-1, issued October 27, 1977, and 40 CFR 52.21, continuous emission monitoring systems for Units MB1 and MB2 shall be calibrated, maintained, and operated for measuring opacity, SO₂, NO_x, and either CO₂ or O₂, which meet the performance specifications of 326 IAC 3-5-2 and 40 CFR 60.45.
- (b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.11(c), the opacity standard in Condition D.1.2(a)(2) and 40 CFR 60.42(a)(2) shall apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, owners and operators shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions [40 CFR 60.11(d)].
- (c) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.13(e), except for system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments required under paragraph (d) of 40 CFR 60.13, all continuous monitoring systems shall be in continuous operation and shall meet minimum frequency of operation requirements as follows:
 - (1) All continuous monitoring systems referenced by paragraph (c) of 40 CFR 60.13 for measuring opacity of emissions shall complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.
 - (2) All continuous monitoring systems referenced by paragraph (c) of 40 CFR 60.13 for measuring emissions, except opacity, shall complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.
- (d) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.45(g)(2)(i), Approval to Construct EPA-5-78-A-1, and 40 CFR 52.21, excess SO₂ emissions for affected facilities are defined as any three-hour period during which the average emissions (arithmetic average of three contiguous one-

hour periods) of sulfur dioxide as measured by a continuous monitoring system exceed the applicable standard under 40 CFR 60.43.

- (e) Excess NO_x emissions for affected facilities using a continuous monitoring system for measuring nitrogen oxides are defined as any three-hour period during which the average emissions (arithmetic average of three contiguous one-hour periods) exceed the applicable standards under 40 CFR 60.44. [40 CFR 60.45(g)(3)]
- (f) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-7-5(a), the Permittee shall develop a standard operating procedure (SOP) to be followed for sampling, handling, analysis, quality control, quality assurance, and data reporting of the information collected pursuant to 326 IAC 3-7-2 through 326 IAC 3-7-4. In addition, any revision to the SOP shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ.
- (g) All continuous emission monitoring systems are subject to monitor system certification requirements pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-3.
- (h) Nothing in this permit shall excuse the Permittee from complying with the requirements to operate a continuous emission monitoring system pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5, 326 IAC 10-4, 40 CFR 60, or 40 CFR 75.

D.1.15 Sulfur Dioxide Emissions and Sulfur Content [326 IAC 3-5][326 IAC 7-2][326 IAC 7-1.1-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2-1(c), the Permittee shall demonstrate that the sulfur dioxide emissions do not exceed the SO₂ limits in Conditions D.1.2 and D.1.3. Compliance with these limits shall be determined using SO₂ CEMS data, and demonstrated using a thirty (30) day rolling weighted average.

Compliance Assurance Monitoring Requirements [40 CFR 64]

D.1.16 Transformer-Rectifier (T-R) Sets [40 CFR 64]

- (a) The ability of the ESP to control particulate emissions shall be continuously monitored when the units are in operation, by measuring and recording the number of T-R sets in service and the primary and secondary voltages and the currents of the transformer-rectifier (T-R) sets.
- (b) A response shall be taken in accordance with Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances (Condition C.16(b)) whenever the number of T-R sets out of service is above thirty-two (32) per unit. T-R set failure resulting in more than thirty-two (32) per unit out of service is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take a response in accordance with Condition C.16(b) when more than thirty-two (32) T-R Sets are out of service shall be considered a deviation from this permit. Failure to use acceptable procedures in a response to an excursion or exceedance of the indicator range set forth above in accordance with Condition C.16(b)(2) may result in the requirement to develop a Quality Improvement Plan as set forth in Condition C.16(b)(4).

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

D.1.17 SO₂ Monitoring System Downtime [326 IAC 2-7-6][326 IAC 2-7-5(3)]

Whenever the SO₂ continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) is malfunctioning or down for repairs or adjustments, the following shall be used to provide information related to SO₂ emissions:

- (a) If the CEMS is down for less than twenty-four (24) hours, the Permittee shall substitute an average of the quality-assured data from the hour immediately before and the hour immediately after the missing data period for each hour of missing data.

- (b) If the CEMS is down for twenty-four (24) hours or more, fuel sampling shall be conducted as follows:
 - (1) Solid fuel sampling shall be conducted as specified in 326 IAC 3-7-2(b). Fuel sample preparation and analysis shall be conducted as specified in 326 IAC 3-7-2(c), 326 IAC 3-7-2(d), and 326 IAC 3-7-2(e). Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-7-3, manual or other non-ASTM automatic sampling and analysis procedures may be used upon a demonstration, submitted to the department for approval, that such procedures provide sulfur dioxide emission estimates representative either of estimates based on coal sampling and analysis procedures specified in 326 IAC 3-7-2 or of continuous emissions monitoring.
 - (2) If fuel oil is fired in the unit during the CEMS downtime, pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2-1(e) and 326 IAC 3-7-4, oil sampling and analysis data shall be collected as follows:
 - (A) The Permittee may rely upon vendor analysis of fuel delivered, if accompanied by a vendor certification [326 IAC 3-7-4(b)]; or,
 - (B) The Permittee shall perform sampling and analysis of fuel oil samples in accordance with 326 IAC 3-7-4(a).

D.1.18 Visible Emissions Notations

- (a) Daily visible emission notations of the exhaust from the bin vent filters on the storage silos shall be performed during normal daylight operations when loading or unloading material. 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, at least 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 in accordance with Section C – Response to Excursions and Exceedances. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions and Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.1.19 Broken or Failed Bin Vent Filter Detection

In the event that filter failure has been observed, for single compartment filters, failed units and the associated process will be shut down as soon as possible until the failed units have been repaired or replaced.

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

D.1.20 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document compliance with Section C - Opacity, Section C - Maintenance of Continuous Opacity Monitoring Equipment, and the particulate matter and opacity requirements in Conditions D.1.2(a), D.1.3, D.1.5, D.1.14, and D.1.16, the Permittee shall

maintain records in accordance with (1) through (4) below. Records shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the limits in Section C - Opacity and Conditions D.1.2(a), D.1.3, and D.1.5.

- (1) Data and results from the most recent stack test.
 - (2) All continuous opacity monitoring data, pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-6, 40 CFR 60.7, and 40 CFR 60.45.
 - (3) The results of all Method 9 visible emission readings taken during any periods of COM downtime.
 - (4) All ESP parametric monitoring readings.
- (b) To document compliance with the SO₂ requirements in Conditions D.1.2(b), D.1.3(a), D.1.6, D.1.14, D.1.15, and D.1.17, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (4) below. Records shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the applicable SO₂ limit(s) as required in Conditions D.1.2(b), D.1.3(a), D.1.14, and D.1.15. The Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (3) and (4) below during SO₂ CEMS malfunction or downtime.
- (1) All SO₂ continuous emissions monitoring data, pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-6, 326 IAC 7-2-1(g), 40 CFR 60.7, and 40 CFR 60.45.
 - (2) Actual fuel usage since last compliance determination period.
 - (3) All fuel sampling and analysis data collected for SO₂ CEMS downtime, in accordance with Condition D.1.17.
 - (4) Actual fuel usage during each SO₂ CEMS downtime.
- (c) To document compliance with the NO_x requirements in Conditions D.1.2 and D.1.14, the Permittee shall maintain records of all NO_x and CO₂ or O₂ continuous emissions monitoring data, pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-6, 326 IAC 2-2, 40 CFR 60.7, and 40 CFR 60.45. Records shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the NO_x limits as required in Condition D.1.2.
- (d) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2 and 326 IAC 2-3, the Permittee shall maintain records as specified by Conditions C.20(c) and (d) (General Record Keeping Requirements).
- (e) To document compliance with Condition D.1.18, the Permittee shall maintain records of the visible emission notations required by that condition. 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).
- (f) To document the compliance status with the PSD minor limits in Conditions D.1.4, the Permittee shall maintain records of the monthly heat input from Boiler MB1, Boiler MB2, all the Dry Sorbent and PAC delivered to the source and the amount of dry ash and wet ash loaded to and from the Ash Silos. Records shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the PSD minor limits as required in Condition D.1.4.
- (g) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

D.1.21 Reporting Requirements

(a) A quarterly report of opacity exceedances and a quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with the PM and SO₂ requirements of Conditions D.1.2, D.1.3, D.1.5, and D.1.15 shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 12, 40 CFR 60.7(c), Approval to Construct EPA-5-78-A-1, and 40 CFR 52.21, to document compliance with Conditions D.1.2 and D.1.3 and pursuant to 40 CFR 60.45(g), excess emissions and monitoring system performance (MSP) reports shall be submitted on a quarterly basis. All reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each quarter. Each excess emission and MSP report shall include the information required in 40 CFR 60.7(c). These reports 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 report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-7(5), reporting of continuous monitoring system instrument downtime, except for zero (0) and span checks, which shall be reported separately, shall include the following:

- (1) Date of downtime.
- (2) Time of commencement.
- (3) Duration of each downtime.
- (4) Reasons for each downtime.
- (5) Nature of system repairs and adjustments.

The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(d) A quarterly report of the total amount of Dry Sorbent delivered to the source to document the compliance status with PSD minor limits in Condition D.1.4 shall be submitted using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, not later than thirty (30) days following the end of each calendar quarter. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). Section C - General Reporting Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reporting required by this condition.

(e) A quarterly report of the total amount of PAC delivered to the source to document the compliance status with PSD minor limits in Condition D.1.4 shall be submitted using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, not later than thirty (30) days following the end of each calendar quarter. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). Section C - General Reporting

Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reporting required by this condition.

- (f) A quarterly report of the total amount of dry ash loaded to the ash silos to document the compliance status with PSD minor limits in Condition D.1.4 shall be submitted using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, not later than thirty (30) days following the end of each calendar quarter. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). Section C - General Reporting Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reporting required by this condition.
- (g) A quarterly report of the total amount of wet ash loaded from the ash silos to document the compliance status with PSD minor limits in Condition D.1.4 shall be submitted using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, not later than thirty (30) days following the end of each calendar quarter. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). Section C - General Reporting Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reporting required by this condition.
- (h) A quarterly report of the total PM emissions from Boiler MB1 and Boiler MB2 to document the compliance status with PSD minor limits in Condition D.1.4 shall be submitted using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, not later than thirty (30) days following the end of each calendar quarter. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). Section C - General Reporting Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reporting required by this condition.
- (i) A quarterly report of the total PM10 emissions from Boiler MB1 and Boiler MB2 to document the compliance status with PSD minor limits in Condition D.1.4 shall be submitted using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, not later than thirty (30) days following the end of each calendar quarter. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). Section C - General Reporting Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reporting required by this condition.
- (j) A quarterly report of the total PM2.5 emissions from Boiler MB1 and Boiler MB2 to document the compliance status with PSD minor limits in Condition D.1.4 shall be submitted using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, not later than thirty (30) days following the end of each calendar quarter. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). Section C - General Reporting Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reporting required by this condition.

SECTION D.2

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

- (c) Two (2) No. 2 fuel oil-fired boilers, identified as Auxiliary Boiler 1 and Auxiliary Boiler 2, with construction commenced in 1977 and completed in 1983, each with a design heat input capacity of 603 million Btu per hour, both exhausting through Stack AB12.

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

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

D.2.1 Alternative Opacity Monitoring [326 IAC 12][40 CFR 60.13(i)(2)]

Pursuant to the approval letter issued March 18, 2003, by U.S. EPA, and 40 CFR 60.13(i)(2), Auxiliary Boilers 1 and 2 shall comply with the following Alternative Opacity Monitoring requirements:

- (a) Neither boiler shall be operated more than 876 hours in a calendar year. If one of the boilers is operated more than 876 hours in a calendar year, AEP shall immediately submit a schedule for installing and certifying a continuous opacity monitor (COM) to IDEM and U.S. EPA. This schedule shall require installation of the COM within six months or less of the 876 hour limit exceedance. IDEM and U.S. EPA shall also be immediately notified that the 876 hour limit has been exceeded.
- (b) At least once every four (4) hours of operation, during daylight hours, an observer certified in accordance with U.S. EPA Method 9 shall perform three (3) six-minute observations of each boiler stack.
- (c) If the average of any 6-minute set of readings collected in accordance with Condition D.2.1(b) exceeds 10 percent (10%), the observer must collect two additional 6-minute sets of visible emission readings.
- (d) AEP shall maintain the boilers in accordance with good air pollution control practices.

D.2.2 New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) [326 IAC 12][40 CFR 60, Subpart D] [326 IAC 6-2-1(f)]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 12 and 40 CFR 60, Subpart D (Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction is Commenced After August 17, 1971), emissions from Auxiliary Boilers 1 and 2 shall not exceed the following:

- (a) For particulate matter:
- (1) 0.10 pound PM per million Btu (MMBtu) heat input derived from fossil fuel. [40 CFR 60.42(a)(1)][326 IAC 6-2-1(f)]
- (2) Twenty percent (20%) opacity except for one six-minute period per hour of not more than twenty-seven percent (27%) opacity. [40 CFR 60.42(a)(2)] [40 CFR 60.45(g)(1)]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.11(c), this opacity standard is not applicable during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

- (b) For sulfur dioxide:

0.80 pound SO₂ per million Btu (MMBtu) heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel.
[40 CFR 60.43(a)(1)]
- (c) For nitrogen oxides:

0.30 pound NO_x per million Btu (MMBtu) heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel.
[40 CFR 60.44(a)(2)]

D.2.3 RESERVED

D.2.4 Temporary Alternative Opacity Limitations [326 IAC 5-1-3]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-3 (Temporary Alternative Opacity Limitations), when building a new fire in a boiler, or shutting down a boiler, opacity may exceed the forty percent (40%) opacity limitation of 326 IAC 5-1-2. However, opacity levels shall not exceed sixty percent (60%) for any six (6)-minute averaging period. Opacity in excess of the applicable limit established in 326 IAC 5-1-2 shall not continue for more than two (2) six (6)-minute averaging periods in any twenty-four (24) hour period. [326 IAC 5-1-3(a)]

D.2.5 Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) [326 IAC 7-1.1-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1-2 (Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations), the SO₂ emissions from Auxiliary Boilers 1 and 2 shall not exceed 0.5 pounds per million Btu (lbs/MMBtu).

D.2.6 General Provisions Relating to NSPS [326 IAC 12-1][40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 12-1, apply to the facilities described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D.

D.2.7 RESERVED

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.2.8 Continuous Emissions Monitoring [326 IAC 3-5][326 IAC 12][40 CFR 60, Subpart D]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5 (Continuous Monitoring of Emissions) and 40 CFR 60.45, no continuous emission monitoring systems are required for Auxiliary Boilers 1 and 2 at this time.

- (a) Pursuant to paragraph (b) of 40 CFR 60.45:
 - (1) For a fossil fuel fired steam generator that does not use a flue gas desulfurization device, a continuous monitoring system for measuring sulfur dioxide emissions is not required if the owner or operator monitors sulfur dioxide emissions by fuel sampling and analysis.
 - (2) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.45(b)(3) and the results of the nitrogen oxides (NO_x) stack tests performed January 15 and January 16, 2003, Auxiliary Boilers 1 and 2 are exempted from the NO_x continuous monitoring requirement of 60.45(a).

This exemption is contingent upon continued demonstration that the NO_x emissions are less than 70% of the limit (i.e. < 0.21 pounds per million Btu's).
 - (3) If an owner or operator does not install any continuous monitoring systems for sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides, as provided under paragraph (b) of 40 CFR 60.45, a continuous monitoring system for measuring either oxygen or carbon dioxide is not required.

- (b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.13(i)(2), Auxiliary Boilers 1 and 2 shall comply with the Alternative Opacity Monitoring requirements of the approval letter issued March 18, 2003, by U.S. EPA, in lieu of the continuous opacity monitoring requirements of 40 CFR 60.45.

D.2.9 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)][326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

Performance tests for Auxiliary Boiler 1 and 2 were performed in 2003 pursuant to 40 CFR 60.11. PM and NO_x stack testing shall be repeated using methods as approved by the Commissioner, as follows:

- (a) By December 31 of the second calendar year following the most recent stack test; or
- (b) If a unit is not operated at least 1,000 hours in the 2 years since the previous stack test, then testing shall be repeated at least once every 1,000 hours of operation for that unit, or five (5) calendar years from the date of the last valid compliance demonstration, whichever occurs first.

Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section C - Performance Testing. For the purpose of this permit, "calendar year" means the twelve (12) month period from January 1 to December 31 inclusive.

D.2.10 Sulfur Dioxide Emissions and Sulfur Content [326 IAC 3-7][326 IAC 7-2][326 IAC 12]
[40 CFR 60.45(b)(2)]

- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.45(b)(2), the Permittee shall monitor sulfur dioxide emissions by fuel sampling and analysis.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2-1(c)(3), the Permittee shall demonstrate that the sulfur dioxide emissions do not exceed the equivalent of 0.5 pounds per MMBtu, using a calendar month average.
- (c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2-1(e) and 326 IAC 3-7-4, fuel sampling and analysis data shall be collected as follows:
 - (1) The Permittee may rely upon vendor analysis of fuel shipments, if accompanied by a vendor certification [326 IAC 3-7-4(b)]; the certification may apply to all trucks that are part of a single shipment as ordered by the Permittee; or,
 - (2) The Permittee shall perform sampling and analysis of fuel oil samples in accordance with one of the following methods:
 - (A) Oil samples shall be collected from the tanker truck load prior to transferring fuel to the storage tank; or
 - (B) Oil samples shall be collected from the storage tank immediately after each addition of fuel to the tank; or
 - (C) Oil samples shall be collected on a monthly basis at the triplex pump station on the feed lines from the main oil storage tank to determine the fuel oil characteristics for the fuel oil used in Auxiliary Boiler #1 and Auxiliary Boiler #2.
- (d) Upon written notification to IDEM by a facility owner or operator, continuous emission monitoring data collected and reported pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5 may be used as the means for determining compliance with the emission limitations in 326 IAC 7. Upon such notification, the other requirements of 326 IAC 7-2 shall not apply. [326 IAC 7-2-1(g)]

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

D.2.11 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) Pursuant to the approval letter issued March 18, 2003, by U.S. EPA, and 40 CFR 60.13(i)(2), and to document compliance with Section C - Opacity, Condition D.2.1(b) and (c), and Condition D.2.3 the Permittee shall maintain the following records:
- (1) Records of the date and time of visible emission observations, along with the results of each observation, must be maintained. Such records must be maintained on-site for a period of five years from the date of the observation.
 - (2) Records of hours of operation for each boiler must be maintained onsite for a period of five years.
- (b) To document compliance with the PM and NO_x requirements in Conditions D.2.2(a)(1) and (c), and D.2.9, the Permittee shall maintain records of the data and results from the most recent stack test. Records shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the PM and NO_x limits established in Condition D.2.2(a)(1) and D.2.9.
- (1) Data and results from the most recent stack test;
 - (2) All sampling and analysis data used to show compliance with [40 CFR 60.42(a)(1)], [326 IAC 6-2-1(f)], and [40 CFR 60.44(a)(2)].
- (c) In order to document the compliance status with the SO₂ requirements in Conditions D.2.2(b), D.2.4 and D.2.10, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) and (2) below.
- Records shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the SO₂ limits in Conditions D.2.2(b) and D.2.4.
- (1) All fuel sampling and analysis data used to show compliance with 326 IAC 7-1.1 and 40 CFR 60.43(a)(1).
 - (2) Actual fuel usage since last compliance determination period.

D.2.12 Reporting Requirements

- (a) To document compliance with the applicable opacity limitations and monitoring requirements:
- (1) Pursuant to the approval letter issued March 18, 2003, by U.S. EPA, and 40 CFR 60.13(i)(2), within thirty days of the end of each calendar quarter, excess opacity emission reports for Auxiliary Boilers 1 and 2 must be submitted to IDEM and U.S. EPA. The excess emission reports shall identify the number of hours of operation in that quarter, the number of hours of operation in previous quarters within the same calendar year, the total number of observations performed under condition D.2.1(b) and any excess opacity readings observed. The excess emission report shall denote that the boilers must comply with a 20 percent opacity limit over a six-minute average.
 - (2) Within thirty days of the end of each calendar quarter, a quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Condition D.2.4 and 326 IAC 5-1-3 shall be submitted to IDEM at the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported.

The Permittee may elect to combine the excess opacity emission report for 326 IAC 5-1-3 with the quarterly reports required under part (a)(1) of this condition. If the Permittee elects to submit combined opacity reports, the reports submitted pursuant to (a) must also identify any excess opacity readings observed during startup and shutdown, and each report must state precisely which state and federal requirements are satisfied by the report.

The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

- (3) The reports required by subparagraph (a)(1) of this Condition 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 report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

- (b) To document compliance with the NSPS SO₂ requirements:

- (1) To document compliance with Condition D.2.2(b), pursuant to 40 CFR 60.45(b)(2), excess SO₂ emissions reports shall be submitted to the administrator semi-annually for each six month period in the calendar year. All semiannual reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each six-month period. Each excess emission and MSP report shall include the information required in 40 CFR 60.7(c).
- (2) The reports required by subparagraph (b)(1) of this Condition 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 report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

- (c) Upon request of the IDEM, OAQ, reports of the calendar month average sulfur content, heat content, fuel consumption, and sulfur dioxide emission rate in pounds per million Btus shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit. [326 IAC 7-2-1(c)(3)]

The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

SECTION D.3 FACILITY CONDITIONS

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

- (d) A coal storage and handling system for MB1 and MB2, with installation started in 1981 and completed in 1984, consisting of the following equipment:
- (1) Two (2) barge unloading stations, identified as Stations 1 and 2, each with a baghouse, or a dust extraction system using water injection, and foam or water spray for particulate control, each with a bucket elevator with foam or water spray and partial enclosure for particulate control, and Conveyors 1 and 2 with water spray for particulate control.
 - (2) Enclosed conveyor systems, including fully and partially enclosed conveyors, with foam, water, or other equivalent dust suppression measures for particulate control, with the transfer points enclosed by buildings with baghouses, or a dust extraction system using water injection, for particulate control at Stations 5, 6 and 7. A stacker reclaim system is used to drop coal to the storage pile(s). The coal handling system has a design throughput capacity of 4000 tons per hour up to the stacker-reclaimers, and 1600 tons per hour from Station 7E and 7W to the coal bunkers in the units.
 - (3) Coal storage pile(s), with fugitive dust emissions controlled by watering.
 - (4) Coal crushing Station 8, with a maximum throughput of 2618 tons per hour for the east system and 2542 tons per hour for the west system, with a baghouse for particulate control, or a dust extraction system using water injection.
 - (5) Blending and transfer Station 9, with foam, water, or other equivalent dust suppression measures for particulate control.
 - (6) Blending and transfer Station 10.
 - (7) Two (2) storage silos for Station 9, with foam, water, or other equivalent dust suppression measures for particulate control.
 - (8) Coal sampling and transfer Stations A and D, each with a baghouse for particulate control, or a dust extraction system using water injection.
 - (9) Bunkering conveyors AB, BC, CB, DC, and FD, each fully enclosed, each with a baghouse for particulate control, or a dust extraction system using water injection.
 - (10) Fourteen (14) storage silos for Unit 1, with particulate control as follows:
 - (A) four (4) bag type filters, two for each set of seven bunkers on each side of Main Boiler 1, or
 - (B) one or more dust extraction systems using water injection.
 - (11) Fourteen (14) storage silos for Unit 2, with particulate control as follows:
 - (A) four (4) bag type filters, two for each set of seven bunkers on each side of Main Boiler 2, or
 - (B) one or more dust extraction systems using water injection.

Insignificant Activities [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)]:

Coal bunker and coal scale exhausts and associated dust collector vents.

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

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

D.3.1 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the particulate emission rates shall not exceed the following:
- (1) 96.95 pounds per hour from the barge loading, and enclosed conveyors 5, 6, and 7 when operating at a process weight rate of 4000 tons per hour.
 - (2) 83.82 pounds per hour from Transfer Station 7E and 7W, Station 9, Station 10, Transfer Station A&D, enclosed conveyors AB, BC, CB, DC, and FD, and silos at Unit 1 and 2 when operating at a process weight rate of 1600 tons per hour.
 - (3) 90.71 pounds per hour for the east system of Station 8 when operating at a maximum process weight rate of 2618 tons per hour.
 - (4) 90.30 pounds per hour for the west system of Station 8 when operating at a maximum process weight rate of 2542 tons per hour.

These pounds per hour limitations were calculated using the following equation for Interpolation and extrapolation for the process weight rate in excess of 60,000 pounds per hour:

$$E = 55.0 P^{0.11} - 40 \text{ where}$$

E = rate of emission in pounds per hour; and

P = process weight rate in tons per hour

- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), for the coal storage and handling system other than the coal storage piles, at a throughput rate greater than 200 tons per hour, the concentration of particulate may exceed the numerical limits in subparagraph (a), provided that particulate concentration in the discharge gases to the atmosphere is less than 0.10 pounds per one thousand (1,000) pounds of gases.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.3.2 Particulate Control [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]

Except as otherwise provided by statute or rule or in this permit, in order to comply with Condition D.3.1, the coal handling operations shall be conducted in enclosed operations, except for the coal barge unloading areas, coal storage piles and the coal yard handling areas between coal handling stations 6 and 7, which shall be controlled by a foam, water, or equivalent dust suppression system on as-needed basis to minimize fugitive dust.

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

D.3.3 Visible Emissions Notations [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

- (a) Visible emission notations of the partially enclosed coal unloading stations shall be performed once per week during normal daylight operations when unloading coal. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.
- (b) Visible emission notations of the exhaust from the particulate control devices on the coal handling operations shall be performed once per week during normal daylight operations

when the associated processes are in operation. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

- (c) If abnormal emissions are observed from the coal handling operations, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Observation of abnormal emissions that do not violate 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions) or an applicable opacity limit is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.
- (d) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation.
- (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.

D.3.4 Baghouse Parametric Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

- (a) The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across each baghouse used in conjunction with the coal crusher at least once per week when the crusher is in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouse is outside the normal range of 0.1 and 8.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.
- (b) The instrument used for determining the pressure shall comply with Section C - Instrument Specifications, and shall be calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. The specifications shall be available on site with the Preventive Maintenance Plan.

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

D.3.5 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document compliance with Condition D.3.3 the Permittee shall maintain records of the weekly visible emission notations of the coal unloading station openings and the exhausts from the particulate control devices on the coal handling operations.
- (b) To document compliance with Condition D.3.4, the Permittee shall maintain records of the pressure drop across each baghouse.
- (c) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

D.3.6 General Provisions Relating to NSPS [326 IAC 12-1][40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 12-1, apply to the coal storage and handling system for MB1 and MB2, except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Y.

D.3.7 New Source Performance Standard (NSPS): Coal Preparation Plants [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60, Subpart Y]

The following provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Y - Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 12, apply to the coal storage and handling system for MB1 and MB2 (Applicable portions are included in Attachment A):

- (a) 40 CFR 60.250;
- (b) 40 CFR 60.251;
- (c) 40 CFR 60.252(a)(1), and (2), (b)(1) and (2), and (c);
- (d) 40 CFR 60.253(a)(1), and (2)(i)(ii) and (b), and
- (e) 40 CFR 60.254.

SECTION D.4

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

- (e) Dry fly ash handling:
- (1) Fly ash handling for MB1, installed in approximately 1982, including the following:
 - (A) Vacuum system to convey fly ash to four (4) storage silos with particulate emissions controlled by a bin vent filter on each silo, with a maximum throughput rate of 58 tons per hour.
 - (B) Each of the four fly ash silos is equipped with two telescoping chutes for loading dry ash into tanker trucks. Each chute has a vacuum system to control dust and transport it back into the storage silo. Process rate for loading the tanker trucks is estimated at 300 tons per hour.
 - (C) Each of the four fly ash silos is equipped with two wet ash conditioners, for loading ash into open trucks for disposal. Dust is controlled by mixing water with the ash prior to depositing the ash in the truck. Process rate is estimated at 150 tons per hour.
 - (D) Water spray curtains on each silo can be used to prevent dust generated in the loading operation from leaving the loading gallery in the silo base, if the outdoor temperature is above freezing.
 - (2) Fly ash handling for MB2, with installation completed in 1986, including the following:
 - (A) Vacuum system to convey fly ash to four (4) storage silos with particulate emissions controlled by two (2) bin vent filters on each silo, with a maximum throughput rate of 58 tons per hour.
 - (B) Each of the four fly ash silos is equipped with two telescoping chutes for loading dry ash into tanker trucks. Each chute has a vacuum system to control dust and transport it back into the storage silo. Process rate for loading the tanker trucks is estimated at 300 tons per hour.
 - (C) Each of the four fly ash silos is equipped with two wet ash conditioners, for loading ash into open trucks for disposal. Dust is controlled by mixing water with the ash prior to depositing the ash in the truck. Process rate is estimated at 150 tons per hour.
 - (D) Water spray curtains on each silo can be used to prevent dust generated in the loading operation from leaving the loading gallery in the silo base, if the outdoor temperature is above freezing.
 - (3) One (1) fly ash barge loading facility, with pneumatic unloading system from covered truck to covered barge with a maximum throughput rate of 52.5 tons ash per hour, with a baghouse (ABL-001) on a river cell for particulate control.
 - (4) Rail loading equipment associated with the former fly ash temporary storage facility, with a maximum throughput rate of 52.5 tons ash per hour. The loader has a baghouse for dust control (ADL-001).

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

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

D.4.1 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the particulate emission rates shall not exceed the following:
- (1) 46 pounds per hour from the fly ash vacuum conveying system to storage silos when operating at a process weight rate of 58 tons per hour.
 - (2) 55 pounds per hour from the ash loading to open trucks from the storage silos when operating at a process weight rate of 150 tons per hour.
 - (3) 45 pounds per hour from fly ash barge loading when operating at a maximum process weight rate of 52.5 tons per hour.
 - (4) 45 pounds per hour from fly ash rail loading when operating at a maximum process weight rate of 50 tons per hour.

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

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

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

- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e)(3) (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), for dry fly ash loading to tanker trucks from the storage silos at a maximum throughput rate greater than 200 tons per hour, the concentration of particulate in the discharge gases to the atmosphere shall be less than 0.10 pounds per one thousand (1,000) pounds of gases.

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

D.4.2 Visible Emissions Notations [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(1)] [40 CFR 64]

- (a) Visible emission notations of the ash silo unloading station openings shall be performed at least once per day during normal daylight operations when ash is being unloaded. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.
- (b) Visible emission notations of each ash silo bin vent filter exhaust, barge and rail loading baghouse exhaust, and the nozzle of each telescoping chute at the barge and rail loading stations shall be performed at least once per week during normal daylight operations when the respective ash silo bin vent filter or barge and rail loading are in operation. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.
- (c) If abnormal emissions of ash are observed from the ash silo unloading station openings, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Observation of visible emissions that do not violate 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions) or an applicable opacity limit is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

- (d) If abnormal emissions are observed at a bin vent filter or baghouse exhaust or from the nozzle of the telescoping chute, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Observation of abnormal emissions that do not violate 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions) or an applicable opacity limit is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.
- (e) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation.
- (f) 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.

D.4.3 Baghouse Parametric Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(1)] [40 CFR 64]

- (a) The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across baghouse used in conjunction with the fly ash barge loading facility (ABL-001) and the rail loader associated with the former fly ash temporary storage facility (ADL-001) at least once per week when the ash handling is in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouse is outside the normal range of 0.1 and 8.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.
- (b) The instrument used for determining the pressure shall comply with Section C - Instrument Specifications, and shall be calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. The specifications shall be available on site with the Preventive Maintenance Plan.

D.4.4 Broken or Failed Bag Detection [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(1)] [40 CFR 64]

For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from the fly ash barge loading facility (ABL-001) and the rail loader associated with the former fly ash temporary storage facility (ADL-001), a failed unit and the associated process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

Bag failure may be indicated by a significant drop in the baghouses' pressure reading, by abnormal visible emissions, by an opacity violation, or by visual inspection.

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

D.4.5 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document compliance with Condition D.4.2, the Permittee shall maintain records of the visible emission notations of the ash silo unloading station openings and the baghouse and bin vent exhausts.
- (b) To document compliance status with Condition D.4.3, the Permittee shall maintain records of the pressure drop across each baghouse and bin vent filter.
- (c) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

SECTION D.5

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)] (The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

- (f) Wet process bottom ash handling, with hydroveyors conveying ash to storage ponds, with water level sufficient to prevent ash re-entrainment.
- (g) Paved Roads

Insignificant Activities [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)]:

Ponded bottom ash handling and management, including dredging bottom ash ponds and loading material into trucks.

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

D.5.1 Visible Emissions Notations [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

- (a) Visible emission notations of the bottom ash storage pond area(s) and any bottom ash storage piles shall be performed at least once per week during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.
- (b) If visible emissions are observed crossing the property line or boundaries of the property, right-of-way, or easement on which the source is located, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.
- (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.
- (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.

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

D.5.2 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document compliance with Conditions C.5 and D.5.1, the Permittee shall maintain records of visible emission notations of the ash storage pond area(s) and any bottom ash storage piles.
- (b) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

SECTION D.6

FACILITY CONDITIONS

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

- (g) Emergency generators as follows: Three (3) No. 2 fuel oil-fired emergency diesel generators designated as DG1, DG2, and DG3, each with 25.16 MMBtu/hr heat input capacity.
[326 IAC 7][326 IAC 2]
- (h) Six (6) No. 2 fuel oil-fired space heaters designated as WHU-5, WHU-6, WHU-7, WHU-8, WHU-9, and WHU-10 with heat input capacities of 4.5 MMBtu/hr, 3.0 MMBtu/hr, 2.75 MMBtu/hr, 3.5 MMBtu/hr, 4.5 MMBtu/hr, and 2.2 MMBtu/hr, respectively.

Insignificant Activities [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)]:

Space heaters using the following fuels: Fuel oil-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than two million (2,000,000) Btu per hour and firing fuel containing less than three-tenths (0.3) percent sulfur by weight, including space heaters WHU-1 and WHU-2, each with 1.1 MMBtu/hr heat input capacity.

Emergency generators as follows: Diesel generators not exceeding 1600 horsepower.

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

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

D.6.1 PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2]

In order to make the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2-1(x) and 326 IAC 2-2-1(jj) (PSD Requirements) not applicable to the diesel generators DG1, DG2, and DG3, during periods when both of the Unit 1 and Unit 2 main boilers are in service the total operating hours for all three diesel generators (DG1, DG2, and DG3) taken together shall not exceed 780 hours per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

D.6.2 Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) [326 IAC 7]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1-2 (Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations), the SO₂ emissions from the distillate oil-fired emergency generators and space heaters shall not exceed 0.5 pounds per million Btu (lbs/MMBtu).

D.6.3 PSD Minor Limit for SO₂ [326 IAC 2-2]

In order to make the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2-1(x) and 326 IAC 2-2-1(jj) (PSD Requirements) not applicable to the fuel oil-fired space heaters WHU-1, WHU-2, WHU-5, WHU-6, WHU-7, WHU-8, WHU-9, and WHU-10, the emissions from the heaters shall be limited to less than forty (40) tons of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. Compliance with this limit shall be determined at the end of each month, using the following equation:

$$\text{SO}_2 \text{ Emissions (per month)} = \frac{142 \times \text{S\%} \times 22.65 \text{ MMBtu/hr} \times \text{Hr (hrs/month)}}{\text{H (MMBtu/kgal)} \times 2000 \text{ (lb/ton)}}$$

Where: SO₂ Emission Limit (S) = (142 X S%) lbs per kilogallons
Monthly Average Sulfur Content = S (%)
Heat Input Capacity = 22.65 MMBtu/hr
Operating Hours = Hr (hrs/month)

Monthly Average Fuel Heating Value = H (MMBtu/kgal)

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.6.4 Sulfur Dioxide Emissions and Sulfur Content [326 IAC 3][326 IAC 7-2][326 IAC 7-1.1-2] [326 IAC 2-2]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2-1(c), the Permittee shall demonstrate that the sulfur dioxide emissions from the emergency generators do not exceed the equivalent of five-tenths (0.5) pound per million Btu heat input, using a calendar month average.
- (b) The Permittee shall demonstrate that the fuel oil sulfur content does not exceed the percentage required for compliance with D.6.3.
- (c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2-1(e) and 326 IAC 3-7-4, fuel sampling and analysis data shall be collected as follows:
 - (1) The Permittee may rely upon vendor analysis of fuel shipments, if accompanied by a vendor certification [326 IAC 3-7-4(b)]; the certification may apply to all trucks that are part of a single shipment as ordered by the Permittee; or,
 - (2) The Permittee shall perform sampling and analysis of fuel oil samples in accordance with one of the following methods.
 - (A) Oil samples shall be collected from the tanker truck load prior to transferring fuel to the storage tank; or
 - (B) Oil samples shall be collected from the storage tank immediately after each addition of fuel to the tank; or
 - (C) For the emergency diesel generators, oil samples shall be collected on a monthly basis at the triplex pump station on the feed lines from the main oil storage tank to determine the fuel oil characteristics for the fuel oil used in the emergency generators; or
 - (D) For the space heaters, oil samples shall be collected in monthly basis from the feed lines from the individual space heater fuel oil storage tanks between the storage tanks and the space heater.

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

D.6.5 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document compliance with the requirements in Condition D.6.1, the Permittee shall maintain records of the following for each month of any one of the diesel generators:
 - (1) Identification of generator(s) in service.
 - (2) Total generator hours of operation (example: two generators operating for 3 hours equals 6 generator hours)
 - (3) The status of the Main Boilers MB1 and MB2 during periods of diesel generator operation.
- (b) To document compliance with the requirements in Conditions D.6.2 and D.6.3, the Permittee shall maintain records of all fuel sampling and analysis data, pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2. Records shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the limits in Conditions D.6.2 and D.6.3.

- (c) To document compliance with the requirements in Condition D.6.3, the Permittee shall maintain records of all periods of operation of space heaters WHU-1, WHU-2, WHU-5, WHU-6, WHU-7, WHU-8, WHU-9, and WHU-10. These records shall include the total cumulative operating time (in hours) for that calendar month.
- (d) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

D.6.6 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Conditions D.6.1 and D.6.3 shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this approval, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

SECTION D.7

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

Insignificant Activities [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)]:

Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6.

Cleaners and solvents characterized as follows:

- (1) Having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 2 kPa; 15 mm Hg; or 0.3 psi measured at 38 degrees C (100°F) or;
- (2) Having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 0.7 kPa; 5mm Hg; or 0.1 psi measured at 20°C (68°F); the use of which for all cleaners and solvents combined does not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months.

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

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

D.7.1 Organic Solvent Degreasing Operations: Cold Cleaner Operation [326 IAC 8-3-2]

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

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

D.7.2 Organic Solvent Degreasing Operations: Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control [326 IAC 8-3-5]

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

- (1) Equip the degreaser with a cover. The cover must be designed so that it can be easily operated with one (1) hand if:
 - (A) The solvent volatility is greater than two (2) kiloPascals (fifteen (15) millimeters of mercury or three-tenths (0.3) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F));

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

SECTION E.1

TITLE IV CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)] (The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

- (a) One (1) pulverized coal opposed wall fired dry bottom boiler, identified as MB1 (Main Boiler 1), with construction commenced in 1977 and completed in 1984, with a design heat input capacity of 12,374 million Btu per hour, with an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) system for control of particulate matter. Low NO_x burners and an overfire air (OFA) system have been installed for NO_x control. No. 2 fuel oil is fired during startup, shutdown, and load stabilization periods. No. 2 fuel oil may also be burned to maintain boiler temperature to ensure boiler availability on short notice, and to maintain boiler temperature required during chemical cleaning. One (1) powdered activated carbon (PAC) injection system, identified as ACI, permitted in 2008, 2010 and 2013, with a unit maximum capacity of injecting 4,000 pounds of halogenated or non-halogenated activated carbon per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boiler 1 (MB1) from a dedicated silo(s). One (1) dry sorbent injection (DSI) system, identified as DSI-U1, permitted in 2013, with a design injection capacity of 20,000 pounds of Sodium Bicarbonate per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boilers 1 (MB1). Emissions from Units MB1 and MB2 are exhausted through the common stack, Stack CS012. Continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) for nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and a continuous opacity monitoring (COM) system are located on the common stack.
- (b) One (1) pulverized coal opposed wall fired dry bottom boiler, identified as MB2 (Main Boiler 2), with construction commenced in 1977 and completed in 1989, with a design heat input capacity of 12,374 million Btu per hour, with an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) system for control of particulate matter. Low NO_x burners and an overfire air (OFA) system have been installed for NO_x control. No. 2 fuel oil is fired during startup, shutdown, and load stabilization periods. No. 2 fuel oil may also be burned to maintain boiler temperature to ensure boiler availability on short notice, and to maintain boiler temperature required during chemical cleaning. One (1) powdered activated carbon (PAC) injection system, identified as ACI, permitted in 2008, 2010 and 2013, with a unit maximum capacity of injecting 4,000 pounds of halogenated or non-halogenated activated carbon per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boiler 2 (MB2) from a dedicated silo(s). One (1) dry sorbent injection (DSI) system, identified as DSI-U2, permitted in 2013, with a combined maximum capacity of injecting 20,000 pounds of Sodium Bicarbonate per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boilers 1 (MB2). Emissions from Units MB1 and MB2 are exhausted through the common stack, Stack CS012. Continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) for nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and a continuous opacity monitoring (COM) system are located on the common stack.

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

Acid Rain Program

E.1.1 Acid Rain Permit [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)(C)][326 IAC 21][40 CFR 72 through 40 CFR 78]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 21 (Acid Deposition Control), the Permittee shall comply with all provisions of the Acid Rain permit issued for this source, and any other applicable requirements contained in 40 CFR 72 through 40 CFR 78. The Acid Rain permit for this source is attached to this permit as Attachment B, and is incorporated by reference.

E.1.2 Title IV Emissions Allowances [326 IAC 2-7-5(4)][326 IAC 21]

Emissions exceeding any allowances that the Permittee lawfully holds under the Title IV Acid Rain Program of the Clean Air Act are prohibited, subject to the following limitations:

- (a) No revision of this permit shall be required for increases in emissions that are authorized by allowances acquired under the Title IV Acid Rain Program, provided that such increases do not require a permit revision under any other applicable requirement.

- (b) No limit shall be placed on the number of allowances held by the Permittee. The Permittee may not use allowances as a defense to noncompliance with any other applicable requirement.
- (c) Any such allowance shall be accounted for according to the procedures established in regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Clean Air Act.

SECTION E.2

EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)] (The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

- (a) One (1) pulverized coal opposed wall fired dry bottom boiler, identified as MB1 (Main Boiler 1), with construction commenced in 1977 and completed in 1984, with a design heat input capacity of 12,374 million Btu per hour, with an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) system for control of particulate matter. Low NO_x burners and an overfire air (OFA) system have been installed for NO_x control. No. 2 fuel oil is fired during startup, shutdown, and load stabilization periods. No. 2 fuel oil may also be burned to maintain boiler temperature to ensure boiler availability on short notice, and to maintain boiler temperature required during chemical cleaning. One (1) powdered activated carbon (PAC) injection system, identified as AC1, permitted in 2008, 2010 and 2013, with a unit maximum capacity of injecting 4,000 pounds of halogenated or non-halogenated activated carbon per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boiler 1 (MB1) from a dedicated silo(s). One (1) dry sorbent injection (DSI) system, identified as DSI-U1, permitted in 2013, with a design injection capacity of 20,000 pounds of Sodium Bicarbonate per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boilers 1 (MB1). Emissions from Units MB1 and MB2 are exhausted through the common stack, Stack CS012. Continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) for nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and a continuous opacity monitoring (COM) system are located on the common stack.
- (b) One (1) pulverized coal opposed wall fired dry bottom boiler, identified as MB2 (Main Boiler 2), with construction commenced in 1977 and completed in 1989, with a design heat input capacity of 12,374 million Btu per hour, with an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) system for control of particulate matter. Low NO_x burners and an overfire air (OFA) system have been installed for NO_x control. No. 2 fuel oil is fired during startup, shutdown, and load stabilization periods. No. 2 fuel oil may also be burned to maintain boiler temperature to ensure boiler availability on short notice, and to maintain boiler temperature required during chemical cleaning. One (1) powdered activated carbon (PAC) injection system, identified as AC1, permitted in 2008, 2010 and 2013, with a unit maximum capacity of injecting 4,000 pounds of halogenated or non-halogenated activated carbon per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boiler 2 (MB2) from a dedicated silo(s). One (1) dry sorbent injection (DSI) system, identified as DSI-U2, permitted in 2013, with a combined maximum capacity of injecting 20,000 pounds of Sodium Bicarbonate per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boilers 1 (MB2). Emissions from Units MB1 and MB2 are exhausted through the common stack, Stack CS012. Continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) for nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and a continuous opacity monitoring (COM) system are located on the common stack.

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

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants [40 CFR 63]

E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP [326 IAC 20-82][40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 20-82, apply to Boilers MB1 and MB2.

E.2.2 NESHAP Subpart UUUUU Requirements [326 IAC 20-82][40 CFR Part 63, Subpart UUUUU]

The Permittee shall comply with all applicable provisions of the "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants" as found in 40 CFR Subpart A, "General Provisions" and 40 CFR 63, Subpart UUUUU, "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Coal-fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units" for operation of steam generating units.[40 CFR 63, Subpart A and UUUUU]

Section F - Reserved

SECTION G Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) Nitrogen Oxides Annual, Sulfur Dioxide, and Nitrogen Oxides Ozone Season Trading Programs – CAIR Permit for CAIR Units Under 326 IAC 24-1-1(a), 326 IAC 24-2-1(a), and 326 IAC 24-3-1(a)
ORIS Code: {6166}

CAIR Permit for CAIR Units Under 326 IAC 24-1-1(a), 326 IAC 24-2-1(a), and 326 IAC 24-3-1(a)

- (a) One (1) pulverized coal opposed wall fired dry bottom boiler, identified as MB1 (Main Boiler 1), with construction commenced in 1977 and completed in 1984, with a design heat input capacity of 12,374 million Btu per hour, with an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) system for control of particulate matter. Low NO_x burners and an overfire air (OFA) system have been installed for NO_x control. No. 2 fuel oil is fired during startup, shutdown, and load stabilization periods. No. 2 fuel oil may also be burned to maintain boiler temperature to ensure boiler availability on short notice, and to maintain boiler temperature required during chemical cleaning. One (1) powdered activated carbon (PAC) injection system, identified as ACI, permitted in 2008, 2010 and 2013, with a unit maximum capacity of injecting 4,000 pounds of halogenated or non-halogenated activated carbon per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boiler 1 (MB1) from a dedicated silo(s). One (1) dry sorbent injection (DSI) system, identified as DSI-U1, permitted in 2013, with a design injection capacity of 20,000 pounds of Sodium Bicarbonate per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boilers 1 (MB1). Emissions from Units MB1 and MB2 are exhausted through the common stack, Stack CS012. Continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) for nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and a continuous opacity monitoring (COM) system are located on the common stack.
- (b) One (1) pulverized coal opposed wall fired dry bottom boiler, identified as MB2 (Main Boiler 2), with construction commenced in 1977 and completed in 1989, with a design heat input capacity of 12,374 million Btu per hour, with an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) system for control of particulate matter. Low NO_x burners and an overfire air (OFA) system have been installed for NO_x control. No. 2 fuel oil is fired during startup, shutdown, and load stabilization periods. No. 2 fuel oil may also be burned to maintain boiler temperature to ensure boiler availability on short notice, and to maintain boiler temperature required during chemical cleaning. One (1) powdered activated carbon (PAC) injection system, identified as ACI, permitted in 2008, 2010 and 2013, with a unit maximum capacity of injecting 4,000 pounds of halogenated or non-halogenated activated carbon per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boiler 2 (MB2) from a dedicated silo(s). One (1) dry sorbent injection (DSI) system, identified as DSI-U2, permitted in 2013, with a combined maximum capacity of injecting 20,000 pounds of Sodium Bicarbonate per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boilers 1 (MB2). Emissions from Units MB1 and MB2 are exhausted through the common stack, Stack CS012. Continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) for nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and a continuous opacity monitoring (COM) system are located on the common stack.
- (c) Two (2) No.2 fuel oil-fired boilers, identified as Auxiliary Boiler 1 and Auxiliary Boiler 2, with construction commenced in 1977 and completed in 1983, each with design capacity of 603 million Btu per hour, both exhausted through stack AB12.

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

G.1 Automatic Incorporation of Definitions [326 IAC 24-1-7(e)] [326 IAC 24-2-7(e)] [326 IAC 24-3-7(e)] [40 CFR 97.123(b)] [40 CFR 97.223(b)] [40 CFR 97.323(b)]

This CAIR permit is deemed to incorporate automatically the definitions of terms under 326 IAC 24-1-2, 326 IAC 24-2-2, and 326 IAC 24-3-2.

G.2 Standard Permit Requirements [326 IAC 24-1-4(a)] [326 IAC 24-2-4(a)] [326 IAC 24-3-4(a)] [40 CFR 97.106(a)] [40 CFR 97.206(a)] [40 CFR 97.306(a)]

- (a) The owners and operators of each CAIR NO_x source, CAIR SO₂ source, and CAIR NO_x ozone season source and CAIR NO_x unit, CAIR SO₂ unit, and CAIR NO_x ozone season unit shall operate each source and unit in compliance with this CAIR permit.

- (b) The CAIR NO_x unit(s), CAIR SO₂ unit(s), and CAIR NO_x ozone season unit(s) subject to this CAIR permit are Units MB1 and MB2.
- (c) The CAIR NO_x ozone season provisions in this permit also apply to the Large Affected Units designated as Auxiliary Boiler 1 and Auxiliary Boiler 2.

G.3 Monitoring, Reporting, and Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 24-1-4(b)]
[326 IAC 24-2-4(b)] [326 IAC 24-3-4(b)] [40 CFR 97.106(b)] [40 CFR 97.206(b)]
[40 CFR 97.306(b)]

- (a) The owners and operators, and the CAIR designated representative, of each CAIR NO_x source, CAIR SO₂ source, and CAIR NO_x ozone season source and CAIR NO_x unit, CAIR SO₂ unit, and CAIR NO_x ozone season unit at the source shall comply with the applicable monitoring, reporting, and record keeping requirements of 326 IAC 24-1-11, 326 IAC 24-2-10, and 326 IAC 24-3-11.
- (b) The emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with 326 IAC 24-1-11, 326 IAC 24-2-10, and 326 IAC 24-3-11 shall be used to determine compliance by each CAIR NO_x source, CAIR SO₂ source, and CAIR NO_x ozone season source with the CAIR NO_x emissions limitation under 326 IAC 24-1-4(c), CAIR SO₂ emissions limitation under 326 IAC 24-2-4(c), and CAIR NO_x ozone season emissions limitation under 326 IAC 24-3-4(c) and Condition G.4.1, Nitrogen Oxides Emission Requirements, Condition G.4.2, Sulfur Dioxide Emission Requirements, and Condition G.4.3, Nitrogen Oxides Ozone Season Emission Requirements.

G.4.1 Nitrogen Oxides Emission Requirements [326 IAC 24-1-4(c)] [40 CFR 97.106(c)]

- (a) As of the allowance transfer deadline for a control period, the owners and operators of each CAIR NO_x source and each CAIR NO_x unit at the source shall hold, in the source's compliance account, CAIR NO_x allowances available for compliance deductions for the control period under 326 IAC 24-1-9(i) in an amount not less than the tons of total nitrogen oxides emissions for the control period from all CAIR NO_x units at the source, as determined in accordance with 326 IAC 24-1-11.
- (b) A CAIR NO_x unit shall be subject to the requirements under 326 IAC 24-1-4(c)(1) for the control period starting on the applicable date, as determined under 326 IAC 24-1-4(c)(2), and for each control period thereafter.
- (c) A CAIR NO_x allowance shall not be deducted for compliance with the requirements under 326 IAC 24-1-4(c)(1), for a control period in a calendar year before the year for which the CAIR NO_x allowance was allocated.
- (d) CAIR NO_x allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred into or among CAIR NO_x allowance tracking system accounts in accordance with 326 IAC 24-1-9, 326 IAC 24-1-10, and 326 IAC 24-1-12.
- (e) A CAIR NO_x allowance is a limited authorization to emit one (1) ton of nitrogen oxides in accordance with the CAIR NO_x annual trading program. No provision of the CAIR NO_x annual trading program, the CAIR permit application, the CAIR permit, or an exemption under 326 IAC 24-1-3 and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the State of Indiana or the United States to terminate or limit the authorization.
- (f) A CAIR NO_x allowance does not constitute a property right.

- (g) Upon recordation by the U.S. EPA under 326 IAC 24-1-8, 326 IAC 24-1-9, 326 IAC 24-1-10, or 326 IAC 24-1-12, every allocation, transfer, or deduction of a CAIR NO_x allowance to or from a CAIR NO_x source's compliance account is incorporated automatically in this CAIR permit.

G.4.2 Sulfur Dioxide Emission Requirements [326 IAC 24-2-4(c)] [40 CFR 97.206(c)]

- (a) As of the allowance transfer deadline for a control period, the owners and operators of each CAIR SO₂ source and each CAIR SO₂ unit at the source shall hold, in the source's compliance account, a tonnage equivalent of CAIR SO₂ allowances available for compliance deductions for the control period under 326 IAC 24-2-8(j) and 326 IAC 24-2-8(k) not less than the tons of total sulfur dioxide emissions for the control period from all CAIR SO₂ units at the source, as determined in accordance with 326 IAC 24-2-10.
- (b) A CAIR SO₂ unit shall be subject to the requirements under 326 IAC 24-2-4(c)(1) for the control period starting on the applicable date, as determined under 326 IAC 24-2-4(c)(2), and for each control period thereafter.
- (c) A CAIR SO₂ allowance shall not be deducted for compliance with the requirements under 326 IAC 24-2-4(c)(1), for a control period in a calendar year before the year for which the CAIR SO₂ allowance was allocated.
- (d) CAIR SO₂ allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred into or among CAIR SO₂ allowance tracking system accounts in accordance with 326 IAC 24-2-8, 326 IAC 24-2-9, and 326 IAC 24-2-11.
- (e) A CAIR SO₂ allowance is a limited authorization to emit sulfur dioxide in accordance with the CAIR SO₂ trading program. No provision of the CAIR SO₂ trading program, the CAIR permit application, the CAIR permit, or an exemption under 326 IAC 24-2-3 and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the State of Indiana or the United States to terminate or limit the authorization.
- (f) A CAIR SO₂ allowance does not constitute a property right.
- (g) Upon recordation by the U.S. EPA under 326 IAC 24-2-8, 326 IAC 24-2-9, or 326 IAC 24-2-11, every allocation, transfer, or deduction of a CAIR SO₂ allowance to or from a CAIR SO₂ source's compliance account is incorporated automatically in this CAIR permit.

G.4.3 Nitrogen Oxides Ozone Season Emission Requirements [326 IAC 24-3-4(c)] [40 CFR 97.306(c)]

- (a) As of the allowance transfer deadline for a control period, the owners and operators of each CAIR NO_x ozone season source and each CAIR NO_x ozone season unit at the source shall hold, in the source's compliance account, CAIR NO_x ozone season allowances available for compliance deductions for the control period under 326 IAC 24-3-9(i) in an amount not less than the tons of total nitrogen oxides emissions for the control period from all CAIR NO_x ozone season units at the source, as determined in accordance with 326 IAC 24-3-11.
- (b) A CAIR NO_x ozone season unit shall be subject to the requirements under 326 IAC 24-3-4(c)(1) for the control period starting on the applicable date, as determined under 326 IAC 24-3-4(c)(2), and for each control period thereafter.
- (c) A CAIR NO_x ozone season allowance shall not be deducted for compliance with the requirements under 326 IAC 24-3-4(c)(1), for a control period in a calendar year before the year for which the CAIR NO_x ozone season allowance was allocated.

- (d) CAIR NO_x ozone season allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred into or among CAIR NO_x ozone season allowance tracking system accounts in accordance with 326 IAC 24-3-9, 326 IAC 24-3-10, and 326 IAC 24-3-12.
- (e) A CAIR NO_x ozone season allowance is a limited authorization to emit one (1) ton of nitrogen oxides in accordance with the CAIR NO_x ozone season trading program. No provision of the CAIR NO_x ozone season trading program, the CAIR permit application, the CAIR permit, or an exemption under 326 IAC 24-3-3 and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the State of Indiana or the United States to terminate or limit the authorization.
- (f) A CAIR NO_x ozone season allowance does not constitute a property right.
- (g) Upon recordation by the U.S. EPA under 326 IAC 24-3-8, 326 IAC 24-3-9, 326 IAC 24-3-10, or 326 IAC 24-3-12, every allocation, transfer, or deduction of a CAIR NO_x ozone season allowance to or from a CAIR NO_x ozone season source's compliance account is incorporated automatically in this CAIR permit.

G.5 Excess Emissions Requirements [326 IAC 24-1-4(d)] [326 IAC 24-2-4(d)] [326 IAC 24-3-4(d)]
[40 CFR 97.106(d)] [40 CFR 97.206(d)] [40 CFR 97.306(d)]

- (a) The owners and operators of a CAIR NO_x source and each CAIR NO_x unit that emits nitrogen oxides during any control period in excess of the CAIR NO_x emissions limitation shall do the following:

- (1) Surrender the CAIR NO_x allowances required for deduction under 326 IAC 24-1-9(j)(4).
- (2) Pay any fine, penalty, or assessment or comply with any other remedy imposed, for the same violations, the Clean Air Act (CAA) or applicable state law.

Each ton of such excess emissions and each day of such control period shall constitute a separate violation of 326 IAC 24-1-4, the Clean Air Act (CAA), and applicable state law.

- (b) The owners and operators of a CAIR SO₂ source and each CAIR SO₂ unit that emits sulfur dioxide during any control period in excess of the CAIR SO₂ emissions limitation shall do the following:

- (1) Surrender the CAIR SO₂ allowances required for deduction under 326 IAC 24-2-8(k)(4).
- (2) Pay any fine, penalty, or assessment or comply with any other remedy imposed, for the same violations, the Clean Air Act (CAA) or applicable state law.

Each ton of such excess emissions and each day of such control period shall constitute a separate violation of 326 IAC 24-2-4, the Clean Air Act (CAA), and applicable state law.

- (c) The owners and operators of a CAIR NO_x ozone season source and each CAIR NO_x ozone season unit that emits nitrogen oxides during any control period in excess of the CAIR NO_x ozone season emissions limitation shall do the following:

- (1) Surrender the CAIR NO_x ozone season allowances required for deduction under 326 IAC 24-3-9(j)(4).
- (2) Pay any fine, penalty, or assessment or comply with any other remedy imposed, for the same violations, the Clean Air Act (CAA) or applicable state law.

Each ton of such excess emissions and each day of such control period shall constitute a separate violation of 326 IAC 24-3-4, the Clean Air Act (CAA), and applicable state law.

G.6 Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 24-1-4(e)] [326 IAC 24-2-4(e)] [326 IAC 24-3-4(e)]
[326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [40 CFR 97.106(e)] [40 CFR 97.206(e)] [40 CFR 97.306(e)]

Unless otherwise provided, the owners and operators of the CAIR NO_x source, CAIR SO₂ source, and CAIR NO_x ozone season source and each CAIR NO_x unit, CAIR SO₂ unit, and CAIR NO_x ozone season unit at the source shall keep on site at the source or at a central location within Indiana for those owners or operators with unattended sources, each of the following documents for a period of five (5) years from the date the document was created:

- (a) The certificate of representation under 326 IAC 24-1-6(h), 326 IAC 24-2-6(h), and 326 IAC 24-3-6(h) for the CAIR designated representative for the source and each CAIR NO_x unit, CAIR SO₂ unit, and CAIR NO_x ozone season unit at the source and all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the certificate of representation. The certificate and documents shall be retained on site at the source or at a central location within Indiana for those owners or operators with unattended sources beyond such five (5) year period until such documents are superseded because of the submission of a new account certificate of representation under 326 IAC 24-1-6(h), 326 IAC 24-2-6(h), and 326 IAC 24-3-6(h) changing the CAIR designated representative.
- (b) All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with 326 IAC 24-1-11, 326 IAC 24-2-10, and 326 IAC 24-3-11, provided that to the extent that 326 IAC 24-1-11, 326 IAC 24-2-10, and 326 IAC 24-3-11 provides for a three (3) year period for record keeping, the three (3) year period shall apply.
- (c) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under the CAIR NO_x annual trading program, CAIR SO₂ trading program, and CAIR NO_x ozone season trading program.
- (d) Copies of all documents used to complete a CAIR permit application and any other submission under the CAIR NO_x annual trading program, CAIR SO₂ trading program, and CAIR NO_x ozone season trading program or to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the CAIR NO_x annual trading program, CAIR SO₂ trading program, and CAIR NO_x ozone season trading program.

This period may be extended for cause, at any time before the end of five (5) years, in writing by IDEM, OAQ or the U.S. EPA. Unless otherwise provided, all records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

G.7 Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 24-1-4(e)] [326 IAC 24-2-4(e)] [326 IAC 24-3-4(e)]
[40 CFR 97.106(e)] [40 CFR 97.206(e)] [40 CFR 97.306(e)]

- (a) The CAIR designated representative of the CAIR NO_x source, CAIR SO₂ source, and CAIR NO_x ozone season source and each CAIR NO_x unit, CAIR SO₂ unit, and CAIR NO_x ozone season unit at the source shall submit the reports required under the CAIR NO_x annual trading program, CAIR SO₂ trading program, and CAIR NO_x ozone season trading program, including those under 326 IAC 24-1-11, 326 IAC 24-2-10, and 326 IAC 24-3-11.

- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 24-1-4(e), 326 IAC 24-2-4(e), and 326 IAC 24-3-4(e) and 326 IAC 24-1-6(e)(1), 326 IAC 24-2-6(e)(1), and 326 IAC 24-3-6(e)(1), each submission under the CAIR NO_x annual trading program, CAIR SO₂ trading program, and CAIR NO_x ozone season trading program shall include the following certification statement by the CAIR designated representative: "I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the source or units for which the submission is made. I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment."
- (c) Where 326 IAC 24-1, 326 IAC 24-2, and 326 IAC 24-3 requires a submission to IDEM, OAQ, the information 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

- (d) Where 326 IAC 24-1, 326 IAC 24-2, and 326 IAC 24-3 requires a submission to U.S. EPA, the information shall be submitted to:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Clean Air Markets Division
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Mail Code 6204N
Washington, DC 20460

G.8 Liability [326 IAC 24-1-4(f)] [326 IAC 24-2-4(f)] [326 IAC 24-3-4(f)] [40 CFR 97.106(f)]
[40 CFR 97.206(f)] [40 CFR 97.306(f)]

The owners and operators of each CAIR NO_x source, CAIR SO₂ source, and CAIR NO_x ozone season source and each CAIR NO_x unit, CAIR SO₂ unit, and CAIR NO_x ozone season unit shall be liable as follows:

- (a) Each CAIR NO_x source, CAIR SO₂ source, and CAIR NO_x ozone season source and each CAIR NO_x unit, CAIR SO₂ unit, and CAIR NO_x ozone season unit shall meet the requirements of the CAIR NO_x annual trading program, CAIR SO₂ trading program, and CAIR NO_x ozone season trading program.
- (b) Any provision of the CAIR NO_x annual trading program, CAIR SO₂ trading program, and CAIR NO_x ozone season trading program that applies to a CAIR NO_x source, CAIR SO₂ source, and CAIR NO_x ozone season source or the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO_x source, CAIR SO₂ source, and CAIR NO_x ozone season source shall also apply to the owners and operators of such source and of the CAIR NO_x units, CAIR SO₂ units, and CAIR NO_x ozone season units at the source.
- (c) Any provision of the CAIR NO_x annual trading program, CAIR SO₂ trading program, and CAIR NO_x ozone season trading program that applies to a CAIR NO_x unit, CAIR SO₂ unit, and CAIR NO_x ozone season unit or the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO_x unit, CAIR SO₂ unit, and CAIR NO_x ozone season unit shall also apply to the owners and operators of such unit.

G.9 Effect on Other Authorities [326 IAC 24-1-4(g)] [326 IAC 24-2-4(g)] [326 IAC 24-3-4(g)]
[40 CFR 97.106(g)] [40 CFR 97.206(g)] [40 CFR 97.306(g)]

No provision of the CAIR NO_x annual trading program, CAIR SO₂ trading program, and CAIR NO_x ozone season trading program, a CAIR permit application, a CAIR permit, or an exemption under 326 IAC 24-1-3, 326 IAC 24-2-3, and 326 IAC 24-3-3 shall be construed as exempting or excluding the owners and operators, and the CAIR designated representative, of a CAIR NO_x source, CAIR SO₂ source, and CAIR NO_x ozone season source or CAIR NO_x unit, CAIR SO₂ unit, and CAIR NO_x ozone season unit from compliance with any other provision of the applicable, approved state implementation plan, a federally enforceable permit, or the Clean Air Act (CAA).

G.10 CAIR Designated Representative and Alternate CAIR Designated Representative
[326 IAC 24-1-6] [326 IAC 24-2-6] [326 IAC 24-3-6] [40 CFR 97, Subpart BB] [40 CFR 97,
Subpart BBB] [40 CFR 97, Subpart BBBB]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 24-1-6, 326 IAC 24-2-6, and 326 IAC 24-3-6:

- (a) Except as specified in 326 IAC 24-1-6(f)(3), 326 IAC 24-2-6(f)(3), and 326 IAC 24-3-6(f)(3), each CAIR NO_x source, CAIR SO₂ source, and CAIR NO_x ozone season source, including all CAIR NO_x units, CAIR SO₂ units, and CAIR NO_x ozone season units at the source, shall have one (1) and only one (1) CAIR designated representative, with regard to all matters under the CAIR NO_x annual trading program, CAIR SO₂ trading program, and CAIR NO_x ozone season trading program concerning the source or any CAIR NO_x unit, CAIR SO₂ unit, and CAIR NO_x ozone season unit at the source.
- (b) The provisions of 326 IAC 24-1-6(f), 326 IAC 24-2-6(f), and 326 IAC 24-3-6(f) shall apply where the owners or operators of a CAIR NO_x source, CAIR SO₂ source, and CAIR NO_x ozone season source choose to designate an alternate CAIR designated representative.

Except as specified in 326 IAC 24-1-6(f)(3), 326 IAC 24-2-6(f)(3), and 326 IAC 24-3-6(f)(3), whenever the term "CAIR designated representative" is used, the term shall be construed to include the CAIR designated representative or any alternate CAIR designated representative.

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

Source Name: Indiana Michigan Power Co. - Rockport Plant
Source Address: 2791 N US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
Part 70 Permit No.: 147-29841-00020

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: Indiana Michigan Power Co. - Rockport Plant
Source Address: 2791 N US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
Part 70 Permit No.: 147-29841-00020

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), no later than four (4) daytime 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 no later than 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: _____

A certification is not required for this report.

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report: Auxiliary Boiler Hours of Operation

Source Name: Indiana Michigan Power Co. - Rockport Plant
 Source Address: 2791 N US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
 Part 70 Permit No.: 147-29841-00020
 Facility: Auxiliary Boilers 1 and 2
 Parameter: NSPS Alternate Opacity Monitoring Approval
 Limit: Neither boiler shall be operated more than **876 hours** in a calendar year.

QUARTER :

YEAR:

Month	Hours of operation for each Auxiliary Boiler	Hours of Operation in this Calendar Year, for each Auxiliary Boiler	Hours of operation for each Auxiliary Boiler
	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: _____

A certification is not required for this report.

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
 OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
 Compliance and Enforcement Branch**

Part 70 Quarterly Report: Emergency Generators Hours of Operation

Source Name: Indiana Michigan Power Company (d.b.a. American Electric Power) Rockport Plant
 Source Address: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
 Mailing Address: c/o Manager, Air Quality Services, American Electric Power
 1 Riverside Plaza, Columbus, OH 43215
 Part 70 Permit No.: T147-6786-00020
 Facilities: Diesel Generators DG1, DG2, DG3
 Parameter: NO_x
 Limits: 780 hours total per twelve (12) consecutive month period for all three generators during periods when both main boilers, Unit 1 and Unit 2, are in service.

YEAR: _____

Month	THIS MONTH Hours of operation for each generator	THIS MONTH Hours of generator operation when both main boilers were in operation	PREVIOUS 11 MONTHS TOTAL hours of generator operation when both main boilers were in operation	12 MONTH TOTAL hours of generator operation when both main boilers were in operation
	DG1:	DG1:		
	DG2:	DG2:		
	DG3:	DG3:		
	DG1:	DG1:		
	DG2:	DG2:		
	DG3:	DG3:		
	DG1:	DG1:		
	DG2:	DG2:		
	DG3:	DG3:		

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

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

A certification is not required for this report.

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
 OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
 Compliance and Enforcement Branch**

Part 70 Quarterly Report: Space Heaters Hours of Operation

Source Name: Indiana Michigan Power Company (d.b.a. American Electric Power) Rockport Plant
 Source Address: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
 Mailing Address: c/o Manager, Air Quality Services, American Electric Power
 1 Riverside Plaza, Columbus, OH 43215
 Part 70 Permit No.: T147-6786-00020
 Facility: Space Heaters WHU-1, WHU-2, WHU-5, WHU-6, WHU-7, WHU-8, WHU-9, and WHU-10
 Parameter: Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)
 Limit: <40 tons per year of SO₂ emissions per consecutive 12-month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month. SO₂ emissions are calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{SO}_2 \text{ Emissions (per month)} = \frac{142 \times \text{S}\% \times 22.55 \text{MMBtu/hr} \times \text{Hr (hrs/month)}}{\text{H (MMBtu/kgal)} \times 2000 \text{ (lb/ton)}}$$

Where: SO₂ Emission Limit (S) = (142 X S%) lbs per kilogallons
 Monthly Average Sulfur Content = S (%)
 Heat Input Capacity = 22.55 MMBtu/hr
 Operating Hours = Hr (hrs/month)
 Monthly Average Fuel Heating Value = H (MMBtu/kgal)

QUARTER: _____ YEAR: _____

Month	Total SO ₂ This Month	Total SO ₂ Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total SO ₂
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

1. facility consists of seven (7) No. 2 fuel oil fired space heaters
2. Hours of operation Last 12 Months = Sum of Hours of Operation Over the Last 12 Months

Supporting documents attached.
 No deviation occurred in this quarter.
 Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
 Deviation has been reported on: _____
 Submitted by: _____
 Title / Position: _____
 Signature: _____
 Date: _____
 Telephone: _____

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
 OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
 Compliance and Enforcement Branch**

Part 70 Quarterly Report: Total Dry Sorbent delivered

Source Name: Indiana Michigan Power Company (d.b.a. American Electric Power) Rockport Plant
 Source Address: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
 Mailing Address: c/o Manager, Air Quality Services, American Electric Power
 1 Riverside Plaza, Columbus, OH 43215
 Part 70 Permit No.: T147-6786-00020
 Facilities: Dry Sorbent Silos
 Parameter: PSD minor limits
 Limits: The Dry Sorbent delivered to the site shall be limited to 142,500 tons per twelve
 (12) consecutive month period for both units.

YEAR: _____

Month	THIS MONTH Tons of Dry Sorbent Delivered	PREVIOUS 11 MONTHS TOTAL Tons of Dry Sorbent Delivered	12 MONTH TOTAL Tons of Dry Sorbent Delivered

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

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Telephone: _____

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
Compliance and Enforcement Branch**

Part 70 Quarterly Report: Total PAC delivered

Source Name: Indiana Michigan Power Company (d.b.a. American Electric Power) Rockport Plant
Source Address: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
Mailing Address: c/o Manager, Air Quality Services, American Electric Power
1 Riverside Plaza, Columbus, OH 43215
Part 70 Permit No.: T147-6786-00020
Facilities: PAC Silos
Parameter: PSD minor limits
Limits: The PAC delivered to the site shall be limited to 35,040 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period for both units.

YEAR: _____

Month	THIS MONTH Tons of PAC Delivered	PREVIOUS 11 MONTHS TOTAL Tons of PAC Delivered	12 MONTH TOTAL Tons of PAC Delivered

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

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Telephone: _____

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
Compliance and Enforcement Branch**

Part 70 Quarterly Report: Dry Ash loaded to the Ash Silos

Source Name: Indiana Michigan Power Company (d.b.a. American Electric Power) Rockport Plant
Source Address: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
Mailing Address: c/o Manager, Air Quality Services, American Electric Power
1 Riverside Plaza, Columbus, OH 43215
Part 70 Permit No.: T147-6786-00020
Facilities: Ash Silos
Parameter: PSD minor limits
Limits: The total amount of the dry ash loaded to the ash silos shall be limited to 583,742 twelve (12) consecutive month period for both units.

YEAR: _____

Month	THIS MONTH Tons of Dry Ash Loaded	PREVIOUS 11 MONTHS TOTAL Tons of Dry Ash Loaded	12 MONTH TOTAL Tons of Dry Ash Loaded

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

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Telephone: _____

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
Compliance and Enforcement Branch**

Part 70 Quarterly Report: Wet Ash Loaded

Source Name: Indiana Michigan Power Company (d.b.a. American Electric Power) Rockport Plant
Source Address: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
Mailing Address: c/o Manager, Air Quality Services, American Electric Power
1 Riverside Plaza, Columbus, OH 43215
Part 70 Permit No.: T147-6786-00020
Facilities: Ash Silos
Parameter: PSD minor limits
Limits: The total amount of wet ash loaded from the ash silos shall be limited to 686,846 twelve (12) consecutive month period for both units.

YEAR: _____

Month	THIS MONTH Tons of Wet Ash Loaded	PREVIOUS 11 MONTHS TOTAL Tons of Wet Ash Loaded	12 MONTH TOTAL Tons of Wet Ash Loaded

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

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Telephone: _____

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
Compliance and Enforcement Branch**

Part 70 Quarterly Report: PM emissions from MB1 and MB2 common stack

Source Name: Indiana Michigan Power Company (d.b.a. American Electric Power) Rockport Plant
Source Address: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
Mailing Address: c/o Manager, Air Quality Services, American Electric Power
1 Riverside Plaza, Columbus, OH 43215
Part 70 Permit No.: T147-6786-00020
Facilities: MB1 and MB2
Parameter: PSD minor limits
Limits: PM emissions from MB1 and MB2 common stack shall be limited to 2575 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.

YEAR: _____

Month	THIS MONTH PM emissions (tons)	PREVIOUS 11 MONTHS TOTAL PM emissions (tons)	12 MONTH TOTAL PM emissions (tons)

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

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

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
Compliance and Enforcement Branch**

Part 70 Quarterly Report: PM emissions from MB1 and MB2 common stack

Source Name: Indiana Michigan Power Company (d.b.a. American Electric Power) Rockport Plant
Source Address: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
Mailing Address: c/o Manager, Air Quality Services, American Electric Power
1 Riverside Plaza, Columbus, OH 43215
Part 70 Permit No.: T147-6786-00020
Facilities: MB1 and MB2
Parameter: PSD minor limits
Limits: PM10 emissions from MB1 and MB2 common stack shall be limited to 1725 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.

YEAR: _____

Month	THIS MONTH PM10 emissions (tons)	PREVIOUS 11 MONTHS TOTAL PM10 emissions (tons)	12 MONTH TOTAL PM10 emissions (tons)

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

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Telephone: _____

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
Compliance and Enforcement Branch**

Part 70 Quarterly Report: PM emissions from MB1 and MB2 common stack

Source Name: Indiana Michigan Power Company (d.b.a. American Electric Power) Rockport Plant
Source Address: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
Mailing Address: c/o Manager, Air Quality Services, American Electric Power
1 Riverside Plaza, Columbus, OH 43215
Part 70 Permit No.: T147-6786-00020
Facilities: MB1 and MB2
Parameter: PSD minor limits
Limits: PM2.5 emissions from MB1 and MB2 common stack shall be limited to 746 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.

YEAR: _____

Month	THIS MONTH PM2.5 emissions (tons)	PREVIOUS 11 MONTHS TOTAL PM2.5 emissions (tons)	12 MONTH TOTAL PM2.5 emissions (tons)

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

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Telephone: _____

**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: Indiana Michigan Power Co. - Rockport Plant
 Source Address: 2791 N US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
 Part 70 Permit No.: 147-29841-00020

Months: _____ to _____ Year: _____

<p>This report shall be submitted quarterly based on a calendar year. Proper notice submittal under Section B –Emergency Provisions satisfies the reporting requirements of paragraph (a) of Section C-General Reporting. Proper notice submittal under Section B –Emergency Provisions satisfies the reporting requirements of paragraph (a) of Section C-General Reporting. 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: _____



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

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

TITLE IV (ACID RAIN) PERMIT RENEWAL OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

**Indiana Michigan Power - Rockport Plant
Db a American Electric Power (AEP)
2791 North U.S. Highway 231
Rockport, Indiana, Zip**

ORIS: 6166

The owners and operators (hereinafter collectively known as the Permittee) of the above source are issued this permit under the provisions of 326 Indiana Administrative Code (IAC) 21 [326 IAC 21] with conditions listed on the attached pages.

Operation Permit No.: AR 147-29844-00020	
Issued by: Tripurari P. Sinha, Ph. D., Section Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: June 15, 2011 Expiration Date: June 15, 2016

Title IV Operating Conditions

Title IV Source Description:

- (a) One (1) pulverized coal opposed wall fired dry bottom boiler, identified as MB1 (Main Boiler 1), with construction commenced in 1977 and completed in 1984, with a design heat input capacity of 12,374 million Btu per hour, with an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) system for control of particulate matter. Low NO_x burners and an overfire air (OFA) system have been installed for NO_x control. No. 2 fuel oil is fired during startup, shutdown, and load stabilization periods. No. 2 fuel oil may also be burned to maintain boiler temperature to ensure boiler availability on short notice, and to maintain boiler temperature required during chemical cleaning. One (1) powdered activated carbon (PAC) injection system, identified as ACI, approved for construction in 2008, with a combined maximum capacity of injecting 2,100 pounds of activated carbon per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boilers 1 and 2 (MB1 and MB2). Emissions from Units MB1 and MB2 are exhausted through the common stack, Stack CS012. Continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) for nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and a continuous opacity monitoring (COM) system are located on the common stack.
- (b) One (1) pulverized coal opposed wall fired dry bottom boiler, identified as MB2 (Main Boiler 2), with construction commenced in 1977 and completed in 1989, with a design heat input capacity of 12,374 million Btu per hour, with an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) system for control of particulate matter. Low NO_x burners and an overfire air (OFA) system for NO_x control are scheduled for installation in 2004. No. 2 fuel oil is fired during startup, shutdown, and load stabilization periods. No. 2 fuel oil may also be burned to maintain boiler temperature to ensure boiler availability on short notice, and to maintain boiler temperature required during chemical cleaning. One (1) powdered activated carbon (PAC) injection system, identified as ACI, approved for construction in 2008, with a combined maximum capacity of injecting 2,100 pounds of activated carbon per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boilers 1 and 2 (MB1 and MB2).

Emissions from Units MB1 and MB2 are exhausted through the common stack, Stack CS012. Continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) for nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and a continuous opacity monitoring (COM) system are located on the common stack.)

(The information contained in this box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

1. Statutory and Regulatory Authorities

In accordance with IC 13-17-3-4 and IC 13-17-3-11, as well as Titles IV and V of the Clean Air Act, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), Office of Air Quality (OAQ) issues this permit pursuant to 326 IAC 2 and 326 IAC 21 (incorporates by reference 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 72 through 78).

2. Standard Permit Requirements [326 IAC 21]

- (a) The designated representative has submitted a complete acid rain permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 72.30.
- (b) The Permittee shall operate MB1 and MB2 in compliance with this permit.

3. Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 21]

- (a) The Permittee and, to the extent applicable, the designated representative of MB1 and MB2 shall comply with the monitoring requirements as provided in 40 CFR 75 and 76.

- (b) The emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with 40 CFR 75 and 76 shall be used to determine compliance by MB1 and MB2 with the acid rain emissions limitations and emissions reduction requirements for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides under the Acid Rain Program.
- (c) The requirements of 40 CFR 75 and 76 shall not affect the responsibility of the Permittee to monitor emissions of other pollutants or other emissions characteristics at MB1 and MB2 under other applicable requirements of the Clean Air Act and other provisions of the operating permit for the source.

4. Sulfur Dioxide Requirements [326 IAC 21]

- (a) The Permittee shall:
 - (1) Hold allowances, as of the allowance transfer deadline (as defined in 40 CFR 72.2), in the compliance subaccount of MB1 and MB2, after deductions under 40 CFR 73.34(c), not less than the total annual emissions of sulfur dioxide for the previous calendar year from MB1 and MB2; and,
 - (2) Comply with the applicable acid rain emissions limitations for sulfur dioxide.
- (b) Each ton of sulfur dioxide emitted in excess of the acid rain emissions limitations for sulfur dioxide shall constitute a separate violation of the Clean Air Act.
- (c) MB1 and MB2 shall be subject to the requirements under paragraph 4(a) of the sulfur dioxide requirements as follows:
 - (1) Starting January 1, 2000, an affected unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(2); or,
 - (2) Starting on the latter of January 1, 2000, or the deadline for monitor certification under 40 CFR 75, an affected unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(3).
- (d) Allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred among Allowance Tracking System accounts in accordance with the Acid Rain Program.
- (e) An allowance shall not be deducted in order to comply with the requirements under paragraph 4(a) of the sulfur dioxide requirements prior to the calendar year for which the allowance was allocated.
- (f) An allowance allocated by the U.S. EPA under the Acid Rain Program is a limited authorization to emit sulfur dioxide in accordance with the Acid Rain Program. No provision of the Acid Rain Program, the acid rain permit application, the acid rain permit, the acid rain portion of an operating permit, or the written exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 and 72.8 and 326 IAC 21, and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the United States to terminate or limit such authorization.
- (g) An allowance allocated by U.S. EPA under the Acid Rain Program does not constitute a property right.
- (h) No permit revision may be required for increases in emissions that are authorized by allowances acquired pursuant to the Acid Rain Program, provided that the increases do not require a permit revision under any other applicable requirement.
[326 IAC 2-7-5(4)(A)]

- (i) No limit shall be placed on the number of allowances held by the Permittee. The Permittee may not, however, use allowances as a defense to noncompliance with any applicable requirement other than the requirements of the Acid Rain Program. [326 IAC 2-7-5(4)(B)]

5. Nitrogen Oxides Requirements [326 IAC 21]

- (a) The Permittee shall comply with the applicable acid rain emissions limitation of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) for MB1 and MB2.

- (b) NO_x Emission Averaging Plan for MB1:

Pursuant to 40 CFR 76.11, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality approves a NO_x emission averaging plan for MB1, effective until December 31, 2011. Under the plan, the NO_x emissions from MB1 shall not exceed the annual Alternative Contemporaneous Emission Limitation (ACELE) of 0.46 lb/MMBtu. In addition, MB1 shall not have an annual heat input greater than 88,636,400 MMBtu.

Beginning January 1, 2012, Unit MB1 shall not exceed the standard annual average NO_x emission limitation under 40 CFR 76.7(a)(2), of 0.46 lb/MMBtu for dry bottom wall-fired boilers, unless the designated representative timely submits a different NO_x compliance plan in the Acid Rain permit renewal application required by 40 CFR 76.9(d) and 72.30(c).

As provided by 40 CFR 72.32(c), a complete Acid Rain permit application (including a new or revised NO_x compliance plan) is binding and shall be enforceable as an Acid Rain permit from the date of submission of the permit application until the issuance or denial of an Acid Rain permit covering the units.

- (c) NO_x Emission Averaging Plan for MB2:

Pursuant to 40 CFR 76.11, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality approves a NO_x emission averaging plan for MB2, effective until December 31, 2011. Under the plan, the NO_x emissions from MB2 shall not exceed the annual Alternative Contemporaneous Emission Limitation (ACELE) of 0.46 lb/MMBtu. In addition, MB2 shall not have an annual heat input greater than 93,566,400 MMBtu.

Beginning January 1, 2012, Unit MB2 shall not exceed the standard annual average NO_x emission limitation under 40 CFR 76.7(a)(2), of 0.46 lb/MMBtu for dry bottom wall-fired boilers, unless the designated representative timely submits a different NO_x compliance plan in the Acid Rain permit renewal application required by 40 CFR 76.9(d) and 72.30(c).

As provided by 40 CFR 72.32(c), a complete Acid Rain permit application (including a new or revised NO_x compliance plan) is binding and shall be enforceable as an Acid Rain permit from the date of submission of the permit application until the issuance or denial of an Acid Rain permit covering the units.

- (d) Permittee must annually demonstrate that MB1 and MB2 meets the NO_x emission limits described in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section except when demonstrating compliance using the provisions of paragraph (f) of this section, based upon the data from certified continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) located in the common stack. CEMS certification must be performed in accordance with the requirements and specifications delineated at 40 CFR 75.17.
- (e) In addition to the described NO_x compliance plan, MB1 and MB2 shall comply with all other applicable requirements of 40 CFR 76, including the duty to reapply for a NO_x compliance plan and requirements covering excess emissions.

- (f) In accordance with 40 CFR 72.40(b)(2), approval of the averaging plan shall be final only when the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency - Division of Air Pollution Control; the Kentucky Department of Environmental Protection - Division of Air Quality; Virginia Department of Environmental Quality - Air Division; the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection - Division of Air Quality the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality - Air Permits Division, the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality-Air Quality Division, and the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality-Air Division have also approved this averaging plan.

MB1 and MB2 participate in an interstate averaging plan described in 40 CFR 76.11. Compliance with this plan shall be demonstrated using the provisions found in 40 CFR 76.11(d). Compliance with an averaging plan for the years 2012 and beyond shall be demonstrated using the procedures found in 40 CFR 76.11(d) upon approval of the plan.

- (g) Under either an approved averaging plan or common stack plan, the actual Btu-weighted annual average NO_x emission rate for MB1 and MB2 shall be less than or equal to the Btu-weighted annual average NO_x emission rate for the same units had they each been operated, during the same period of time, in compliance with the applicable emission limitations under 40 CFR 76.7. If the designated representative demonstrates that the requirement of the prior sentence (as set forth in 40 CFR 76.11) is met for a year under the plan, then MB1 and MB2 shall be deemed to be in compliance for that year with its annual ACEL and annual heat input limit.

6. Excess Emissions Requirements [40 CFR 77] [326 IAC 21]

- (a) If MB1 and MB2 has excess emissions of sulfur dioxide in any calendar year, the designated representative shall submit a proposed offset plan to U.S. EPA and IDEM, OAQ as required under 40 CFR 77 and 326 IAC 21.

- (b) The designated representative shall submit required information 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

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Clean Air Markets Division
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Mail Code (6204N)
Washington, DC 20460

- (c) If MB1 and MB2 has excess emissions, as defined in 40 CFR 72.2, in any calendar year, the Permittee shall:
- (1) Pay to U.S. EPA without demand the penalty required, and pay to U.S. EPA upon demand the interest on that penalty, as required by 40 CFR 77 and 326 IAC 21; and,
 - (2) Comply with the terms of an approved sulfur dioxide offset plan, as required by 40 CFR 77 and 326 IAC 21.

7. Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 21]

- (a) Unless otherwise provided, the Permittee shall keep on site each of the following documents for a period of 5 years, as required by 40 CFR 72.9(f), from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause, at any time prior to the end of the 5 years, in writing by U.S. EPA or IDEM, OAQ:
- (1) The certificate of representation for the designated representative of MB1 and MB2 and all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the certificate of representation, in accordance with 40 CFR 72.24; provided that the certificate and documents shall be retained on site at the source beyond such 5 year period until such documents are superseded because of the submission of a new certificate of representation changing the designated representative;
 - (2) All emissions monitoring information collected in accordance with 40 CFR 75 shall be retained on site for 3 years;
 - (3) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under the Acid Rain Program; and,
 - (4) Copies of all documents used to complete an acid rain permit application and any other submission under the Acid Rain Program or to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the Acid Rain Program.
- (b) The designated representative of MB1 and MB2 shall submit the reports and compliance certifications required under the Acid Rain Program, including those under 40 CFR 72.90 subpart I, 40 CFR 75, and 326 IAC 21. The required information is to be submitted to the appropriate authority(ies) as specified in 40 CFR 72.90 subpart I and 40 CFR 75.

8. Submissions [326 IAC 21]

- (a) The designated representative of MB1 and MB2 shall submit a certificate of representation, and any superseding certificate of representation, to U.S. EPA and IDEM, OAQ in accordance with 40 CFR 72 and 326 IAC 21.
- (b) The designated representative shall submit required information 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
- and
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Clean Air Markets Division
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Mail Code (6204N)
Washington, DC 20460
- (c) Each such submission under the Acid Rain Program shall be submitted, signed and certified by the designated representative for all sources on behalf of which the submission is made.

- (d) In each submission under the Acid Rain Program, the designated representative shall certify, by his or her signature, the following statements which shall be included verbatim in the submission:
- (1) "I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the affected source or affected units for which the submission is made."; and,
 - (2) "I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment."
- (e) The designated representative of MB1 and MB2 shall notify the Permittee:
- (1) By the date of submission, of any Acid Rain Program submissions by the designated representative;
 - (2) Within 10 business days of receipt of any written determination by U.S. EPA or IDEM, OAQ; and,
 - (3) Provided that the submission or determination covers MB1 and MB2.
- (f) The designated representative of MB1 and MB2 shall provide the Permittee a copy of any submission or determination under paragraph (e) of this section, unless the Permittee expressly waives the right to receive a copy.

9. Severability [326 IAC 21]

Invalidation of the acid rain portion of an operating permit does not affect the continuing validity of the rest of the operating permit, nor shall invalidation of any other portion of the operating permit affect the continuing validity of the acid rain portion of the permit. [40 CFR 72.72(b), 326 IAC 21, and 326 IAC 2-7-5(5)]

10. Liability [326 IAC 21]

- (a) Any person who knowingly violates any requirement or prohibition of the Acid Rain Program, an acid rain permit, an acid rain portion of an operation permit, or a written exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 72.8, including any requirement for the payment of any penalty owed to the United States, shall be subject to enforcement by U.S. EPA pursuant to Section 113(c) of the Clean Air Act and shall be subject to enforcement by IDEM pursuant to 326 IAC 21 and IC 13-30-3.
- (b) Any person who knowingly makes a false, material statement in any record, submission, or report under the Acid Rain Program shall be subject to criminal enforcement pursuant to Section 113(c) of the Clean Air Act, 18 U.S.C. 1001 and IDEM pursuant to 326 IAC 21 and IC 13-30-6-2.
- (c) No permit revision shall excuse any violation of the requirements of the Acid Rain Program that occurs prior to the date that the revision takes effect.
- (d) MB1 and MB2 shall meet the requirements of the Acid Rain Program.

- (e) Any provision of the Acid Rain Program that applies to MB1 and MB2, including a provision applicable to the designated representative of MB1 and MB2 shall also apply to the Permittee.
- (f) Any provision of the Acid Rain Program that applies to MB1 and MB2, including a provision applicable to the designated representative, shall also apply to the Permittee. Except as provided under 40 CFR 72.44 (Phase II repowering extension plans) and 40 CFR 76.11 (NO_x averaging plans), and except with regard to the requirements applicable to units with a common stack under 40 CFR 75, including 40 CFR 75.16, 75.17, and 75.18, the Permittee and the designated representative of one affected unit shall not be liable for any violation by any other affected unit of which they are not owners or operators or the designated representative and that is located at a source of which they are not owners or operators or the designated representative.
- (g) Each violation of a provision of 40 CFR parts 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, and 78 by MB1 and MB2, or by the Permittee or designated representative, shall be a separate violation of the Clean Air Act.

11. Effect on Other Authorities [326 IAC 21]

No provision of the Acid Rain Program, an acid rain permit application, an acid rain permit, an acid rain portion of an operation permit, or a written exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 72.8 shall be construed as:

- (a) Except as expressly provided in Title IV of the Clean Air Act (42 USC 7651 to 7651(o)), exempting or excluding the Permittee and, to the extent applicable, the designated representative of MB1 and MB2 from compliance with any other provision of the Clean Air Act, including the provisions of Title I of the Clean Air Act relating to applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standards or State Implementation Plans;
- (b) Limiting the number of allowances a unit can hold; provided, that the number of allowances held by the unit shall not affect the source's obligation to comply with any other provisions of the Clean Air Act;
- (c) Requiring a change of any kind in any state law regulating electric utility rates and charges, affecting any state law regarding such state regulation, or limiting such state regulation, including any prudence review requirements under such state law;
- (d) Modifying the Federal Power Act (16 USC 791(a) et seq.) or affecting the authority of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under the Federal Power Act; or,
- (e) Interfering with or impairing any program for competitive bidding for power supply in a state in which such a program is established.

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality
Attachment A:

**FOSSIL-FUEL-FIRED STEAM GENERATORS FOR WHICH
CONSTRUCTION IS COMMENCED AFTER AUGUST 17, 1971
NSPS Requirements
[40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D]**

Source Name: Indiana Michigan Power Company, dba American Electric Power,
Rockport Plant
Source Location: 2791 N US Highway 231, Rockport, IN 47635
County: Spencer
SIC Code: 4911
Permit Renewal No.: T 147-29841-00020
Permit Reviewer: Ghassan Shalabi

§ 60.40 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The affected facilities to which the provisions of this subpart apply are:

(1) Each fossil-fuel-fired steam generating unit of more than 73 megawatts (MW) heat input rate (250 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr)).

(2) Each fossil-fuel and wood-residue-fired steam generating unit capable of firing fossil fuel at a heat input rate of more than 73 MW (250 MMBtu/hr).

(b) Any change to an existing fossil-fuel-fired steam generating unit to accommodate the use of combustible materials, other than fossil fuels as defined in this subpart, shall not bring that unit under the applicability of this subpart.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, any facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commenced construction or modification after August 17, 1971, is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

(d) The requirements of §§60.44 (a)(4), (a)(5), (b) and (d), and 60.45(f)(4)(vi) are applicable to lignite-fired steam generating units that commenced construction or modification after December 22, 1976.

(e) Any facility covered under subpart Da is not covered under this subpart.

§ 60.41 Definitions.

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

Boiler operating day means a 24-hour period between 12 midnight and the following midnight during which any fuel is combusted at any time in the steam-generating unit. It is not necessary for fuel to be combusted the entire 24-hour period.

Coal means all solid fuels classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, or lignite by ASTM D388 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).

Coal refuse means waste-products of coal mining, cleaning, and coal preparation operations (e.g. culm, gob, etc.) containing coal, matrix material, clay, and other organic and inorganic material.

Fossil fuel means natural gas, petroleum, coal, and any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such materials for the purpose of creating useful heat.

Fossil fuel and wood residue-fired steam generating unit means a furnace or boiler used in the process of burning fossil fuel and wood residue for the purpose of producing steam by heat transfer.

Fossil-fuel-fired steam generating unit means a furnace or boiler used in the process of burning fossil fuel for the purpose of producing steam by heat transfer.

Wood residue means bark, sawdust, slabs, chips, shavings, mill trim, and other wood products derived from wood processing and forest management operations.

§ 60.42 Standard for particulate matter (PM).

(a) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by §60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases that:

(1) Contain PM in excess of 43 nanograms per joule (ng/J) heat input (0.10 lb/MMBtu) derived from fossil fuel or fossil fuel and wood residue.

(2) Exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity except for one six-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity.

(b)(1) On or after December 28, 1979, no owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the Southwestern Public Service Company's Harrington Station #1, in Amarillo, TX, any gases which exhibit greater than 35 percent opacity, except that a maximum of 42 percent opacity shall be permitted for not more than 6 minutes in any hour.

(2) Interstate Power Company shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from its Lansing Station Unit No. 4 in Lansing, IA, any gases which exhibit greater than 32 percent opacity, except that a maximum of 39 percent opacity shall be permitted for not more than six minutes in any hour.

(c) As an alternate to meeting the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator that elects to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) for measuring PM emissions can petition the Administrator (in writing) to comply with §60.42Da(a) of subpart Da of this part. If the Administrator grants the petition, the source will from then on (unless the unit is modified or reconstructed in the future) have to comply with the requirements in §60.43Da(a) of subpart Da of this part.

[60 FR 65415, Dec. 19, 1995, as amended at 74 FR 5077, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 60.43 Standard for sulfur dioxide (SO₂).

(a) Except as provided under paragraph (d) of this section, on and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by §60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of:

(1) 340 ng/J heat input (0.80 lb/MMBtu) derived from liquid fossil fuel or liquid fossil fuel and wood residue.

(2) 520 ng/J heat input (1.2 lb/MMBtu) derived from solid fossil fuel or solid fossil fuel and wood residue, except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section.

(b) Except as provided under paragraph (d) of this section, when different fossil fuels are burned simultaneously in any combination, the applicable standard (in ng/J) shall be determined by proration using the following formula:

$$PS_{SO_2} = \frac{y(340) + z(520)}{(y + z)}$$

Where:

PS_{SO2} = Prorated standard for SO₂ when burning different fuels simultaneously, in ng/J heat input derived from all fossil fuels or from all fossil fuels and wood residue fired;

y = Percentage of total heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel; and

z = Percentage of total heat input derived from solid fossil fuel.

(c) Compliance shall be based on the total heat input from all fossil fuels burned, including gaseous fuels.

(d) As an alternate to meeting the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, an owner or operator can petition the Administrator (in writing) to comply with §60.43Da(i)(3) of subpart Da of this part or comply with §60.42b(k)(4) of subpart Db of this part, as applicable to the affected source. If the Administrator grants the petition, the source will from then on (unless the unit is modified or reconstructed in the future) have to comply with the requirements in §60.43Da(i)(3) of subpart Da of this part or §60.42b(k)(4) of subpart Db of this part, as applicable to the affected source.

(e) Units 1 and 2 (as defined in appendix G of this part) at the Newton Power Station owned or operated by the Central Illinois Public Service Company will be in compliance with paragraph (a)(2) of this section if Unit 1 and Unit 2 individually comply with paragraph (a)(2) of this section or if the combined emission rate from Units 1 and 2 does not exceed 470 ng/J (1.1 lb/MMBtu) combined heat input to Units 1 and 2.

[60 FR 65415, Dec. 19, 1995, as amended at 74 FR 5077, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 60.44 Standard for nitrogen oxides (NO_x).

(a) Except as provided under paragraph (e) of this section, on and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by §60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases that contain NO_x, expressed as NO₂ in excess of:

(1) 86 ng/J heat input (0.20 lb/MMBtu) derived from gaseous fossil fuel.

(2) 129 ng/J heat input (0.30 lb/MMBtu) derived from liquid fossil fuel, liquid fossil fuel and wood residue, or gaseous fossil fuel and wood residue.

(3) 300 ng/J heat input (0.70 lb/MMBtu) derived from solid fossil fuel or solid fossil fuel and wood residue (except lignite or a solid fossil fuel containing 25 percent, by weight, or more of coal refuse).

(4) 260 ng/J heat input (0.60 lb MMBtu) derived from lignite or lignite and wood residue (except as provided under paragraph (a)(5) of this section).

(5) 340 ng/J heat input (0.80 lb MMBtu) derived from lignite which is mined in North Dakota, South Dakota, or Montana and which is burned in a cyclone-fired unit.

(b) Except as provided under paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of this section, when different fossil fuels are burned simultaneously in any combination, the applicable standard (in ng/J) is determined by proration using the following formula:

$$PS_{NO_x} = \frac{w(260) + x(86) + y(130) + z(300)}{(w + x + y + z)}$$

Where:

PS_{NO_x} = Prorated standard for NO_x when burning different fuels simultaneously, in ng/J heat input derived from all fossil fuels fired or from all fossil fuels and wood residue fired;

w = Percentage of total heat input derived from lignite;

x = Percentage of total heat input derived from gaseous fossil fuel;

y = Percentage of total heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel; and

z = Percentage of total heat input derived from solid fossil fuel (except lignite).

(c) When a fossil fuel containing at least 25 percent, by weight, of coal refuse is burned in combination with gaseous, liquid, or other solid fossil fuel or wood residue, the standard for NO_x does not apply.

(d) Except as provided under paragraph (e) of this section, cyclone-fired units which burn fuels containing at least 25 percent of lignite that is mined in North Dakota, South Dakota, or Montana remain subject to paragraph (a)(5) of this section regardless of the types of fuel combusted in combination with that lignite.

(e) As an alternate to meeting the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b), and (d) of this section, an owner or operator can petition the Administrator (in writing) to comply with §60.44Da(e)(3) of subpart Da of this part. If the Administrator grants the petition, the source will from then on (unless the unit is modified or reconstructed in the future) have to comply with the requirements in §60.44Da(e)(3) of subpart Da of this part.

§ 60.45 Emissions and fuel monitoring.

(a) Each owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) for measuring opacity and a CEMS for measuring SO_2 emissions, NO_x emissions, and either oxygen (O_2) or carbon dioxide (CO_2) except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) Certain of the CEMS requirements under paragraph (a) of this section do not apply to owners or operators under the following conditions:

(1) For a fossil-fuel-fired steam generator that burns only gaseous or liquid fossil fuel (excluding residual oil) with potential SO_2 emissions rates of 26 ng/J (0.060 lb/MMBtu) or less and that does not use post-combustion technology to reduce emissions of SO_2 or PM, CEMS for measuring the opacity of emissions and SO_2 emissions are not required if the owner or operator monitors SO_2 emissions by fuel sampling and analysis or fuel receipts.

(2) For a fossil-fuel-fired steam generator that does not use a flue gas desulfurization device, a CEMS for measuring SO_2 emissions is not required if the owner or operator monitors SO_2 emissions by fuel sampling and analysis.

(3) Notwithstanding §60.13(b), installation of a CEMS for NO_x may be delayed until after the initial performance tests under §60.8 have been conducted. If the owner or operator demonstrates during the performance test that emissions of NO_x are less than 70 percent of the applicable standards in §60.44, a CEMS for measuring NO_x emissions is not required. If the initial performance test results show that NO_x emissions are greater than 70 percent of the applicable standard, the owner or operator shall install a CEMS for NO_x within one year after the date of the initial performance tests under §60.8 and comply with all other applicable monitoring requirements under this part.

(4) If an owner or operator does not install any CEMS for sulfur oxides and NO_x , as provided under paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(3) or paragraphs (b)(2) and (b)(3) of this section a CEMS for measuring either O_2 or CO_2 is not required.

(5) An owner or operator may petition the Administrator (in writing) to install a PM CEMS as an alternative to the CEMS for monitoring opacity emissions.

(6) A CEMS for measuring the opacity of emissions is not required for a fossil fuel-fired steam generator that does not use post-combustion technology (except a wet scrubber) for reducing PM, SO_2 , or carbon monoxide (CO) emissions, burns only gaseous fuels or fuel oils that contain less than or equal to 0.30 weight percent sulfur, and is operated such that emissions of CO to the atmosphere from the affected source are maintained at levels less than or equal to 0.15 lb/MMBtu on a boiler operating day average basis. Owners and operators of affected sources electing to comply with this paragraph must demonstrate compliance according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (b)(6)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) You must monitor CO emissions using a CEMS according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (b)(6)(i)(A) through (D) of this section.

(A) The CO CEMS must be installed, certified, maintained, and operated according to the provisions in §60.58b(i)(3) of subpart Eb of this part.

(B) Each 1-hour CO emissions average is calculated using the data points generated by the CO CEMS expressed in parts per million by volume corrected to 3 percent oxygen (dry basis).

(C) At a minimum, valid 1-hour CO emissions averages must be obtained for at least 90 percent of the operating hours on a 30-day rolling average basis. The 1-hour averages are calculated using the data points required in §60.13(h)(2).

(D) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests for the CO CEMS must be performed in accordance with procedure 1 in appendix F of this part.

(ii) You must calculate the 1-hour average CO emissions levels for each boiler operating day by multiplying the average hourly CO output concentration measured by the CO CEMS times the corresponding average hourly flue gas flow rate and divided by the corresponding average hourly heat input to the affected source. The 24-hour average CO emission level is determined by calculating the arithmetic average of the hourly CO emission levels computed for each boiler operating day.

(iii) You must evaluate the preceding 24-hour average CO emission level each boiler operating day excluding periods of affected source startup, shutdown, or malfunction. If the 24-hour average CO emission level is greater than 0.15 lb/MMBtu, you must initiate investigation of the relevant equipment and control systems within 24 hours of the first discovery of the high emission incident and, take the appropriate corrective action as soon as practicable to adjust control settings or repair equipment to reduce the 24-hour average CO emission level to 0.15 lb/MMBtu or less.

(iv) You must record the CO measurements and calculations performed according to paragraph (b)(6) of this section and any corrective actions taken. The record of corrective action taken must include the date and time during which the 24-hour average CO emission level was greater than 0.15 lb/MMBtu, and the date, time, and description of the corrective action.

(7) The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to an opacity standard under §60.42 and that elects to not install a COMS because the affected facility burns only fuels as specified under paragraph (b)(1) of this section, monitors PM emissions as specified under paragraph (b)(5) of this section, or monitors CO emissions as specified under paragraph (b)(6) of this section shall conduct a performance test using Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part and the procedures in §60.11 to demonstrate compliance with the applicable limit in §60.42 and shall comply with either paragraphs (b)(7)(i), (b)(7)(ii), or (b)(7)(iii) of this section. If during the initial 60 minutes of observation all 6-minute averages are less than 10 percent and all individual 15-second observations are less than or equal to 20 percent, the observation period may be reduced from 3 hours to 60 minutes.

(i) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(7)(ii) or (b)(7)(iii) of this section, the owner or operator shall conduct subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance tests using the procedures in paragraph (b)(7) of this section according to the applicable schedule in paragraphs (b)(7)(i)(A) through (b)(7)(i)(D) of this section, as determined by the most recent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test results.

(A) If no visible emissions are observed, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test must be completed within 12 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted;

(B) If visible emissions are observed but the maximum 6-minute average opacity is less than or equal to 5 percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test must be completed within 6 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted;

(C) If the maximum 6-minute average opacity is greater than 5 percent but less than or equal to 10 percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test must be completed within 3 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted; or

(D) If the maximum 6-minute average opacity is greater than 10 percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test must be completed within 30 calendar days from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted.

(ii) If the maximum 6-minute opacity is less than 10 percent during the most recent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test, the owner or operator may, as an alternative to performing subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test, elect to perform subsequent monitoring using Method 22 of appendix A-7 of this part according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (b)(7)(ii)(A) and (B) of this section.

(A) The owner or operator shall conduct 10 minute observations (during normal operation) each operating day the affected facility fires fuel for which an opacity standard is applicable using Method 22 of appendix A-7 of this part and demonstrate that the sum of the occurrences of any visible emissions is not in excess of 5 percent of the observation period (*i.e.* , 30 seconds per 10 minute period). If the sum of the occurrence of any visible emissions is greater than 30 seconds during the initial 10 minute observation, immediately conduct a 30 minute observation. If the sum of the occurrence of visible emissions is greater than 5 percent of the observation period (*i.e.* , 90 seconds per 30 minute period) the owner or operator shall either document and adjust the operation of the facility and demonstrate within 24 hours that the sum of the occurrence of visible emissions is equal to or less than 5 percent during a 30 minute observation (*i.e.* , 90 seconds) or conduct a new Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test using the procedures in paragraph (b)(7) of this section within 30 calendar days according to the requirements in §60.46(b)(3).

(B) If no visible emissions are observed for 30 operating days during which an opacity standard is applicable, observations can be reduced to once every 7 operating days during which an opacity standard is applicable. If any visible emissions are observed, daily observations shall be resumed.

(iii) If the maximum 6-minute opacity is less than 10 percent during the most recent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test, the owner or operator may, as an alternative to performing subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 performance tests, elect to perform subsequent monitoring using a digital opacity compliance system according to a site-specific monitoring plan approved by the Administrator. The observations shall be similar, but not necessarily identical, to the requirements in paragraph (b)(7)(ii) of this section. For reference purposes in preparing the monitoring plan, see OAQPS “Determination of Visible Emission Opacity from Stationary Sources Using Computer-Based Photographic Analysis Systems.” This document is available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA); Office of Air Quality and Planning Standards; Sector Policies and Programs Division; Measurement Policy Group (D243–02), Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. This document is also available on the Technology Transfer Network (TTN) under Emission Measurement Center Preliminary Methods.

(c) For performance evaluations under §60.13(c) and calibration checks under §60.13(d), the following procedures shall be used:

(1) Methods 6, 7, and 3B of appendix A of this part, as applicable, shall be used for the performance evaluations of SO₂ and NO_x continuous monitoring systems. Acceptable alternative methods for Methods 6, 7, and 3B of appendix A of this part are given in §60.46(d).

(2) Sulfur dioxide or nitric oxide, as applicable, shall be used for preparing calibration gas mixtures under Performance Specification 2 of appendix B to this part.

(3) For affected facilities burning fossil fuel(s), the span value for a continuous monitoring system measuring the opacity of emissions shall be 80, 90, or 100 percent. For a continuous monitoring system measuring sulfur oxides or NO_x the span value shall be determined using one of the following procedures:

(i) Except as provided under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section, SO₂ and NO_x span values shall be determined as follows:

Fossil fuel	In parts per million	
	Span value for SO ₂	Span value for NO _x
Gas	⁽¹⁾	500.
Liquid	1,000	500.
Solid	1,500	1,000.
Combinations	1,000y + 1,500z	500 (x + y) + 1,000z.

¹Not applicable.

Where:

x = Fraction of total heat input derived from gaseous fossil fuel;

y = Fraction of total heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel; and

z = Fraction of total heat input derived from solid fossil fuel.

(ii) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility may elect to use the SO₂ and NO_x span values determined according to sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 in appendix A to part 75 of this chapter.

(4) All span values computed under paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section for burning combinations of fossil fuels shall be rounded to the nearest 500 ppm. Span values that are computed under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section shall be rounded off according to the applicable procedures in section 2 of appendix A to part 75 of this chapter.

(5) For a fossil-fuel-fired steam generator that simultaneously burns fossil fuel and nonfossil fuel, the span value of all CEMS shall be subject to the Administrator's approval.

(d) [Reserved]

(e) For any CEMS installed under paragraph (a) of this section, the following conversion procedures shall be used to convert the continuous monitoring data into units of the applicable standards (ng/J, lb/MMBtu):

(1) When a CEMS for measuring O₂ is selected, the measurement of the pollutant concentration and O₂ concentration shall each be on a consistent basis (wet or dry). Alternative procedures approved by the Administrator shall be used when measurements are on a wet basis. When measurements are on a dry basis, the following conversion procedure shall be used:

$$E = CF \left(\frac{20.9}{(20.9 - \%O_2)} \right)$$

Where E, C, F, and %O₂ are determined under paragraph (f) of this section.

(2) When a CEMS for measuring CO₂ is selected, the measurement of the pollutant concentration and CO₂ concentration shall each be on a consistent basis (wet or dry) and the following conversion procedure shall be used:

$$E = CF_c \left(\frac{100}{\%CO_2} \right)$$

Where E, C, F_c and %CO₂ are determined under paragraph (f) of this section.

(f) The values used in the equations under paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this section are derived as follows:

(1) E = pollutant emissions, ng/J (lb/MMBtu).

(2) C = pollutant concentration, ng/dscm (lb/dscf), determined by multiplying the average concentration (ppm) for each one-hour period by 4.15 × 10⁴ M ng/dscm per ppm (2.59 × 10⁻⁹ M lb/dscf per ppm) where M = pollutant molecular weight, g/g-mole (lb/lb-mole). M = 64.07 for SO₂ and 46.01 for NO_x.

(3) %O₂, %CO₂ = O₂ or CO₂ volume (expressed as percent), determined with equipment specified under paragraph (a) of this section.

(4) F, F_c = a factor representing a ratio of the volume of dry flue gases generated to the calorific value of the fuel combusted (F), and a factor representing a ratio of the volume of CO₂ generated to the calorific value of the fuel combusted (F_c), respectively. Values of F and F_c are given as follows:

(i) For anthracite coal as classified according to ASTM D388 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17), F = 2,723 × 10⁻¹⁷ dscm/J (10,140 dscf/MMBtu) and F_c = 0.532 × 10⁻¹⁷ scm CO₂/J (1,980 scf CO₂/MMBtu).

(ii) For subbituminous and bituminous coal as classified according to ASTM D388 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17), F = 2.637 × 10⁻⁷ dscm/J (9,820 dscf/MMBtu) and F_c = 0.486 × 10⁻⁷ scm CO₂/J (1,810 scf CO₂/MMBtu).

(iii) For liquid fossil fuels including crude, residual, and distillate oils, F = 2.476 × 10⁻⁷ dscm/J (9,220 dscf/MMBtu) and F_c = 0.384 × 10⁻⁷ scm CO₂/J (1,430 scf CO₂/MMBtu).

(iv) For gaseous fossil fuels, F = 2.347 × 10⁻⁷ dscm/J (8,740 dscf/MMBtu). For natural gas, propane, and butane fuels, F_c = 0.279 × 10⁻⁷ scm CO₂/J (1,040 scf CO₂/MMBtu) for natural gas, 0.322 × 10⁻⁷ scm CO₂/J (1,200 scf CO₂/MMBtu) for propane, and 0.338 × 10⁻⁷ scm CO₂/J (1,260 scf CO₂/MMBtu) for butane.

(v) For bark $F = 2.589 \times 10^{-7} \text{ dscm/J}$ (9,640 dscf/MMBtu) and $F_c = 0.500 \times 10^{-7} \text{ scm CO}_2/\text{J}$ (1,840 scf CO₂/MMBtu). For wood residue other than bark $F = 2.492 \times 10^{-7} \text{ dscm/J}$ (9,280 dscf/MMBtu) and $F_c = 0.494 \times 10^{-7} \text{ scm CO}_2/\text{J}$ (1,860 scf CO₂/MMBtu).

(vi) For lignite coal as classified according to ASTM D388 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17), $F = 2.659 \times 10^{-7} \text{ dscm/J}$ (9,900 dscf/MMBtu) and $F_c = 0.516 \times 10^{-7} \text{ scm CO}_2/\text{J}$ (1,920 scf CO₂/MMBtu).

(5) The owner or operator may use the following equation to determine an F factor (dscm/J or dscf/MMBtu) on a dry basis (if it is desired to calculate F on a wet basis, consult the Administrator) or F_c factor (scm CO₂/J, or scf CO₂/MMBtu) on either basis in lieu of the F or F_c factors specified in paragraph (f)(4) of this section:

$$F = 10^{-4} \frac{[227.2 (\%H) + 95.5 (\%C) + 35.6 (\%S) + 8.7 (\%N) - 28.7 (\%O)]}{\text{GCV}}$$

$$F_c = \frac{2.0 \times 10^{-3} (\%C)}{\text{GCV (SI units)}}$$

$$F = 10^{-4} \frac{[3.64 (\%H) + 1.53 (\%C) + 0.57 (\%S) + 0.14 (\%N) - 0.46 (\%O)]}{\text{GCV (English units)}}$$

$$F_c = \frac{20.0 (\%C)}{\text{GCV (SI units)}}$$

$$F_c = \frac{321 \times 10^3 (\%C)}{\text{GCV (English units)}}$$

(i) %H, %C, %S, %N, and %O are content by weight of hydrogen, carbon, sulfur, nitrogen, and O₂ (expressed as percent), respectively, as determined on the same basis as GCV by ultimate analysis of the fuel fired, using ASTM D3178 or D3176 (solid fuels), or computed from results using ASTM D1137, D1945, or D1946 (gaseous fuels) as applicable. (These five methods are incorporated by reference, see §60.17.)

(ii) GCV is the gross calorific value (kJ/kg, Btu/lb) of the fuel combusted determined by the ASTM test methods D2015 or D5865 for solid fuels and D1826 for gaseous fuels as applicable. (These three methods are incorporated by reference, see §60.17.)

(iii) For affected facilities which fire both fossil fuels and nonfossil fuels, the F or F_c value shall be subject to the Administrator's approval.

(6) For affected facilities firing combinations of fossil fuels or fossil fuels and wood residue, the F or F_c factors determined by paragraphs (f)(4) or (f)(5) of this section shall be prorated in accordance with the applicable formula as follows:

$$F = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i F_i \quad \text{or} \quad F_c = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i (F_c)_i$$

Where:

X_i = Fraction of total heat input derived from each type of fuel (e.g. natural gas, bituminous coal, wood residue, etc.);

F_i or (F_c)_i = Applicable F or F_c factor for each fuel type_i determined in accordance with paragraphs (f)(4) and (f)(5) of this section; and

n = Number of fuels being burned in combination.

(g) Excess emission and monitoring system performance reports shall be submitted to the Administrator semiannually for each six-month period in the calendar year. All semiannual reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each six-month period. Each excess emission and MSP report shall include the information required in §60.7(c). Periods of excess emissions and monitoring systems (MS) downtime that shall be reported are defined as follows:

(1) *Opacity*. Excess emissions are defined as any six-minute period during which the average opacity of emissions exceeds 20 percent opacity, except that one six-minute average per hour of up to 27 percent opacity need not be reported.

(i) For sources subject to the opacity standard of §60.42(b)(1), excess emissions are defined as any six-minute period during which the average opacity of emissions exceeds 35 percent opacity, except that one six-minute average per hour of up to 42 percent opacity need not be reported.

(ii) For sources subject to the opacity standard of §60.42(b)(2), excess emissions are defined as any six-minute period during which the average opacity of emissions exceeds 32 percent opacity, except that one six-minute average per hour of up to 39 percent opacity need not be reported.

(2) *Sulfur dioxide*. Excess emissions for affected facilities are defined as:

(i) For affected facilities electing not to comply with §60.43(d), any three-hour period during which the average emissions (arithmetic average of three contiguous one-hour periods) of SO₂ as measured by a CEMS exceed the applicable standard in §60.43; or

(ii) For affected facilities electing to comply with §60.43(d), any 30 operating day period during which the average emissions (arithmetic average of all one-hour periods during the 30 operating days) of SO₂ as measured by a CEMS exceed the applicable standard in §60.43. Facilities complying with the 30-day SO₂ standard shall use the most current associated SO₂ compliance and monitoring requirements in §§60.48Da and 60.49Da of subpart Da of this part or §§60.45b and 60.47b of subpart Db of this part, as applicable.

(3) *Nitrogen oxides*. Excess emissions for affected facilities using a CEMS for measuring NO_x are defined as:

(i) For affected facilities electing not to comply with §60.44(e), any three-hour period during which the average emissions (arithmetic average of three contiguous one-hour periods) exceed the applicable standards in §60.44; or

(ii) For affected facilities electing to comply with §60.44(e), any 30 operating day period during which the average emissions (arithmetic average of all one-hour periods during the 30 operating days) of NO_x as measured by a CEMS exceed the applicable standard in §60.44. Facilities complying with the 30-day NO_x standard shall use the most current associated NO_x compliance and monitoring requirements in §§60.48Da and 60.49Da of subpart Da of this part.

(4) *Particulate matter*. Excess emissions for affected facilities using a CEMS for measuring PM are defined as any boiler operating day period during which the average emissions (arithmetic average of all operating one-hour periods) exceed the applicable standards in §60.42. Affected facilities using PM CEMS must follow the most current applicable compliance and monitoring provisions in §§60.48Da and 60.49Da of subpart Da of this part.

(h) The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the opacity limits in §60.42 that elects to monitor emissions according to the requirements in §60.45(b)(7) shall maintain records according to the requirements specified in paragraphs (h)(1) through (3) of this section, as applicable to the visible emissions monitoring method used.

(1) For each performance test conducted using Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part, the owner or operator shall keep the records including the information specified in paragraphs (h)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Dates and time intervals of all opacity observation periods;

(ii) Name, affiliation, and copy of current visible emission reading certification for each visible emission observer participating in the performance test; and

(iii) Copies of all visible emission observer opacity field data sheets;

(2) For each performance test conducted using Method 22 of appendix A-4 of this part, the owner or operator shall keep the records including the information specified in paragraphs (h)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) Dates and time intervals of all visible emissions observation periods;

- (ii) Name and affiliation for each visible emission observer participating in the performance test;
 - (iii) Copies of all visible emission observer opacity field data sheets; and
 - (iv) Documentation of any adjustments made and the time the adjustments were completed to the affected facility operation by the owner or operator to demonstrate compliance with the applicable monitoring requirements.
- (3) For each digital opacity compliance system, the owner or operator shall maintain records and submit reports according to the requirements specified in the site-specific monitoring plan approved by the Administrator.

[60 FR 65415, Dec. 19, 1995, as amended at 74 FR 5077, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 60.46 Test methods and procedures.

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in §60.8, and subsequent performance tests as requested by the EPA Administrator, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in §60.8(b). Acceptable alternative methods and procedures are given in paragraph (d) of this section.

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the PM, SO₂, and NO_x standards in §§60.42, 60.43, and 60.44 as follows:

(1) The emission rate (E) of PM, SO₂, or NO_x shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$E = CF_d \left(\frac{20.9}{(20.9 - \%O_2)} \right)$$

Where:

E = Emission rate of pollutant, ng/J (1b/million Btu);

C = Concentration of pollutant, ng/dscm (1b/dscf);

%O₂ = O₂ concentration, percent dry basis; and

F_d = Factor as determined from Method 19 of appendix A of this part.

(2) Method 5 of appendix A of this part shall be used to determine the PM concentration (C) at affected facilities without wet flue-gas-desulfurization (FGD) systems and Method 5B of appendix A of this part shall be used to determine the PM concentration (C) after FGD systems.

(i) The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.85 dscm (30 dscf). The probe and filter holder heating systems in the sampling train shall be set to provide an average gas temperature of 160±14 °C (320±25 °F).

(ii) The emission rate correction factor, integrated or grab sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B of appendix A of this part shall be used to determine the O₂ concentration (%O₂). The O₂ sample shall be obtained simultaneously with, and at the same traverse points as, the particulate sample. If the grab sampling procedure is used, the O₂ concentration for the run shall be the arithmetic mean of the sample O₂ concentrations at all traverse points.

(iii) If the particulate run has more than 12 traverse points, the O₂ traverse points may be reduced to 12 provided that Method 1 of appendix A of this part is used to locate the 12 O₂ traverse points.

(3) Method 9 of appendix A of this part and the procedures in §60.11 shall be used to determine opacity.

(4) Method 6 of appendix A of this part shall be used to determine the SO₂ concentration.

(i) The sampling site shall be the same as that selected for the particulate sample. The sampling location in the duct shall be at the centroid of the cross section or at a point no closer to the walls than 1 m (3.28 ft). The sampling time and sample volume for each sample run shall be at least 20 minutes and 0.020 dscm (0.71 dscf). Two samples shall be taken during a 1-hour period, with each sample taken within a 30-minute interval.

(ii) The emission rate correction factor, integrated sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B of appendix A of this part shall be used to determine the O₂ concentration (%O₂). The O₂ sample shall be taken simultaneously with, and at the same point as, the SO₂ sample. The SO₂ emission rate shall be computed for each pair of SO₂ and O₂ samples. The SO₂ emission rate (E) for each run shall be the arithmetic mean of the results of the two pairs of samples.

(5) Method 7 of appendix A of this part shall be used to determine the NO_x concentration.

(i) The sampling site and location shall be the same as for the SO₂ sample. Each run shall consist of four grab samples, with each sample taken at about 15-minute intervals.

(ii) For each NO_x sample, the emission rate correction factor, grab sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B of appendix A of this part shall be used to determine the O₂ concentration (%O₂). The sample shall be taken simultaneously with, and at the same point as, the NO_x sample.

(iii) The NO_x emission rate shall be computed for each pair of NO_x and O₂ samples. The NO_x emission rate (E) for each run shall be the arithmetic mean of the results of the four pairs of samples.

(c) When combinations of fossil fuels or fossil fuel and wood residue are fired, the owner or operator (in order to compute the prorated standard as shown in §§60.43(b) and 60.44(b)) shall determine the percentage (w, x, y, or z) of the total heat input derived from each type of fuel as follows:

(1) The heat input rate of each fuel shall be determined by multiplying the gross calorific value of each fuel fired by the rate of each fuel burned.

(2) ASTM Methods D2015, or D5865 (solid fuels), D240 (liquid fuels), or D1826 (gaseous fuels) (all of these methods are incorporated by reference, see §60.17) shall be used to determine the gross calorific values of the fuels. The method used to determine the calorific value of wood residue must be approved by the Administrator.

(3) Suitable methods shall be used to determine the rate of each fuel burned during each test period, and a material balance over the steam generating system shall be used to confirm the rate.

(d) The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures in this section or in other sections as specified:

(1) The emission rate (E) of PM, SO₂ and NO_x may be determined by using the F_c factor, provided that the following procedure is used:

(i) The emission rate (E) shall be computed using the following equation:

$$E = CF_c \left(\frac{100}{\%CO_2} \right)$$

Where:

E = Emission rate of pollutant, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

C = Concentration of pollutant, ng/dscm (lb/dscf);

%CO₂ = CO₂ concentration, percent dry basis; and

F_c = Factor as determined in appropriate sections of Method 19 of appendix A of this part.

(ii) If and only if the average F_c factor in Method 19 of appendix A of this part is used to calculate E and either E is from 0.97 to 1.00 of the emission standard or the relative accuracy of a continuous emission monitoring system is from 17 to 20 percent, then three runs of Method 3B of appendix A of this part shall be used to determine the O_2 and CO_2 concentration according to the procedures in paragraph (b)(2)(ii), (4)(ii), or (5)(ii) of this section. Then if F_o (average of three runs), as calculated from the equation in Method 3B of appendix A of this part, is more than ± 3 percent than the average F_o value, as determined from the average values of F_o and F_c in Method 19 of appendix A of this part, *i.e.*, $F_{oa} = 0.209 (F_{da}/F_{ca})$, then the following procedure shall be followed:

(A) When F_o is less than $0.97 F_{oa}$, then E shall be increased by that proportion under $0.97 F_{oa}$, *e.g.*, if F_o is $0.95 F_{oa}$, E shall be increased by 2 percent. This recalculated value shall be used to determine compliance with the emission standard.

(B) When F_o is less than $0.97 F_{oa}$ and when the average difference (d) between the continuous monitor minus the reference methods is negative, then E shall be increased by that proportion under $0.97 F_{oa}$, *e.g.*, if F_o is $0.95 F_{oa}$, E shall be increased by 2 percent. This recalculated value shall be used to determine compliance with the relative accuracy specification.

(C) When F_o is greater than $1.03 F_{oa}$ and when the average difference d is positive, then E shall be decreased by that proportion over $1.03 F_{oa}$, *e.g.*, if F_o is $1.05 F_{oa}$, E shall be decreased by 2 percent. This recalculated value shall be used to determine compliance with the relative accuracy specification.

(2) For Method 5 or 5B of appendix A–3 of this part, Method 17 of appendix A–6 of this part may be used at facilities with or without wet FGD systems if the stack gas temperature at the sampling location does not exceed an average temperature of $160^\circ C$ ($320^\circ F$). The procedures of sections 8.1 and 11.1 of Method 5B of appendix A–3 of this part may be used with Method 17 of appendix A–6 of this part only if it is used after wet FGD systems. Method 17 of appendix A–6 of this part shall not be used after wet FGD systems if the effluent gas is saturated or laden with water droplets.

(3) Particulate matter and SO_2 may be determined simultaneously with the Method 5 of appendix A of this part train provided that the following changes are made:

(i) The filter and impinger apparatus in sections 2.1.5 and 2.1.6 of Method 8 of appendix A of this part is used in place of the condenser (section 2.1.7) of Method 5 of appendix A of this part.

(ii) All applicable procedures in Method 8 of appendix A of this part for the determination of SO_2 (including moisture) are used:

(4) For Method 6 of appendix A of this part, Method 6C of appendix A of this part may be used. Method 6A of appendix A of this part may also be used whenever Methods 6 and 3B of appendix A of this part data are specified to determine the SO_2 emission rate, under the conditions in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(5) For Method 7 of appendix A of this part, Method 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E of appendix A of this part may be used. If Method 7C, 7D, or 7E of appendix A of this part is used, the sampling time for each run shall be at least 1 hour and the integrated sampling approach shall be used to determine the O_2 concentration ($\%O_2$) for the emission rate correction factor.

(6) For Method 3 of appendix A of this part, Method 3A or 3B of appendix A of this part may be used.

(7) For Method 3B of appendix A of this part, Method 3A of appendix A of this part may be used.

[60 FR 65415, Dec. 19, 1995, as amended at 74 FR 5078, Jan. 28, 2009]

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality
Attachment B
NSPS 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Y

Source Name: Indiana Michigan Power Company, dba American Electric Power,
Rockport Plant
Source Location: 2791 N US Highway 231, Rockport, IN 47635
County: Spencer
SIC Code: 4911
Permit Renewal No.: T 147-29841-00020
Permit Reviewer: Ghassan Shalabi

§ 60.250 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to any of the following affected facilities in coal preparation plants which process more than 181 Mg (200 tons) per day: Thermal dryers, pneumatic coal-cleaning equipment (air tables), coal processing and conveying equipment (including breakers and crushers), coal storage systems, and coal transfer and loading systems.

(b) Any facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction or modification after October 24, 1974, is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

[42 FR 37938, July 25, 1977; 42 FR 44812, Sept. 7, 1977, as amended at 65 FR 61757, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.251 Definitions.

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

(a) *Coal preparation plant* means any facility (excluding underground mining operations) which prepares coal by one or more of the following processes: breaking, crushing, screening, wet or dry cleaning, and thermal drying.

(b) *Bituminous coal* means solid fossil fuel classified as bituminous coal by ASTM Designation D388-77, 90, 91, 95, or 98a (incorporated by reference—see §60.17).

(c) *Coal* means all solid fossil fuels classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, or lignite by ASTM Designation D388-77, 90, 91, 95, or 98a (incorporated by reference—see §60.17).

(d) *Cyclonic flow* means a spiraling movement of exhaust gases within a duct or stack.

(e) *Thermal dryer* means any facility in which the moisture content of bituminous coal is reduced by contact with a heated gas stream which is exhausted to the atmosphere.

(f) *Pneumatic coal-cleaning equipment* means any facility which classifies bituminous coal by size or separates bituminous coal from refuse by application of air stream(s).

(g) *Coal processing and conveying equipment* means any machinery used to reduce the size of coal or to separate coal from refuse, and the equipment used to convey coal to or remove coal and refuse from the machinery. This includes, but is not limited to, breakers, crushers, screens, and conveyor belts.

(h) *Coal storage system* means any facility used to store coal except for open storage piles.

(i) *Transfer and loading system* means any facility used to transfer and load coal for shipment.

[41 FR 2234, Jan. 15, 1976, as amended at 48 FR 3738, Jan. 27, 1983; 65 FR 61757, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.252 Standards for particulate matter.

(a) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by §60.8 is completed, an owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any thermal dryer gases which:

- (1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.070 g/dscm (0.031 gr/dscf).
- (2) Exhibit 20 percent opacity or greater.

(b) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by §60.8 is completed, an owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any pneumatic coal cleaning equipment, gases which:

- (1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.040 g/dscm (0.017 gr/dscf).
- (2) Exhibit 10 percent opacity or greater.

(c) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by §60.8 is completed, an owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any coal processing and conveying equipment, coal storage system, or coal transfer and loading system processing coal, gases which exhibit 20 percent opacity or greater.

[41 FR 2234, Jan. 15, 1976, as amended at 65 FR 61757, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.253 Monitoring of operations.

(a) The owner or operator of any thermal dryer shall install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate monitoring devices as follows:

(1) A monitoring device for the measurement of the temperature of the gas stream at the exit of the thermal dryer on a continuous basis. The monitoring device is to be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ± 1.7 °C (± 3 °F).

(2) For affected facilities that use venturi scrubber emission control equipment:

(i) A monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the pressure loss through the venturi constriction of the control equipment. The monitoring device is to be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ± 1 inch water gauge.

(ii) A monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the water supply pressure to the control equipment. The monitoring device is to be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ± 5 percent of design water supply pressure. The pressure sensor or tap must be located close to the water discharge point. The Administrator may be consulted for approval of alternative locations.

(b) All monitoring devices under paragraph (a) of this section are to be recalibrated annually in accordance with procedures under §60.13(b).

[41 FR 2234, Jan. 15, 1976, as amended at 54 FR 6671, Feb. 14, 1989; 65 FR 61757, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.254 Test methods and procedures.

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in §60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in §60.8(b).

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standards in §60.252 as follows:

(1) Method 5 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.85 dscm (30 dscf). Sampling shall begin no less than 30 minutes after startup and shall terminate before shutdown procedures begin.

(2) Method 9 and the procedures in §60.11 shall be used to determine opacity.

[54 FR 6671, Feb. 14, 1989]

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality
Attachment C:

Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines
NESHAP Requirements
[40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

Source Name: Indiana Michigan Power Company, dba American Electric Power,
Rockport Plant
Source Location: 2791 N US Highway 231, Rockport, IN 47635
County: Spencer
SIC Code: 4911
Permit Renewal No.: T 147-29841-00020
Permit Reviewer: Ghassan Shalabi

§ 63.6580 What is the purpose of subpart ZZZZ?

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

[73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6585 Am I subject to this subpart?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This subpart applies to each affected source.

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

(1) *Existing stationary RICE.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) A stationary RICE which is an existing spark ignition 4 stroke rich burn (4SRB) stationary RICE located at an area source, an existing spark ignition 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source, an existing spark ignition 2 stroke lean burn (2SLB) stationary RICE, an existing spark ignition 4 stroke lean burn (4SLB) stationary RICE, an existing compression ignition (CI) stationary RICE, an existing emergency stationary RICE, an existing limited use stationary RICE, or an existing stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, does not have to meet the requirements of this subpart and of subpart A of this part. No initial notification is necessary.

(c) *Stationary RICE subject to Regulations under 40 CFR Part 60.* An affected source that is a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source, or is a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP emissions and is a spark ignition 2 stroke lean burn (2SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 500 brake HP, a spark ignition 4 stroke lean burn (4SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 250 brake HP, or a 4 stroke rich burn (4SRB) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP, a stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, an emergency or limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP, or a compression ignition (CI) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP, must meet the requirements of this part by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII, for compression ignition engines or 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ, for spark ignition engines. No further requirements apply for such engines under this part.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3604, Jan. 18, 2008]

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

(a) *Affected Sources.* (1) If you have an existing stationary RICE 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.

(2) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before August 16, 2004, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than August 16, 2004.

(3) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions after August 16, 2004, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(4) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than January 18, 2008.

(5) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions after January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(6) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions before January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than January 18, 2008.

(7) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions after January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

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

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

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

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

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3604, Jan. 18, 2008]

Emission and Operating Limitations

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

- (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 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 and 2a to this subpart or operating limitations in Tables 1b and 2b to this subpart: an existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, or an existing CI 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.

[73 FR 3605, 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, except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.
- (b) If you must comply with emission limitations and operating limitations, you must operate and maintain your stationary RICE, including air pollution control and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions at all times, including during startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

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]

Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 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 in §63.7(e)(1) and under the specific conditions that this subpart specifies in Table 4. The test must be conducted at any load condition within plus or minus 10 percent of 100 percent load.

(c) You may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in §63.7(e)(1).

(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, dsm^3/J ($\text{dscf}/10^6 \text{ Btu}$).

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

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

$$X_{\text{co}_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

X_{co_2} = 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:

$$C_{\text{adj}} = C_d \frac{X_{\text{co}_2}}{\% \text{CO}_2} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

Where:

$\% \text{CO}_2$ = 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) If you are required to install a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS according to the requirements in §63.8.

(c) If you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must monitor and record your fuel usage daily with separate fuel meters to measure the volumetric flow rate of each fuel. In addition, you must operate your stationary RICE in a manner which reasonably minimizes HAP emissions.

(d) If you are operating a new or reconstructed emergency 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to the startup of the engine.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008]

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

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

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

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

Continuous Compliance Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation and operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b and Tables 2a and 2b of this subpart that apply to you according to methods specified in Table 6 of 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 and Tables 2a and 2b of 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) Consistent with §§63.6(e) and 63.7(e)(1), deviations from the emission or operating limitations that occur during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction are not violations if you demonstrate to the Administrator's satisfaction that you were operating in

accordance with §63.6(e)(1). 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 any 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 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 CI stationary RICE, an existing emergency stationary RICE, an existing limited use emergency 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.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006; 73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008]

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.6645 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) 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 or 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, 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6650 What reports must I submit and when?

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

(b) Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must submit each report by the date in Table 7 of this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) 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) 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) 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) 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 (4) of this section.

(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 startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the reporting period, the compliance report must include the information in §63.10(d)(5)(i).

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) The date and time that each malfunction started and stopped.
- (2) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.
- (3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out-of-control, including the information in §63.8(c)(8).
- (4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether each deviation occurred during a period of malfunction or during another period.
- (5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period, and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.
- (6) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.
- (7) A summary of the total duration of CMS downtime during the reporting period, and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total operating time of the stationary RICE at which the CMS downtime occurred during that reporting period.
- (8) An identification of each parameter and pollutant (CO or formaldehyde) that was monitored at the stationary RICE.
- (9) A brief description of the stationary RICE.
- (10) A brief description of the CMS.
- (11) The date of the latest CMS certification or audit.
- (12) A description of any changes in CMS, processes, or controls since the last reporting period.

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

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

- (1) Fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations. You must also demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the total fuel consumption on an annual basis.
- (2) The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits.
- (3) Any problems or errors suspected with the meters.

§ 63.6655 What records must I keep?

(a) If you must comply with the emission and operating limitations, you must keep the records described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3), (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) The records in §63.6(e)(3)(iii) through (v) related to startup, shutdown, and malfunction.
- (3) Records of performance tests and performance evaluations as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).
- (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.

§ 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 on-site for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1). You can keep the records off-site for the remaining 3 years.

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 any 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 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: An existing 2SLB RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing CI stationary RICE, an existing stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, 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 except for the initial notification requirements: A new stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new emergency stationary RICE, or a new limited use stationary RICE.

[73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6670 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

- (a) This subpart is implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency (as well as the U.S. EPA) has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out whether this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of the U.S. EPA and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that will not be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are:

(1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emission limitations and operating limitations in §63.6600 under §63.6(g).

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in §63.90.

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under §63.8(f) and as defined in §63.90.

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f) and as defined in §63.90.

(5) Approval of a performance test which was conducted prior to the effective date of the rule, as specified in §63.6610(b).

§ 63.6675 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act (CAA); in 40 CFR 63.2, the General Provisions of this part; and in this section as follows:

Area source means any stationary source of HAP that is not a major source as defined in part 63.

Associated equipment as used in this subpart and as referred to in section 112(n)(4) of the CAA, means equipment associated with an oil or natural gas exploration or production well, and includes all equipment from the well bore to the point of custody transfer, except glycol dehydration units, storage vessels with potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines, and stationary RICE.

CAA means the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*, as amended by Public Law 101–549, 104 Stat. 2399).

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

Custody transfer means the transfer of hydrocarbon liquids or natural gas: After processing and/or treatment in the producing operations, or from storage vessels or automatic transfer facilities or other such equipment, including product loading racks, to pipelines or any other forms of transportation. For the purposes of this subpart, the point at which such liquids or natural gas enters a natural gas processing plant is a point of custody transfer.

Deviation means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:

(1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart, including but not limited to any emission limitation or operating limitation;

(2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or

(3) Fails to meet any emission limitation or operating limitation in this subpart during malfunction, regardless or whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

(4) Fails to satisfy the general duty to minimize emissions established by §63.6(e)(1)(i).

Diesel engine means any stationary RICE in which a high boiling point liquid fuel injected into the combustion chamber ignites when the air charge has been compressed to a temperature sufficiently high for auto-ignition. This process is also known as compression ignition.

Diesel fuel means any liquid obtained from the distillation of petroleum with a boiling point of approximately 150 to 360 degrees Celsius. One commonly used form is fuel oil number 2.

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 RICE 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 ICE used to supply power to an electric grid or that supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity are not considered to be emergency engines. Emergency stationary RICE with a site-rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that were installed prior to June 12, 2006, may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Required testing of such units should be minimized, but there is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations and for routine testing and maintenance. Emergency stationary RICE with a site-rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that were installed prior to June 12, 2006, may also operate an additional 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations. Emergency stationary RICE with a site-rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that were installed on or after June 12, 2006, must comply with requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.4243(d).

Four-stroke engine means any type of engine which completes the power cycle in two crankshaft revolutions, with intake and compression strokes in the first revolution and power and exhaust strokes in the second revolution.

Gaseous fuel means a material used for combustion which is in the gaseous state at standard atmospheric temperature and pressure conditions.

Gasoline means any fuel sold in any State for use in motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines, or nonroad or stationary engines, and commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline.

Glycol dehydration unit means a device in which a liquid glycol (including, but not limited to, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, or triethylene glycol) absorbent directly contacts a natural gas stream and absorbs water in a contact tower or absorption column (absorber). The glycol contacts and absorbs water vapor and other gas stream constituents from the natural gas and becomes "rich" glycol. This glycol is then regenerated in the glycol dehydration unit reboiler. The "lean" glycol is then recycled.

Hazardous air pollutants (HAP) means any air pollutants listed in or pursuant to section 112(b) of the CAA.

ISO standard day conditions means 288 degrees Kelvin (15 degrees Celsius), 60 percent relative humidity and 101.3 kilopascals pressure.

Landfill gas means a gaseous by-product of the land application of municipal refuse typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO₂.

Lean burn engine means any two-stroke or four-stroke spark ignited engine that does not meet the definition of a rich burn engine.

Limited use stationary RICE means any stationary RICE that operates less than 100 hours per year.

Liquefied petroleum gas means any liquefied hydrocarbon gas obtained as a by-product in petroleum refining of natural gas production.

Liquid fuel means any fuel in liquid form at standard temperature and pressure, including but not limited to diesel, residual/crude oil, kerosene/naphtha (jet fuel), and gasoline.

Major Source, as used in this subpart, shall have the same meaning as in §63.2, except that:

(1) Emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment (as defined in this section)) and emissions from any pipeline compressor station or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, to determine whether such emission points or stations are major sources, even when emission points are in a contiguous area or under common control;

(2) For oil and gas production facilities, emissions from processes, operations, or equipment that are not part of the same oil and gas production facility, as defined in §63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated;

(3) For production field facilities, only HAP emissions from glycol dehydration units, storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines and reciprocating internal combustion engines shall be aggregated for a major source determination; and

(4) Emissions from processes, operations, and equipment that are not part of the same natural gas transmission and storage facility, as defined in §63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated.

Malfunction means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner which causes, or has the potential to cause, the emission limitations in an applicable standard to be exceeded. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

Natural gas means a naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the Earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane. Natural gas may be field or pipeline quality.

Non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR) means an add-on catalytic nitrogen oxides (NO_x) control device for rich burn engines that, in a two-step reaction, promotes the conversion of excess oxygen, NO_x, CO, and volatile organic compounds (VOC) into CO₂, nitrogen, and water.

Oil and gas production facility as used in this subpart means any grouping of equipment where hydrocarbon liquids are processed, upgraded (*i.e.*, remove impurities or other constituents to meet contract specifications), or stored prior to the point of custody transfer; or where natural gas is processed, upgraded, or stored prior to entering the natural gas transmission and storage source category. For purposes of a major source determination, facility (including a building, structure, or installation) means oil and natural gas production and processing equipment that is located within the boundaries of an individual surface site as defined in this section. Equipment that is part of a facility will typically be located within close proximity to other equipment located at the same facility. Pieces of production equipment or groupings of equipment located on different oil and gas leases, mineral fee tracts, lease tracts, subsurface or surface unit areas, surface fee tracts, surface lease tracts, or separate surface sites, whether or not connected by a road, waterway, power line or pipeline, shall not be considered part of the same facility. Examples of facilities in the oil and natural gas production source category include, but are not limited to, well sites, satellite tank batteries, central tank batteries, a compressor station that transports natural gas to a natural gas processing plant, and natural gas processing plants.

Oxidation catalyst means an add-on catalytic control device that controls CO and VOC by oxidation.

Peaking unit or engine means any standby engine intended for use during periods of high demand that are not emergencies.

Percent load means the fractional power of an engine compared to its maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions. Percent load may range between 0 percent to above 100 percent.

Potential to emit means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the stationary source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. For oil and natural gas production facilities subject to subpart HH of this part, the potential to emit provisions in §63.760(a) may be used. For natural gas transmission and storage facilities subject to subpart HHH of this part, the maximum annual facility gas throughput for storage facilities may be determined according to §63.1270(a)(1) and the maximum annual throughput for transmission facilities may be determined according to §63.1270(a)(2).

Production field facility means those oil and gas production facilities located prior to the point of custody transfer.

Production well means any hole drilled in the earth from which crude oil, condensate, or field natural gas is extracted.

Propane means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure C₃H₈.

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in 40 CFR 70.2.

Rich burn engine means any four-stroke spark ignited engine where the manufacturer's recommended operating air/fuel ratio divided by the stoichiometric air/fuel ratio at full load conditions is less than or equal to 1.1. Engines originally manufactured as rich burn engines, but modified prior to December 19, 2002 with passive emission control technology for NO_x(such as pre-combustion chambers) will be considered lean burn engines. Also, existing engines where there are no manufacturer's recommendations regarding air/fuel ratio will be considered a rich burn engine if the excess oxygen content of the exhaust at full load conditions is less than or equal to 2 percent.

Site-rated HP means the maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions.

Spark ignition means relating to either: A gasoline-fueled engine; or any other type of engine a spark plug (or other sparking device) and with operating characteristics significantly similar to the theoretical Otto combustion cycle. Spark ignition engines usually use a throttle to regulate intake air flow to control power during normal operation. Dual-fuel engines in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for CI and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel at an annual average ratio of less than 2 parts diesel fuel to 100 parts total fuel on an energy equivalent basis are spark ignition engines.

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

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

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

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

Subpart means 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ.

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

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

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006; 73 FR 3607, Jan. 18, 2008]

Table 2 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Emission Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP and 4SLB Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

[As stated in §§63.6600 and 63.6601, you must comply with the following emission limitations for new and reconstructed lean burn and new and reconstructed compression ignition stationary RICE at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent]

For each...	You must meet the following emission limitation...
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.
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 .

[73 FR 3608, Jan. 18, 2008]

Table 2b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP and 4SLB Burn Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

[As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6601, 63.6630, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating limitations for new and reconstructed lean burn and new and reconstructed compression ignition stationary]

For each...	You must meet the following operating limitation...
1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst; or 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using an oxidation catalyst	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst that was measured during the initial performance test; and b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 450 °F and less than or equal to 1350 °F.
2. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst; or 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

[73 FR 3608, Jan. 18, 2008]

Table 3 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Subsequent Performance Tests

[As stated in §§63.6615 and 63.6620, you must comply with the following subsequent performance test requirements]

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .
1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE	Reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹
2. 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower ≥5,000	Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹
3. Stationary RICE (all stationary RICE subcategories and all brake horsepower ratings)	Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹

¹After you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.

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

[As stated in §§63.6610, 63.6611, 63.6620, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests for stationary RICE]

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
1. 2SLB, 4SLB, and CI	a. Reduce CO emissions	i. Measure the O ₂ at the inlet and outlet of the	(1) Portable CO and O ₂ analyzer	(a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005) ³ (incorporated by reference, see

stationary RICE		control device; and		§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) ^a (incorporated by reference, see §63.14) or Method 10 of 40 CFR, appendix A. The CO concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis.
2. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; and	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A §63.7(d)(1)(i)	(a) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device.
		ii. Measure O ₂ at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522-00 (2005).	(a) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348-03 ^b , provided in ASTM D6348-03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
3. Stationary RICE	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde 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	(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348-03 ^b , 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.

^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.

^bYou 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.

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

[As stated in §§63.6625 and 63.6630, you must initially comply with the emission and operating limitations as required by the following]

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions and using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. the average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
2. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using oxidation catalyst	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
3. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions, and using a CEMS	i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O ₂ or CO ₂ at both the inlet and outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625(a); and
		ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and
		iii. The average reduction of CO calculated using §63.6620 equals or exceeds the required percent reduction. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average percent reduction achieved during the 4-hour period.
4. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
5. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
6. Stationary RICE	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and

		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
7. Stationary RICE	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.

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

[As stated in §63.6640, you must continuously comply with the emissions and operating limitations as required by the following]

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE	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 ¹ ; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
2. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE	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 ¹ ; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
3. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions and using a CEMS	i. Collecting the monitoring data according to §63.6625(a), reducing the measurements to 1-hour averages, calculating the percent reduction of CO emissions according to §63.6620; and
		ii. Demonstrating that the catalyst achieves the required percent reduction of CO emissions over the 4-hour averaging period; and
		iii. Conducting an annual RATA of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.
4. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and

		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		iv. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
5. 4SRB stationary RICE	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;
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
6. 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower ≥5,000	Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that the required formaldehyde percent reduction is achieved ¹ .
7. Stationary RICE	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 ¹ ; 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. Stationary RICE	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 ¹ ; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.

¹After you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.

Table 7 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Reports

[As stated in §63.6650, you must comply with the following requirements for reports]

You must submit a(n)	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
1. Compliance report	a. If there are no deviations from any emission limitations or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations or operating limitations during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).

	§63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were not periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period; or	
	b. If you had a deviation from any emission limitation or operating limitation during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(d). If there were periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), the information in §63.6650(e); or	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).
	c. If you had a startup, shutdown or malfunction during the reporting period, the information in §63.10(d)(5)(i)	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).
2. An immediate startup, shutdown, and malfunction report if actions addressing the startup, shutdown, or malfunction were inconsistent with your startup, shutdown, or malfunction plan during the reporting period	a. Actions taken for the event; and	i. By fax or telephone within 2 working days after starting actions inconsistent with the plan.
	b. The information in §63.10(d)(5)(ii).	i. By letter within 7 working days after the end of the event unless you have made alternative arrangements with the permitting authorities. (§63.10(d)(5)(ii))
3. 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 3.a.i.
	c. Any problems or errors suspected with the meters	i. See item 3.a.i.

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

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

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes	
§63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in §63.6675.
§63.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes	
§63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention	Yes	
§63.5	Construction and reconstruction	Yes	
§63.6(a)	Applicability	Yes	
§63.6(b)(1)–(4)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources	Yes	
§63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Yes	
§63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(b)(7)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed area sources that become major sources	Yes	
§63.6(c)(1)–(2)	Compliance dates for existing sources	Yes	

§63.6(c)(3)–(4)	[Reserved]		
§36.6(c)(5)	Compliance dates for existing area sources that become major sources	Yes	
§63.6(d)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(e)(1)	Operation and maintenance	Yes	
§63.6(e)(2)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(e)(3)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan	Yes	
§63.6(f)(1)	Applicability of standards except during startup shutdown malfunction (SSM)	Yes	
§63.6(f)(2)	Methods for determining compliance	Yes	
§63.6(f)(3)	Finding of compliance	Yes	
§63.6(g)(1)–(3)	Use of alternate standard	Yes	
§63.6(h)	Opacity and visible emission standards	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or visible emission standards.
§63.6(i)	Compliance extension procedures and criteria	Yes	
§63.6(j)	Presidential compliance exemption	Yes	
§63.7(a)(1)–(2)	Performance test dates	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains performance test dates at §§63.6610 and 63.6611.
§63.7(a)(3)	CAA section 114 authority	Yes	
§63.7(b)(1)	Notification of performance test	Yes	
§63.7(b)(2)	Notification of rescheduling	Yes	
§63.7(c)	Quality assurance/test plan	Yes	
§63.7(d)	Testing facilities	Yes	
§63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for conducting performance tests	Yes	
§63.7(e)(2)	Conduct of performance tests and reduction of data	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ specifies test methods at §63.6620.
§63.7(e)(3)	Test run duration	Yes	
§63.7(e)(4)	Administrator may require other testing under section 114 of the CAA	Yes	
§63.7(f)	Alternative test method provisions	Yes	
§63.7(g)	Performance test data analysis, recordkeeping, and reporting	Yes	
§63.7(h)	Waiver of tests	Yes	
§63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of monitoring requirements	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at §63.6625.
§63.8(a)(2)	Performance specifications	Yes	
§63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]		
§63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring for control devices	No	

§63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Yes	
§63.8(b)(2)–(3)	Multiple effluents and multiple monitoring systems	Yes	
§63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring system operation and maintenance	Yes	
§63.8(c)(1)(i)	Routine and predictable SSM	Yes	
§63.8(c)(1)(ii)	SSM not in Startup Shutdown Malfunction Plan	Yes	
§63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Compliance with operation and maintenance requirements	Yes	
§63.8(c)(2)–(3)	Monitoring system installation	Yes	
§63.8(c)(4)	Continuous monitoring system (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.
§63.8(f)(1)–(5)	Alternative monitoring method	Yes	
§63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes	
§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.
§63.9(c)	Request for compliance extension	Yes	
§63.9(d)	Notification of special compliance requirements for new sources	Yes	
§63.9(e)	Notification of performance test	Yes	
§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	
§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.
§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.
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of submittal deadlines	Yes	
§63.9(j)	Change in previous information	Yes	
§63.10(a)	Administrative provisions for record	Yes	

	keeping/reporting		
§63.10(b)(1)	Record retention	Yes	
§63.10(b)(2)(i)-(v)	Records related to SSM	Yes	
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)-(xi)	Records	Yes	
§63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Record when under waiver	Yes	
§63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records when using alternative to RATA	Yes	For CO standard if using RATA alternative.
§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records of supporting documentation	Yes	
§63.10(b)(3)	Records of applicability determination	Yes	
§63.10(c)	Additional records for sources using CEMS	Yes	Except that §63.10(c)(2)-(4) and (9) are reserved.
§63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements	Yes	
§63.10(d)(2)	Report of performance test results	Yes	
§63.10(d)(3)	Reporting opacity or VE observations	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports	Yes	
§63.10(d)(5)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports	Yes	
§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	

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

**Addendum to the Technical Support Document
for Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal**

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	Indiana Michigan Power Company, dba American Electric Power, Rockport Plant
Source Location:	2791 N US Highway 231, Rockport, IN 47635
County:	Spencer
SIC Code:	4911
Permit Renewal No.:	T 147-29841-00020
Permit Reviewer:	Ghassan Shalabi

Public Notice Information

On March 13, 2014, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) had a notice published in the Journal Democrat, Rockport, Indiana, stating that Indiana Michigan Power Company, dba American Electric Power, Rockport Plant had applied for a renewal of its Part 70 operating permit issued on August 07, 2006. The notice also stated that the OAQ proposed to issue a Part 70 Operating Permit Title V Renewal for this operation and provided information on how the public could review the proposed permit and other documentation. Finally, the notice informed interested parties that there was a period of thirty (30) days to provide comments on whether or not this permit should be issued as proposed.

Proposed Changes

IDEM received comments from Indiana Michigan Power Company, dba American Electric on April 09, 2014 and from Shannon Fisk, Coal Program Managing Attorney at Earthjustice on April 15, 2014. IDEM has summarized each comment and has provided responses below.

If the comment resulted in a change to the draft permit or emission calculations, the change is shown in **bold** and ~~strikeout~~ immediately after the comment.

The IDEM does not amend the Technical Support Document (TSD). The TSD is maintained to document the original review. This addendum to the TSD is used to document comments, responses to comments and changes made from the time the permit was drafted until a final decision is made.

Comments received from Michigan Power Company, dba American Electric

Comment 1: Condition C.11(a) – Maintenance of Continuous Opacity Monitoring Equipment

AEP respectfully requests a minor wording change to better match the language and intent of this provision to the equipment installed at Rockport Plant, which includes multiple draft fans. We suggest the following change to this provision:

- (a) The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate all necessary continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS) and related equipment. For a boiler, the COMS shall be in operation at all times that ~~the a~~ draft fan is in operation.

Response to Comment 1: IDEM agrees with the comment. Condition C.11(a) is changed as follows:

C.11 Maintenance of Continuous Opacity Monitoring Equipment [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(A)(iii)]

- (a) The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate all necessary continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS) and related equipment. For a boiler, the COMS shall be in operation at all times that ~~the~~ a draft fan is in operation.

Comment 2: Information Box item (a) under Section D.1 and Provision A.2(a)

We note that the opening parenthesis in the line describing the dedicated silos for ACI on Unit 1 is actually a closing parenthesis (“...with a unit maximum capacity of injecting 4,000 pounds of halogenated or non-halogenated activated carbon per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boiler 1 (MB1) from a dedicated silo)s.”) . AEP respectfully requests that the “)” in “silo)s)” be replaced with a “(“ so it reads “silo(s).”

Response to Comment 2: IDEM agrees with the comment. Condition A.2(a) and the information box in D.1 are changed as follows:

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

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

- (a) One (1) pulverized coal opposed wall fired dry bottom boiler, identified as MB1 (Main Boiler 1), with construction commenced in 1977 and completed in 1984, with a design heat input capacity of 12,374 million Btu per hour, with an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) system for control of particulate matter. Low NO_x burners and an overfire air (OFA) system have been installed for NO_x control. No. 2 fuel oil is fired during startup, shutdown, and load stabilization periods. No. 2 fuel oil may also be burned to maintain boiler temperature to ensure boiler availability on short notice, and to maintain boiler temperature required during chemical cleaning. One (1) powdered activated carbon (PAC) injection system, identified as ACI, permitted in 2008, 2010 and 2013, with a unit maximum capacity of injecting 4,000 pounds of halogenated or non-halogenated activated carbon per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boiler 1 (MB1) from a dedicated silo)(s). One (1) dry sorbent injection (DSI) system, identified as DSI-U1, permitted in 2013, with a design injection capacity of 20,000 pounds of Sodium Bicarbonate per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boiler 1 (MB1). Emissions from Units MB1 and MB2 are exhausted through the common stack, Stack CS012. Continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) for nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and a continuous opacity monitoring (COM) system are located on the common stack.

SECTION D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

- (a) One (1) pulverized coal opposed wall fired dry bottom boiler, identified as MB1 (Main Boiler 1), with construction commenced in 1977 and completed in 1984, with a design heat input capacity of 12,374 million Btu per hour, with an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) system for control of particulate matter. Low NO_x burners and an overfire air (OFA) system have been

installed for NO_x control. No. 2 fuel oil is fired during startup, shutdown, and load stabilization periods. No. 2 fuel oil may also be burned to maintain boiler temperature to ensure boiler availability on short notice, and to maintain boiler temperature required during chemical cleaning. One (1) powdered activated carbon (PAC) injection system, identified as ACI, permitted in 2008, 2010 and 2013, with a unit maximum capacity of injecting 4,000 pounds of halogenated or non-halogenated activated carbon per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boiler 1 (MB1) from a dedicated silo(s). One (1) dry sorbent injection (DSI) system, identified as DSI-U1, permitted in 2013, with a design injection capacity of 20,000 pounds of Sodium Bicarbonate per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boiler 1 (MB1). Emissions from Units MB1 and MB2 are exhausted through the common stack, Stack CS012. Continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) for nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and a continuous opacity monitoring (COM) system are located on the common stack.

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

Comment 3: D.2.8(a)(2) Continuous Emissions Monitoring

In the second paragraph there is an error in the parenthetical, where an emission rate is specified. The value specified in the parenthetical is < 0.49 pounds per million BTU's, which is incorrect based on the emission limit in D.2.2(c). AEP requests that the parenthetical be changed to read "(i.e. < 0.21 pounds per million BTU's)." This results in a value that matches the basis of the underlying emission limit.

Response to Comment 3: IDEM agrees with the comment. Condition D.2.8(a)(2) is changed as follows:

D.2.8 Continuous Emissions Monitoring [326 IAC 3-5][326 IAC 12][40 CFR 60, Subpart D]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5 (Continuous Monitoring of Emissions) and 40 CFR 60.45, no continuous emission monitoring systems are required for Auxiliary Boilers 1 and 2 at this time.

- (a) Pursuant to paragraph (b) of 40 CFR 60.45:
- (1) For a fossil fuel fired steam generator that does not use a flue gas desulfurization device, a continuous monitoring system for measuring sulfur dioxide emissions is not required if the owner or operator monitors sulfur dioxide emissions by fuel sampling and analysis.
 - (2) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.45(b)(3) and the results of the nitrogen oxides (NO_x) stack tests performed January 15 and January 16, 2003, Auxiliary Boilers 1 and 2 are exempted from the NO_x continuous monitoring requirement of 60.45(a).

This exemption is contingent upon continued demonstration that the NO_x emissions are less than 70% of the limit (i.e. < ~~0.49~~**0.21** pounds per million Btu's).

Comment 4: D.3.2 Particulate Control

AEP respectfully requests another minor wording change to remove a plural reference in the word “Conditions” in the first line, where it should be a singular reference (“Condition”).

Except as otherwise provided by statute or rule or in this permit, in order to comply with Conditions-D.3.1, ...

Response to Comment 4: IDEM agrees with the comment. Condition D.3.2 is changed as follows:

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.3.2 Particulate Control [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]

Except as otherwise provided by statute or rule or in this permit, in order to comply with Conditions D.3.1, the coal handling operations shall be conducted in enclosed operations, except for the coal barge unloading areas, coal storage piles and the coal yard handling areas between coal handling stations 6 and 7, which shall be controlled by a foam, water, or equivalent dust suppression system on as-needed basis to minimize fugitive dust.

Comment 5: D.3.4 (a) – Baghouse Parametric Monitoring

AEP respectfully requests that the word “dry” be deleted from D.3.4 so that this condition matches the language in the Partial Settlement Agreement signed between Indiana Michigan Power and IDEM and submitted to OEA on March 31, 2013, as follows:

- (a) The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across each ~~dry~~ baghouse used in conjunction with the coal crusher, at least once per week when the crusher is in operation. When for anyone reading, the pressure drop across the ~~dry~~ baghouse is outside the normal range of 0.1 and 8.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C- Response to Excursions or Exceedances. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

Response to Comment 5: IDEM agrees with the comment. Condition D.3.4(a) is changed as follows:

D.3.4 Baghouse Parametric Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

- (a) The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across each ~~dry~~ baghouse used in conjunction with the coal crusher at least once per week when the crusher is in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the ~~dry~~ baghouse is outside the normal range of 0.1 and 8.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

Comment 6: The included FED-03 Form covering the Electrostatic Precipitators

AEP is not certain why this form is included, but notes that the GSD-09 form associated with this FED-03 form is not included. AEP respectfully requests that form FED-03 be deleted from the final permit as it does not appear to serve any useful purpose. If it is necessary for this form to be an explicit part of the permit, AEP respectfully requests that the associated GSD-09 also be included as it describes the compliance methods to be used for making the determinations necessary to demonstrate compliance with CAM for this equipment, and is referenced in the FED-03 document currently included.

Response to Comment 6: IDEM agrees with the comment. Form FED-03 is removed as an attachment and the table of contents is changed as follows:

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Appendix B: Acid Rain Permit
Attachment A: NSPS D
Attachment B: NSPS Y
Attachment C: NESHAP ZZZZ
CAM Plan

Comment 7: TSD Section on Actual Emissions

The TSD notes that the values shown are based on the 2011 Emission Statement submittal. AEP respectfully requests that this section be updated to show the most recent year submitted to IDEM, which would be 2012.

Response to Comment 7: IDEM agrees with the comment. As indicated above, IDEM does not revise the TSD, but the following revisions are shown here for the record. The actual emissions section should read as follows:

Actual Emissions

The following table shows the actual emissions as reported by the source. This information reflects the ~~2011~~ **2012** OAQ emission data.

Pollutant	Actual Emissions (tons/year)
PM	-
PM ₁₀	303.23
PM _{2.5}	121.97
SO ₂	45,692.97
VOC	287.05
CO	2,394.88
NO _x	27,468.89
Lead	0.29

Pollutant	Actual Emissions (tons/year)
PM	2,944.09
PM ₁₀	1,965.01
PM _{2.5}	834.50
SO ₂	54,390.28
VOC	307.55
CO	2,565.74
NO _x	21,652.68
Lead	0.30

Comment 8: TSD Section on Federal Rule Applicability

This section is not consistently numbered. Also, subsection (e) that relates to the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) omits reference to the two auxiliary boilers, AB1 and AB2, which are CAIR units. AEP respectfully requests that this section be renumbered for consistency and be updated to show that the auxiliary boilers are CAIR units, as noted in Permit Condition G.2.

Response to Comment 8: IDEM agrees with the comment. The revisions are shown here for the record. The Federal Rule Applicability section in the TSD should read as follows:

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 following table is used to identify the applicability of each of the criteria, under 40 CFR 64.1, to each existing emission unit and specified pollutant subject to CAM:

CAM Applicability Analysis							
Emission Unit	Control Device Used	Emission Limitation (Y/N)	Uncontrolled PTE (ton/yr)	Controlled PTE (ton/yr)	Part 70 Major Source Threshold (ton/yr)	CAM Applicable (Y/N)	Large Unit (Y/N)
MB1 PM	ESP	Y	>100	>100	100	Y	Y
MB2 PM	ESP	Y	>100	>100	100	Y	Y
Tanker Truck Loading for MB1 (fly ash) PM	Vacuum System	Y	>100	<100	100	Y	N
Tanker Truck Loading for MB2	Vacuum System	Y	>100	<100	100	Y	N

CAM Applicability Analysis							
Emission Unit	Control Device Used	Emission Limitation (Y/N)	Uncontrolled PTE (ton/yr)	Controlled PTE (ton/yr)	Part 70 Major Source Threshold (ton/yr)	CAM Applicable (Y/N)	Large Unit (Y/N)
(fly ash) PM							

Based on this evaluation, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, CAM are applicable to MB1, MB2, tanker truck loading for MB1, tanker truck loading for MB2, and PAC Injection for PM. A CAM plan has been submitted and the Compliance Determination and Monitoring Requirements section includes a detailed description of the CAM requirements.

(ab) ***

(bc) ***

(ed) ***

(de) ***

(ef) Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR)
Boilers MB1 and MB2-Boiler MB1, Boiler MB2, Auxiliary Boiler 1 and Auxiliary Boiler 2 are subject to the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) Nitrogen Oxides Annual, Sulfur Dioxide, and Nitrogen Oxides Ozone Season Trading Programs – CAIR Permit for CAIR Units Under 40 CFR 97.

Comment 9: TSD Section on State Rule Applicability

326 IAC 10-4

The TSD indicates that the auxiliary boilers are regulated units under this rule. This is incorrect as the Auxiliary Boilers are regulated under the CAIR Rules and this is reflected in Condition G.2 of the permit. AEP requests that the reference to 326 IAC 10-4 be deleted from the TSD.

Response to Comment 9: IDEM agrees with the comment. This rule, 326 IAC 10-4, does not apply to the auxiliary boilers. This section of the State Rule Applicability section in the TSD should be deleted as documented below:

State Rule Applicability - Entire Source

~~326 IAC 10-4 (NO_x Budget Trading Program)
 Pursuant to 326 IAC 10-4-2(27) Auxiliary Boiler 1 and Auxiliary Boiler 2 are considered "large affected units" because each boiler commenced operation before January 1, 1997, has a maximum design heat input greater than two hundred fifty million (250,000,000) Btus per hour and did not serve during 1995 or 1996 a generator producing electricity for sale under a firm contract to the electric grid. Pursuant to 326 IAC 10-4-1(a)(2), a "large affected unit" is a NO_x budget unit.~~

~~Pursuant to 326 IAC 10-4-2(16) MB1 and MB2 are considered "electricity generating units (EGUs)" because each commenced operation before January 1, 1997 and served a generator during 1995 or 1996 that had a nameplate capacity greater than twenty-five~~

~~(25) megawatts that produced electricity for sale under a firm contract to the electric grid. Pursuant to 326 IAC 10-4-1(a)(1), an "EGU" is a NO_x budget unit.~~

~~Because this source meets the criteria of having one (1) or more NO_x budget units, it is a NO_x budget source. The Permittee shall be subject to the requirements of this rule. The NO_x budget permit is in section F of the Part 70 permit.~~

~~Pursuant to 326 IAC 10-4-12(c), the Permittee has installed the appropriate monitoring systems and completed all certification tests as required by 326 IAC 10-4-12(b)(1) through (3) on or before May 1, 2003. The Permittee shall record, report, and quality assure the data from the monitoring systems for the NO_x budget units in accordance with 326 IAC 10-4-12 and 40 CFR 75.~~

Comment 10: Auxiliary Boilers 1 and 2, Emergency Generators and Space Heaters

The sections of the TSD that relate to the sampling of fuel oil for the auxiliary boilers, diesel generators, and space heaters are not consistent with the conditions found in Conditions D.2.10(c)(2) and D.6.4(c)(2) that allow for sampling at the triplex pump station on a monthly basis for the auxiliary boilers and diesel generators and between the fuel tank and space heater for the space heaters. AEP respectfully requests that the TSD be changed to match the permit language, which has been approved by OEA as part of the appeal settlement process.

Response to Comment 10: IDEM agrees with the comment. The State Rule Applicability - Individual Facilities section in the TSD should read as follows:

State Rule Applicability – Individual Facilities

Auxiliary Boilers 1 and 2

~~Sulfur Dioxide Emissions and Sulfur Content [326 IAC 3-7] [326 IAC 7-2] [326 IAC 7-1.1-2]~~

- ~~(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2-1(c)(3), the Permittee shall demonstrate that the sulfur dioxide emissions do not exceed the equivalent of 0.5 pounds per MMBTU, using a calendar month average.~~
- ~~(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2-1(d) and 326 IAC 3-7-4, fuel sampling and analysis data shall be collected as follows:
 - ~~(1) The Permittee may rely upon vendor analysis of fuel delivered, if accompanied by a vendor certification [326 IAC 3-7-4(b)]; or,~~
 - ~~(2) The Permittee shall perform sampling and analysis of fuel oil samples in accordance with 326 IAC 3-7-4(a).
 - ~~(A) Oil samples shall be collected from the tanker truck load prior to transferring fuel to the storage tank; or~~
 - ~~(B) Oil samples shall be collected from the storage tank immediately after each addition of fuel to the tank.~~~~~~
- ~~(c) Upon written notification to IDEM by a facility owner or operator, continuous emission monitoring data collected and reported pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5 may be~~

~~used as the means for determining compliance with the emission limitations in 326 IAC 7. Upon such notification, the other requirements of 326 IAC 7-2 shall not apply. [326 IAC 7-2-1(f)]~~

Sulfur Dioxide Emissions and Sulfur Content [326 IAC 3-7][326 IAC 7-2][326 IAC 12][40 CFR 60.45(b)(2)]

- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.45(b)(2), the Permittee shall monitor sulfur dioxide emissions by fuel sampling and analysis.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2-1(c)(3), the Permittee shall demonstrate that the sulfur dioxide emissions do not exceed the equivalent of 0.5 pounds per MMBtu, using a calendar month average.
- (c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2-1(e) and 326 IAC 3-7-4, fuel sampling and analysis data shall be collected as follows:
 - (1) The Permittee may rely upon vendor analysis of fuel shipments, if accompanied by a vendor certification [326 IAC 3-7-4(b)]; the certification may apply to all trucks that are part of a single shipment as ordered by the Permittee; or,
 - (2) The Permittee shall perform sampling and analysis of fuel oil samples in accordance with one of the following methods:
 - (A) Oil samples shall be collected from the tanker truck load prior to transferring fuel to the storage tank; or
 - (B) Oil samples shall be collected from the storage tank immediately after each addition of fuel to the tank; or
 - (C) Oil samples shall be collected on a monthly basis at the triplex pump station on the feed lines from the main oil storage tank to determine the fuel oil characteristics for the fuel oil used in Auxiliary Boiler #1 and Auxiliary Boiler #2.
- (d) Upon written notification to IDEM by a facility owner or operator, continuous emission monitoring data collected and reported pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5 may be used as the means for determining compliance with the emission limitations in 326 IAC 7. Upon such notification, the other requirements of 326 IAC 7-2 shall not apply. [326 IAC 7-2-1(g)]

Emergency generators and space heaters

~~Sulfur Dioxide Emissions and Sulfur Content [326 IAC 3] [326 IAC 7-2] [326 IAC 7-1.1-2]~~

- ~~(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2-1(c), the Permittee shall demonstrate that the sulfur dioxide emissions from the emergency generators and the space heaters do not exceed the equivalent of five-tenths (0.5) pound per million Btu heat input, using a calendar month average.~~
- ~~(b) The Permittee shall demonstrate that the fuel oil sulfur content does not exceed the percentage required for compliance with D.6.3(b).~~

~~(c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2-1(d) and 326 IAC 3-7-4, fuel sampling and analysis data shall be collected as follows:~~

- ~~(1) The Permittee may rely upon vendor analysis of fuel delivered, if accompanied by a vendor certification [326 IAC 3-7-4(b)]; or,~~
- ~~(2) The Permittee shall perform sampling and analysis of fuel oil samples in accordance with 326 IAC 3-7-4(a).~~
 - ~~(A) Oil samples shall be collected from the tanker truck load prior to transferring fuel to the storage tank; or~~
 - ~~(B) Oil samples shall be collected from the storage tank immediately after each addition of fuel to the tank.~~

**Sulfur Dioxide Emissions and Sulfur Content [326 IAC 3][326 IAC 7-2][326 IAC 7-1.1-2]
[326 IAC 2-2]**

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2-1(c), the Permittee shall demonstrate that the sulfur dioxide emissions from the emergency generators do not exceed the equivalent of five-tenths (0.5) pound per million Btu heat input, using a calendar month average.**
- (b) The Permittee shall demonstrate that the fuel oil sulfur content does not exceed the percentage required for compliance with D.6.3.**
- (c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2-1(e) and 326 IAC 3-7-4, fuel sampling and analysis data shall be collected as follows:**
 - (1) The Permittee may rely upon vendor analysis of fuel shipments, if accompanied by a vendor certification [326 IAC 3-7-4(b)]; the certification may apply to all trucks that are part of a single shipment as ordered by the Permittee; or,**
 - (2) The Permittee shall perform sampling and analysis of fuel oil samples in accordance with one of the following methods.**
 - (A) Oil samples shall be collected from the tanker truck load prior to transferring fuel to the storage tank; or**
 - (B) Oil samples shall be collected from the storage tank immediately after each addition of fuel to the tank; or**
 - (C) For the emergency diesel generators, oil samples shall be collected on a monthly basis at the triplex pump station on the feed lines from the main oil storage tank to determine the fuel oil characteristics for the fuel oil used in the emergency generators; or**
 - (D) For the space heaters, oil samples shall be collected in monthly basis from the feed lines from the individual space heater fuel oil storage tanks between the storage tanks and the space heater.**

Comment 11: TSD Section on Changes

AEP respectfully requests that IDEM mention that those changes based on the Second Partial Settlement Agreement signed between Indiana Michigan Power and IDEM that was approved by the Office of Environmental Adjudication in its order of April 4. AEP believes that a reference is prudent to explain the rationale for these changes.

Response to Comment 11:

IDEM agrees with the comment. Change 10 in the TSD should read as follows:

IDEM, OAQ made certain changes due to prior and current settlement agreements covering AEP's appeal of the original Title V permit including:

1. Joint Agreement Regarding Stay, Cause No. 06-A-J-3781, filed on December 29, 2006
2. Partial Settlement Agreement, Cause 04-A-J-3490, filed on June 20, 2008
3. Partial Settlement Agreement and Stay Agreement, Cause No 07-A-J-3886, March 11, 2011
4. **Second Partial Settlement Agreement, Cause No. 07-A-J-3886, March 31, 2014**

Comments received from Shannon Fisk, Coal Program Managing Attorney at Earthjustice

Comment 1:

IDEM MUST INCLUDE MORE STRINGENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS TO ASSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE PM LIMITS IN THE DRAFT PERMIT

The Draft Permit sets forth particulate matter ("PM") emission limits and provisions for monitoring compliance with such limits that are identical for both Rockport units. Unfortunately, the monitoring provisions for these units are inadequate. The Draft Permit must be revised to require the use of PM Continuous Emissions Monitors ("CEMs") for monitoring compliance at each unit so that IDEM satisfies its duty to "set forth inspection, entry, monitoring, compliance certification, and reporting requirements to assure compliance with the permit terms and conditions." 42 U.S.C. § 7661c(a),(c); *see also* 40 C.F.R. § 70.6(c)(1); 326 IAC 2-7-5; 326 IAC 2-7-6.

For each unit, the Draft Permit establishes a PM emission limit of 0.10 pound per million Btu ("MMBtu") of heat input. (Draft Permit at pp. 35, 36). To monitor compliance with this limit, the Draft Permit requires only a single stack test at the common stack to be carried out every other year. (*Id.* at p. 43). This monitoring provision is wholly inadequate to assure compliance with the PM limits for two reasons. First, no stack test is required at each individual unit despite the fact that each unit can have different characteristics of coal type, operating efficiency, pollution control effectiveness, etc. that would cause different PM emission rates from different units. As such, any stack tests used to help evaluate compliance with emissions limits for a particular unit should be carried out on that unit, not at the common stack.

Second, a single stack test over a two-year period does not assure compliance, but instead provides nothing more than a snapshot, often taken under optimal operating conditions, that tells little about the emissions from that unit when the stack test is not occurring. In short, the Draft Permit's stack testing provision seeks to measure compliance with the 0.10 lb/MMBtu PM limit for each unit by the common stack results from a few hours of operation out of a potential of up to 17,520 hours of operation of each unit over two years. It simply is not reasonable to conclude that such a limited snapshot is adequate to assure that the Draft Permit's PM requirements are complied with.

Opacity monitoring at Rockport cannot substitute for direct PM monitoring. Both of the Rockport units have continuous opacity monitors ("COMs"), which must operate at all times that

the boiler's draft fan is in operation. (*Id.* at p. 26). Both units are subject to an opacity limit of 20%, with several significant exceptions discussed herein. (*Id.* at p. 35). The Draft Permit calls for using COMs data to demonstrate compliance with both the opacity and PM limits. (*Id.* at p. 46). The existence of COMs on the Rockport units, however, does not overcome the failure of the Draft Permit to require direct monitoring of PM emissions that is adequate to ensure compliance with the PM limits.

COMs are inadequate to assure PM compliance because opacity is an imperfect criterion by which to judge PM emissions. The inadequacy of COMs stems from the fact that opacity does not account for transparent or condensable PM. As such, while the presence of an opacity violation indicates a PM emissions violation, the absence of an opacity violation does not mean that PM emissions are under the allowable limit. Nor does the Draft Permit identify a correlation between opacity and PM or any method for establishing such a correlation.

Another reason that opacity compliance does not indicate PM compliance at Rockport is that even large deviations from the 20% opacity limit are not necessarily reported to IDEM as violations. This is because although the PM limit applies continuously, there are several exceptions to the 20% opacity limit in the Draft Permit. These exceptions are as follows:

1. During one six-minute period in every hour, opacity can be higher than 20%, but less than 27%. (*Id.* at p. 35).
2. During startup, shutdown and malfunction, the 20% limit does not apply. (*Id.* at p. 35).
3. During startup, shutdown and malfunction, opacity is only limited to 40%, and can exceed 40% during one six-minute averaging period. (*Id.* at p. 40).
4. During startup, shutdown and malfunction, opacity can exceed 60% for a cumulative total of up to 15 minutes in each 6-hour period. (*Id.*).
5. The permit purports to allow unlimited opacity for 2 hours during every startup. (*Id.*).
6. The permit purports to allow unlimited opacity for 1.5 hours during every shutdown. (*Id.*).

From this list, it is apparent that not all authorized opacity readings will correlate with authorized PM, which is governed by a continuously applicable limit. Yet, I&M is only required to report opacity exceedances from among the COMs data. (*Id.* at p.47).

Instead of relying on infrequent stack tests and inadequate COMs data, the Draft Permit should be revised to require the use of PM CEMs on each of the Rockport units in order to assure compliance with the PM limits that apply to those units. PM CEMs are common technology that have been commercially available for years and have been installed and operated on numerous coal plants throughout the country. U.S. EPA promulgated performance specifications for PM CEMs at 40 CFR § 60, Appendix B, Specification 11, on January 12, 2004, thereby demonstrating that PM CEMs has been an accepted means of assessing compliance with particulate emissions for years now. Numerous coal-fired power plants use PM CEMs, including AEP plants (Ohio and West Virginia); Alcoa Power Generating plants (Indiana); Indianapolis Power & Light Company (Indiana); Progress Energy plants (North Carolina); Tampa Electric power plants (Florida); Eli Lilly Corporation (Indiana); Dominion power plants (Virginia); Louisville Gas and Electric (Kentucky); and the U.S. Department of Energy (Tennessee), to name just a few. Furthermore, U.S. EPA has required coal-fired power plants to install, operate, calibrate, and maintain PM CEMs as a term in numerous consent decrees under the New Source Review program, including I&M's Cardinal Power Plant in Ohio. Implicit in these decrees is the fact that PM CEMs are available, reliable, and economically and technically feasible. IDEM should require installation of PM CEMs on both of the units at Rockport, and the use of the results from such continuous PM monitoring to assess compliance with the PM emission limits that are applicable to those units.

Response to comment 1:

The AEP, Rockport plant utilizes a three-pronged approach for assuring compliance with the applicable PM limit:

- (1) Performance testing every two years to demonstrate that the specified limit is being met;
- (2) The source is required to operate an Electrostatic Precipitator at all times the boilers are operating except as provided in statute or rule, or in the permit. The ability of the ESP to control particulate emissions shall be continuously monitored by measuring and recording the number of the T-R sets in service and the primary and secondary voltage and currents of the T-R sets, and opacity levels from COMS. Between PM stack tests, the permit assures compliance with PM limit using continuous parametric monitoring. Also, COMS are the primary indicator that the ESP is operating properly ; and
- (3) CAM plan requirements.

In addition, while CEMS may be the preferred type of monitoring, CEMs are not necessary to assure compliance with applicable requirements. Sections 504(b) of the Act provides that "continuous emissions monitoring need not be required if alternative methods are available that provide sufficiently reliable and timely information for determining compliance. [42 U.S.C.# 7661c(b). See also In re Alliant Energy WPL- Edgewater Generating Station, Order on Petition, Petition number V-2009-02 (August 17, 2010), at II.

No changes to the draft permit are required as a result of this comment.

Comment 2:

IDEM MUST INCLUDE SPECIFIC PROVISIONS TO ASSURE COMPLIANCE WITH HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT STANDARDS

The Draft Permit must also be revised to include specific provisions necessary to assure compliance with the NESHAPs at 40 C.F.R. 63, Subpart UUUUU. Pursuant to these standards, the Rockport units must comply with limits on the emissions of hazardous air pollutants ("HAPs") such as mercury, acid gases (or SO₂ as a surrogate), and metallic HAPs (or particulate matter as a surrogate) by April 16, 2015. 40 C.F.R. pt. 63.9984, pt. 63.9991. While there is a possibility of obtaining a one-year compliance extension under the NESHAPs, either a 2015 or 2016 compliance deadline falls within the five year period that would be covered by any final Permit issued here. As such, the NESHAPs qualify as an "applicable requirement," 326 IAC 2-7-1(6), and the Draft Permit must be revised to specifically require that each of the Rockport generating units comes into compliance with the NESHAPs by April 15, 2015.

In addition, the Draft Permit must be revised to include provisions needed to make the requirement to comply with the NESHAPs enforceable. The NESHAPs provide coal units with options regarding what limits need to be complied with. For example, coal units have choices under the NESHAPs as to whether to satisfy limits for specific HAPs or for non-HAP pollutants that are purportedly surrogates for those HAPs, 40 C.F.R. 63, Subpart UUUUU, Tables 2-4, and also sets forth a range of options regarding what steps need to be taken to monitor and demonstrate compliance with the NESHAPs. By identifying in the permit the specific emission limits and standards that the Rockport units will need to satisfy to comply with the NESHAPs, the Part 70 permit would "clarify and make more readily enforceable a source's pollution control requirements," including making clear how general regulatory provisions apply to specific sources. S. Rep. 101-228, 1990 USCAAN 3385, 3730 (Dec. 20, 1989). Without such provisions,

the permit would improperly fail to "assure compliance" with all applicable requirements. 42 U.S.C. § 7661c(a),(c); 40 C.F.R. § 70.6(c)(1).

Response to comment 2:

The EGU NESHAP, published at 40 CFR 63, Subpart UUUUU, was promulgated on February 16, 2012 and became effective in April 2012. 77 Fed. Reg. 9304. The date by which sources must be in compliance is April 16, 2015, 40 CFR 63.9984(b), unless the source seeks and is granted an extension, pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6(i). The EGU NESHAP establishes numerical emission limits and allows facilities to select from a range of widely available and economically feasible technologies, practices and compliance strategies to meet these limits. The rule also provides an alternative compliance option for sources that plan to comply by averaging across multiple units.

Even though the source was issued an approval for a new Dry Sorbent injection System and a modification to the existing Activated Carbon Injection System in order to facilitate compliance with the MATS rule, without a specific requirement in the applicable NESHAP, a source is not required to have determined which of the applicable compliance approaches it will use to comply with the rule prior to the compliance date. EPA has previously stated that:

When a permit is issued prior to the MACT compliance date, the EPA believes that it is acceptable for the initial permit to describe MACT applicability at the Subpart level, and for all other compliance requirements (including compliance options and parameter ranges) of the MACT that apply below the subpart level to be added at a later time as a significant permit modification.

Pursuant to EPA's response to Petition Nos. IV-2012-1, IV-2012-2, IV-2012-3, IV-2012-4 and IV-2012-5 dated April 14, 2014, IDEM agrees to include the following NESHAP requirement as a permit condition:

The Permittee shall comply with all applicable provisions of the "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants" as found in 40 CFR Subpart A, "General Provisions" and 40 CFR 63, Subpart UUUUU, "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Coal-fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units" for operation of steam generating units.[40 CFR 63, Subpart A and UUUUU]

The permit condition has been included in an E section as shown below:

SECTION E.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)] (The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

- (a) **One (1) pulverized coal opposed wall fired dry bottom boiler, identified as MB1 (Main Boiler 1), with construction commenced in 1977 and completed in 1984, with a design heat input capacity of 12,374 million Btu per hour, with an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) system for control of particulate matter. Low NO_x burners and an overfire air (OFA) system have been installed for NO_x control. No. 2 fuel oil is fired during startup, shutdown, and load stabilization periods. No. 2 fuel oil may also be burned to maintain boiler temperature to ensure boiler availability on short notice, and to maintain boiler temperature required during chemical cleaning. One (1) powdered activated carbon (PAC) injection system, identified as ACI, permitted in 2008, 2010 and 2013, with a unit**

maximum capacity of injecting 4,000 pounds of halogenated or non-halogenated activated carbon per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boiler 1 (MB1) from a dedicated silo(s). One (1) dry sorbent injection (DSI) system, identified as DSI-U1, permitted in 2013, with a design injection capacity of 20,000 pounds of Sodium Bicarbonate per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boilers 1 (MB1). Emissions from Units MB1 and MB2 are exhausted through the common stack, Stack CS012. Continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) for nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and a continuous opacity monitoring (COM) system are located on the common stack.

- (b) One (1) pulverized coal opposed wall fired dry bottom boiler, identified as MB2 (Main Boiler 2), with construction commenced in 1977 and completed in 1989, with a design heat input capacity of 12,374 million Btu per hour, with an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) system for control of particulate matter. Low NO_x burners and an overfire air (OFA) system have been installed for NO_x control. No. 2 fuel oil is fired during startup, shutdown, and load stabilization periods. No. 2 fuel oil may also be burned to maintain boiler temperature to ensure boiler availability on short notice, and to maintain boiler temperature required during chemical cleaning. One (1) powdered activated carbon (PAC) injection system, identified as ACI, permitted in 2008, 2010 and 2013, with a unit maximum capacity of injecting 4,000 pounds of halogenated or non-halogenated activated carbon per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boiler 2 (MB2) from a dedicated silo(s). One (1) dry sorbent injection (DSI) system, identified as DSI-U2, permitted in 2013, with a combined maximum capacity of injecting 20,000 pounds of Sodium Bicarbonate per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boilers 1 (MB2). Emissions from Units MB1 and MB2 are exhausted through the common stack, Stack CS012. Continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) for nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and a continuous opacity monitoring (COM) system are located on the common stack.

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

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants [40 CFR 63]

E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP [326 IAC 20-82][40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 20-82, apply to Boilers MB1 and MB2.

E.2.2 NESHAP Subpart UUUUU Requirements [326 IAC 20-82][40 CFR Part 63, Subpart UUUUU]

The Permittee shall comply with all applicable provisions of the "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants" as found in 40 CFR Subpart A, "General Provisions" and 40 CFR 63, Subpart UUUUU, "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Coal-fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units" for operation of steam generating units.[40 CFR 63, Subpart A and UUUUU]

Table of contents was changed accordingly.

Comment 3:

IDEM MUST NOT AUTHORIZE ALTERNATIVE OPACITY LIMITS DURING STARTUP AND SHUTDOWN THAT EPA HAS NOT APPROVED

The Draft Permit must be revised to omit the authorization of an alternative opacity limit that contravenes the Indiana SIP and has not been approved by EPA. Indiana law contains or incorporates by reference three layers of opacity limits applicable to Rockport. The first is the most stringent: the 20% opacity limit, which is not applicable during startup, shutdown or malfunction. 326 IAC 2-7-1(6)(C); 40 C.F.R. pt. 60.42(a)(2), pt. 60.11(c). The second is a 40% limit that applies during startup, shutdown and malfunction and permits limited exceptions. 326 IAC 5-1-2(1) (as approved by EPA at 67 Fed. Reg. 46,589 (July 16, 2002)); see 40 C.F.R. § 52.770(c). The third is an alternative opacity limit for sources like Rockport that use boilers, permitting opacity up to 60% during up to two six-minute periods a day “when building a new fire in a boiler” or “shutting down a boiler,” or one six-minute period per hour during up to six hours a day “when removing ashes from the fuel bed or furnace in a boiler or blowing tubes.” 326 IAC 5-1-3(a)-(c) (as approved by EPA at 67 Fed. Reg. 46,589); see 40 C.F.R. § 52.770(c). But if an eligible source cannot meet even this alternative limit during startup and shutdown, the owner or operator can apply for a Temporary Alternative Opacity Limit (“TAOL”). 326 IAC 5-1-3(d) (as approved by EPA at 67 Fed. Reg. 46,589); see 40 C.F.R. § 52.770(c).

A TAOL “shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA as a [site-specific] SIP revision and *shall not become effective* until approved as a SIP revision by the U.S. EPA.” 326 IAC 5-1-7 (emphasis added) (as approved by EPA at 60 Fed. Reg. 31,412 (June 15, 1995)); see 40 C.F.R. § 52.770(c); see also 326 IAC 5-1-5 (recognizing alternative opacity limits, but providing “[n]othing in this rule shall be construed as allowing an exception or exemption from a requirement in a state or federal new source performance standard without approval by the U.S. EPA”). From the moment EPA approved the Indiana rule establishing the TAOL mechanism, it was clear that “[a]lternative opacity limits under 326 IAC 5-1-3(d) do not become effective until the EPA approves them as SIP revisions.” 67 Fed. Reg. at 46,591 (citing 326 IAC 5-1-7); see also Draft Permit at p. 40 (“the commissioner may grant a temporary alternative opacity limitation [which] shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA as a state implementation plan (SIP) revision and *shall not become effective* until approved as a SIP revision by the U.S. EPA”) (emphasis added).

I&M “believes it cannot consistently meet” the opacity limit at 326 IAC 5-1-2(1) during startup and shutdown at Rockport, Draft Permit at p. 40, and has applied for a TAOL pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-3(d). The draft TAOL language disclosed in IDEM’s TAOL Public Comment Notice provides:

- (1) When building a new fire in a boiler, opacity may exceed the applicable limitation established in section 2 of this rule for a period not to exceed a total of two (2) hours (twenty (20) six (6) minute averaging periods) during the startup period, or until the flue gas temperature reaches two hundred fifty (250) degrees Fahrenheit at the inlet of the electrostatic precipitators, whichever occurs first.
- (2) When shutting down a boiler, opacity may exceed the applicable limitation established in section 2 of this rule once the flue gas temperature has dropped below two hundred fifty (250) degrees Fahrenheit at the inlet of the electrostatic precipitators for a period not to exceed a total of one and one-half (1.5) hours (fifteen (15) six (6) minute averaging periods) during the shutdown period.

TAOL Public Comment Notice at 3. Even IDEM has yet to finalize its approval of this limit, much less EPA. IDEM may only grant a TAOL if, *inter alia*, the source “demonstrates that the [TAOL] is needed and justifiable” by demonstrating that the alternative limits in 326 IAC 5-1-3(a)-(c) “cannot be met;” that the owner or operator will minimize both the duration of startups and shutdowns and excess emissions caused by startups and shutdowns; that the TAOL will not impact the maintenance of the national ambient air quality standards (“NAAQS”); and that the source complies with applicable opacity limits during routine operations. 326 IAC 5-1-3(d)(2). While the TAOL Public Comment Notice mentions that IDEM’s own modeling indicates the proposed TAOL will not impact the maintenance of the NAAQS, see p. 2, it is not at all clear that I&M has satisfied the remaining criteria. For example, on this record there is no evidence, other than I&M’s

asserted belief, that Rockport cannot meet the opacity limits at 326 IAC 5-1-3(a)-(c). Draft Permit at p. 40. Therefore, there is no showing that a TAOL is justifiable.

Despite the fact that EPA has not approved the proposed TAOL for Rockport, the Draft Permit purports to authorize opacity limit exemptions during startup and shutdown that essentially mirror I&M's requested TAOL:

- (1) When building a new fire in a boiler, opacity may exceed the applicable limitation established in 326 IAC 5-1-2 for a period not to exceed a total of two (2) hours (twenty (20) six (6)-minute averaging periods) during the startup period, or until the flue gas temperature reaches two hundred fifty (250) degrees Fahrenheit at the inlet of the electrostatic precipitator, whichever occurs first.
- (2) When shutting down a boiler, opacity may exceed the applicable limitation established in 326 IAC 5-1-2 for a period not to exceed a total of one and half (1.5) hour (fifteen (15) six (6)-minute averaging periods) during the shutdown period.

Draft Permit at p. 40, Condition D.1.5(b) (“[u]ntil such time that the site specific SIP revision [. . .] is approved by U.S. EPA, the Permittee shall comply with the following”). To retain this carbon copy of the unapproved TAOL in the final Permit would contravene the Indiana SIP. Furthermore, it is important to assure that the Part 70 permit shield described in the Draft Permit not apply to this illegal proto-TAOL.

The Draft Permit must be revised to reflect that I&M is not authorized to exceed the applicable opacity limitations at 326 IAC 5-1-2, except as provided by EPA-approved rules 326 IAC 5-1-3(a) and (b), unless EPA approves a TAOL for Rockport. As such, the carbon-copy TAOL proposed here must be removed from the Part 70 renewal permit before it is finalized.

Response to comment 3:

IDEM agrees that its site-specific TAOL rule language for AEP Rockport (proposed as 326 IAC 5-1-8) will not be effective as federal law until it is approved by the U.S. EPA. AEP Rockport indicated during the renewal application process that it does not believe that it can consistently meet the opacity limits of 326 IAC 5-1-3 during startups and shutdowns of its boilers MB1 and MB2 and requested a site-specific TAOL pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-3(d). These particular boilers are subject to the federal New Source Performance Standards at 40 CFR 60 Subpart D and as such are exempt from the opacity limitations under this federal rule during periods of startup and shutdown but the current Indiana SIP approved rule does not exempt startup/shutdown opacity emissions.

Because the Permittee has indicated that it will intermittently not be able to comply with the current SIP approved opacity limits set forth in 326 IAC 5-1-3 the Permittee's Title V renewal permit must contain a compliance schedule pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-6(3) that is consistent with 326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(9)¹.

To this end, Permittee has fulfilled the following compliance schedule milestones to date:

- (1) Permittee submitted a request for a site-specific TAOL pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-3(d) for SIP approval by U.S. EPA.
- (2) Permittee has demonstrated that startup and shutdown of MB1 and MB2 under its proposed TAOL to the extent practicable and in a manner with consistent with good air pollution control practices: minimizes excess emissions by shortening the duration of time prior to initialization of the electrostatic precipitator during startup to the extent it is safely possible and shortening the duration of time after the shutdown of the precipitator during shutdown.

¹ Currently, 326 IAC 2-7-6(3) erroneously cites to 326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(10) due to a recent deletion of 326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(8) and renumbering of the subsequent provisions of 326 IAC 2-7-4(c).

- (3) Permittee has demonstrated through modeling that during periods of startup and shutdown the temporary opacity limitation will not impact the maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.
- (4) Permittee has demonstrated that during routine operations that it is in compliance with the applicable opacity limitation under 326 IAC 5-1-2.

After final adoption of rule 326 IAC 5-1-8 IDEM will submit a request for SIP approval. Prior to the preliminary adoption of 326 IAC 5-1-8 U.S. EPA requested that the TAOL include a flue gas temperature provision as an alternative. Furthermore, 326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(9) requires the submission of certified progress reports every six months. For this reason, the permit has been revised as follows:

D.1.5 Opacity Limitations [326 IAC 5-1]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-2 (Opacity Limitations), the following applies:
 - ~~(1)~~ Except as provided in 326 IAC 5-1-3 (Temporary Alternative Opacity Limitations), opacity from boilers MB1 and MB2 shall meet the following during time periods exempted from the opacity limit of 40 CFR 60 Subpart D, unless otherwise stated in this permit:
 - ~~(A)~~**(1)** Opacity shall not exceed an average of forty percent (40%) in any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.
 - ~~(B)~~**(2)** Opacity shall not exceed sixty percent (60%) for more than a cumulative total of fifteen (15) minutes (sixty (60) readings as measured according to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9 or fifteen (15) one (1) minute nonoverlapping integrated averages for a continuous opacity monitor) in a six (6) hour period.
 - ~~(2)~~ For sources or facilities that cannot meet the alternative opacity emission limitation requirements of 326 IAC 5-1-3(a), (b), or (c), the commissioner may grant a temporary alternative opacity limitation in accordance with 326 IAC 5-1-3(d). Pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-3(d)(7) and 326 IAC 5-1-7, the temporary alternative opacity limit shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA as a state implementation plan (SIP) revision and shall not become effective until approved as a SIP revision by the U.S. EPA.
- (b) **Compliance Schedule under 326 IAC 2-7-6**

~~The Permittee believes it cannot consistently meet the opacity limits set forth in paragraph (a)(1) above during startup and shutdown, but has demonstrated that it operates in compliance with the applicable mass emission limitation. Therefore, pursuant to 327 IAC 5-1-5(b), the Permittee has submitted a request for an alternative opacity limit. IDEM, OAQ has reviewed this request and initiated rule making to finalize this TAOL. Once the rule revision is finalized, IDEM will request a SIP revision pursuant to 327 IAC 5-1-7. In the event that Permittee is unable to meet the limitations in D.1.5(a) and subject to the conditions below, Until such time that the site specific SIP revision referenced in subparagraph (a)(2) above is approved by U.S. EPA, the Permittee shall comply with the following:~~

 - (1) When building a new fire in a boiler, opacity may exceed the applicable limitation established in 326 IAC 5-1-2 for a period not to exceed a total of two (2) hours (twenty (20) six (6)-minute averaging periods) during the startup period, or until the flue gas temperature reaches two hundred fifty

- (250) degrees Fahrenheit at the inlet of the electrostatic precipitator, whichever occurs first.
- (2) When shutting down a boiler, opacity may exceed the applicable limitation established in 326 IAC 5-1-2 **once the flue gas temperature has dropped below two hundred fifty (250) degrees Fahrenheit at the inlet of the electrostatic precipitators** for a period not to exceed a total of one and half (1.5) hour (fifteen (15) six (6)-minute averaging periods) during the shutdown period.
- (3) **Permittee shall maintain the following records as part of its obligation to submit a quarterly progress report to IDEM:**
- (a) **The date and time of the beginning and end of each start-up and shut-down period where boilers MB1 and/or MB2 were started up or shut down in the previous quarter period.**
- (b) **Whether Permittee complied with the opacity limitations set forth in D.1.5(a) for each startup or shutdown of MB1 and MB2 boilers.**
- (c) **For each startup and shutdown that failed to comply with D.1.5(a) provide the following information:**
For startups: The amount of time that elapsed after starting the fire in the boiler until the flue gas temperature reached two hundred fifty (250) degrees at the inlet of the electrostatic precipitator; the amount of time that elapsed after starting the fire in the boiler until initializing the electrostatic precipitator.
For Shutdowns: The amount of time elapsed from the initial shutdown of the boiler until the flue gas temperature dropped to two hundred fifty (250) degrees at the inlet of the electrostatic precipitator: the amount of time that elapsed from the initial shutdown of the boiler until the electrostatic precipitator.
- (d) **Section C – General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittees obligations with regard to the records required by the condition.**
- (4) **Permittee shall submit quarterly progress reports. Any opacity exceedances shall be reported with the Quarterly Opacity Exceedances Reports. The first report will cover the time period from the date of issuance of this permit, 147-29841-00020, until September 30, 2014. All other reports shall cover each quarterly period. Each report shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the period being reported. Section C - General Reporting contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35). Each report will include the information in item 3 above.**
- (5) **The Permittee shall:**

- (a) **Submit an application to IDEM, OAQ for a significant permit modification within thirty (30) days of the final and effective date of a SIP approval or SIP denial by U.S. EPA with regard to the site-specific TAOL 326 IAC 5-1-8.**
- (b) **If there has been no action on the site-specific TAOL by the U.S. EPA by March 31, 2017, IDEM, OAQ may require Permittee to submit an application for a review request in order for IDEM, OAQ to determine whether to modify any of the terms of the compliance schedule.**

Comment 4

IDEM MUST INCLUDE MONITORING, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS THAT WILL ASSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE PSD RULES AT 326 IAC 2-2

The Draft Permit must be revised to incorporate monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements “that assure compliance with” the PSD rules at 326 IAC 2-2. 326 IAC 2-7-5(1). Indiana’s PSD rules, like the federal PSD rules, require any major modification of a major source to meet the same set of requirements as a newly constructed source. 326 IAC 2-2-1 *et seq.*; 40 C.F.R. 52.21 *et seq.* The definition of major modification, and therefore the applicability of the PSD requirements, turns on the extent to which the modification impacts or could impact air pollution emissions at the site. A modification that results in a large enough emission increase triggers PSD requirements.

When I&M applied for a permit to install DSI and activated carbon injection (ACI) on both Rockport units in 2013, PSD analysis indicated the project would have been a major modification but for voluntary “PSD minor limits” designed to guarantee that post-project emissions would stay below the major modification emission increase threshold. The Draft Permit incorporates these PSD minor limits for PM at pp. 36-37. Total PM emissions for both boilers is limited to 2,575 tons per year; PM-10 to 1,725 tons per year; and PM-2.5 to 746 tons per year. (Draft Permit at pp. 36-37).

Unfortunately, the Draft Permit does not require I&M to adequately monitor, record or report compliance with the PSD minor limits. According to the Draft Permit, compliance with these PM limits is to be determined by multiplying the heat input and an emission factor established based on an IDEM approved stack test. *Id.* The emission factors are expressed in pounds per MMBtu. *Id.* In other words, the concentration of PM in pounds per MMBtu used to determine compliance is based on a single stack test conducted once every two years under what are likely ideal conditions. There is no other direct monitoring of PM. For all the reasons discussed *supra* pt. III, this “monitoring requirement is insufficient ‘to assure compliance’ with emission limits and has no place in [the] permit unless and until it is supplemented by more rigorous standards.” *Sierra Club v. U.S. EPA*, 536 F.3d 673, 677, 680 (D.C. Cir. 2008).

IDEM should revise the Draft Permit to require a PM CEMs and require I&M to use the PM CEMs to assure compliance with the PM limits in Condition D.1.4. (Draft Permit pp. 36-37). If IDEM does not require I&M to install a PM CEMs, the agency should exclude Condition D.1.4 from the permit shield at pp. 15-16 of the Draft Permit. Otherwise, IDEM will effectively bar EPA and citizens from enforcing the PSD requirements without ensuring that they are in fact inapplicable.

Should IDEM fail to require I&M to install PM CEMs or exclude Condition D.1.4 from the permit shield, the Draft Permit must be revised so as to render the condition enforceable. To be enforceable, a Title V permit limit must create mandatory obligations (standards, time periods, methods). Specifically, a permit condition must: (1) provide a clear explanation of how the actual

limitation or requirement applies to the facility; and (2) make it possible for IDEM, U.S. EPA, and citizens to determine whether the facility is complying with the condition. *See, e.g., Sierra Club v. Ga. Power Co.*, 365 F. Supp. 2d 1297, 1308 (D.Ga. 2004) (citing *Sierra Club v. Public Serv. Co.*, 894 F. Supp. 1455, 1460 (D. Colo. 1995)), rev'd and remanded on other grounds, *Sierra Club v. Georgia Power Co.*, 443 F.3d 1346 (11th Cir. 2006); *see also United States v. Louisiana-Pacific Corp.*, 682 F. Supp. 1122, 1132-33 (D.Colo. 1987) (discussing enforceable limitations as being objective requirements that "could be easily verified through the testimony of officers, all manner of internal correspondence, and accounting, purchasing, and production records").

For the purpose of verifying compliance with Condition D.1.4, Draft Permit does not contain a practically enforceable limitation on Rockport's annual PM, PM-10, or PM-2.5 emissions. Although the Draft Permit provides that total emissions "shall be limited" to a set number of tons per year to be assessed each month (Draft Permit at 36-37), this blanket emissions limitation lacks the requisite specificity and rigor to ensure that Rockport's PM emissions will remain under the major modification threshold. For example, the Draft Permit does not directly limit monthly or annual heat input, despite the fact that such a limit would accomplish the same result and would be practical to implement, verify and enforce. *See Louisiana-Pacific Corp.*, 682 F. Supp. at 1133 (blanket restrictions on actual emissions cannot be considered in determining potential to emit because these blanket emission restrictions, unlike limitations on hours of operation, fuel consumption, or production, "would be virtually impossible to verify or enforce"); *accord State ex rel. Ohio Atty. Gen. v. Shelly Holding Co.*, 191 Ohio App. 3d 421, 428-435 (10th Dist. Ct. App. 2010) (applying *Louisiana-Pacific* in Ohio Attorney General enforcement action). Instead, the current Condition D.1.4 shares the same lack of practical enforceability as other "blanket emissions limitations" that both courts and U.S. EPA have found to be insufficiently rigorous to support a synthetic minor source permit. It likewise lacks sufficient rigor to ensure compliance under the Title V program.

In addition to these steps, IDEM should revise Condition D.1.4(a) by inserting the words "to the 2013 project to install DSI and ACI" after the words "not applicable." (Draft Permit at 36). The current language impermissibly suggests that compliance with the PSD Minor Limits in that Condition would create Rockport a sweeping exemption from the PSD program. *Id.* Similarly, IDEM should revise Conditions C.19 and C.20 to delete the language "performed following the issuance of this permit," which would create the erroneous impression that PSD recordkeeping and reporting requirements do not apply to any major modifications that might have occurred before the Part 70 permit is issued. (*Id.* at 30-32). If I&M has failed to record or report any modifications at Rockport as required by 326 IAC 2-2, there is no reason the issuance of the Part 70 permit should excuse that omission.

Response to Comment 4:

IDEM has established practically enforceable limits for PM, PM10, and PM2.5 for the project referenced in this comment. The PSD synthetic minor limits specified in Condition D.1.4 require the source to determine compliance using the monthly heat input from Boilers B1 and B2 and the applicable emission factors established through site-specific emission testing.

Actual emissions per month are determined to ensure compliance with the project PM, PM10 and PM2.5 limits. Similar Heat Input limits or other throughput limits are included for Dry Sorbent Injection System Serving Units MB1 and MB21, Activated Carbon Injection System Serving Units MB1 and MB2, Ash Handling to Silos, Ash Hauling on Paved Roads, Ash Hauling on Unpaved Roads, Loading and Dumping of Conditioned Ash, and Landfill Emissions.

Individual limits of PM, PM10, and PM2.5 have been established using AP-42 emission factors or performance test results.

Record keeping and quarterly reporting of these throughputs are also included for practical enforceability of PSD Minor Limits.

IDEM agrees to add record keeping requirements for the heat input of the two boilers to permit Condition D.1.20, which has been revised as follows:

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

D.1.20 Record Keeping Requirements

- (f) To document the compliance status with the PSD minor limits in Conditions D.1.4, the Permittee shall maintain records of **the combined monthly heat input from Boiler MB1 and Boiler MB2 exhausting through common stack CS012**, all the Dry Sorbent and PAC delivered to the source and the amount of dry ash and wet ash loaded to and from the Ash Silos. Records shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the PSD minor limits as required in Condition D.1.4.
- (g) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

The monitoring discussed above, for the ESP, provides reasonable assurance that the permit limit will be met. See discussion under Response to Comment #1 above regarding CEMs. Condition D.1.4(a) has been revised by inserting the words "to the 2013 project to install DSI and ACI" after the words "not applicable."

D.1.4 PSD Minor Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

- (a) In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable **to the 2013 project to install DSI and ACI**, the Permittee shall comply with the following:

- (b) In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable not applicable **to the 2013 project to install DSI and ACI** for CO₂, the Permittee shall comply with the following:
 - (1) The total amount of sorbent used on MB1 and MB2 at Rockport Plant shall not exceed 142,500 tons in a 12 month period.
 - (2) Compliance with the sorbent tonnage limit in (1) shall be determined by the use of inventory and delivery records.

Compliance with these emission limits will ensure that the net emissions increase from this modification is less than twenty-five (25) tons of PM per year, less than fifteen (15) tons of PM₁₀ per year and less than ten (10) tons of PM_{2.5} per year and therefore will render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to the 2013 ~~modification~~ **project to install DSI and ACI**.

Compliance with these requirements will ensure that the potential to emit from this modification is less than seventy five thousand (75,000) tons of CO₂ and therefore will render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable to the 2013 ~~modification~~ **project to install DSI and ACI**.

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: Indiana Michigan Power Company, dba American Electric Power, Rockport Plant
Source Location: 2791 N US Highway 231, Rockport, IN 47635
County: Spencer
SIC Code: 4911
Permit Renewal No.: T 147-29841-00020
Permit Reviewer: Ghassan Shalabi

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed a Part 70 permit application from Indiana Michigan Power d.b.a. American Electric Power (AEP) Rockport Plant, relating to the operation of a stationary electric utility generating station. On October 29, 2010, Indiana Michigan Power d.b.a. American Electric Power (AEP) Rockport Plant, submitted an application to the OAQ requesting to renew its operating permit. Indiana Michigan Power d.b.a. American Electric Power (AEP) Rockport Plant, was issued a Part 70 Operating Permit T147-6786-00020) on August 07, 2006.

Permitted Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment

The Rockport Plant consists of the following emission units and pollution control devices:

- (a) One (1) pulverized coal opposed wall fired dry bottom boiler, identified as MB1 (Main Boiler 1), with construction commenced in 1977 and completed in 1984, with a design heat input capacity of 12,374 million Btu per hour, with an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) system for control of particulate matter. Low NO_x burners and an overfire air (OFA) system have been installed for NO_x control. No. 2 fuel oil is fired during startup, shutdown, and load stabilization periods. No. 2 fuel oil may also be burned to maintain boiler temperature to ensure boiler availability on short notice, and to maintain boiler temperature required during chemical cleaning. One (1) powdered activated carbon (PAC) injection system, identified as ACI, permitted in 2008, 2010 and 2013, with a unit maximum capacity of injecting 4,000 pounds of halogenated or non-halogenated activated carbon per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boiler 1 (MB1) from a dedicated silo(s). One (1) dry sorbent injection (DSI) system, identified as DSI-U1, permitted in 2013, with a design injection capacity of 20,000 pounds of Sodium Bicarbonate per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boiler 1 (MB1). Emissions from Units MB1 and MB2 are exhausted through the common stack, Stack CS012. Continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) for nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and a continuous opacity monitoring (COM) system are located on the common stack.
- (b) One (1) pulverized coal opposed wall fired dry bottom boiler, identified as MB2 (Main Boiler 2), with construction commenced in 1977 and completed in 1989, with a design heat input capacity of 12,374 million Btu per hour, with an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) system for control of particulate matter. Low NO_x burners and an overfire air (OFA) system have been installed for NO_x control. No. 2 fuel oil is fired during startup, shutdown, and load stabilization periods. No. 2 fuel oil may also be burned to maintain boiler temperature to ensure boiler availability on short notice, and to maintain boiler temperature required during chemical cleaning. One (1) powdered activated carbon (PAC) injection system, identified as ACI, permitted in 2008, 2010 and 2013, with a unit maximum capacity of injecting 4,000 pounds of halogenated or non-halogenated activated carbon per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boiler 2 (MB2) from a dedicated silo(s). One (1) dry sorbent injection (DSI) system, identified as DSI-U2, permitted in 2013, with a combined maximum capacity of injecting 20,000 pounds of Sodium Bicarbonate per hour into the exhaust ductwork for Boiler 2 (MB2). Emissions from Units MB1 and MB2 are exhausted through the common stack, Stack CS012. Continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) for nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and for sulfur dioxide

(SO₂) and a continuous opacity monitoring (COM) system are located on the common stack.

- (c) Two (2) No. 2 fuel oil-fired boilers, identified as Auxiliary Boiler 1 and Auxiliary Boiler 2, with construction commenced in 1977 and completed in 1983, each with a design heat input capacity of 603 million Btu per hour, both exhausting through Stack AB12.
- (d) A coal storage and handling system for MB1 and MB2, with installation started in 1981 and completed in 1984, consisting of the following equipment:
 - (1) Two (2) barge unloading stations, identified as Stations 1 and 2, each with a baghouse, or a dust extraction system using water injection, and foam or water spray for particulate control, each with a bucket elevator with foam or water spray and partial enclosure for particulate control, and Conveyors 1 and 2 with water spray for particulate control.
 - (2) Enclosed conveyor systems, including fully and partially enclosed conveyors, with foam, water, or other equivalent dust suppression measures for particulate control, with the transfer points enclosed by buildings with baghouses, or a dust extraction system using water injection, for particulate control at Stations 5, 6 and 7. A stacker reclaim system is used to drop coal to the storage pile(s). The coal handling system has a design throughput capacity of 4000 tons per hour up to the stacker-reclaimers, and 1600 tons per hour from Station 7E and 7W to the coal bunkers in the units.
 - (3) Coal storage pile(s), with fugitive dust emissions controlled by watering.
 - (4) Coal crushing Station 8, with a maximum throughput of 2618 tons per hour for the east system and 2542 tons per hour for the west system, with a baghouse for particulate control, or a dust extraction system using water injection.
 - (5) Blending and transfer Station 9, with foam, water, or other equivalent dust suppression measures for particulate control.
 - (6) Blending and transfer Station 10.
 - (7) Two (2) storage silos for Station 9, with foam, water, or other equivalent dust suppression measures for particulate control.
 - (8) Coal sampling and transfer Stations A and D, each with a baghouse for particulate control, or a dust extraction system using water injection.
 - (9) Bunkering conveyors AB, BC, CB, DC, and FD, each fully enclosed, each with a baghouse for particulate control, or a dust extraction system using water injection.
 - (10) Fourteen (14) storage silos for Unit 1, with particulate control as follows:
 - (A) four (4) bag type filters, two for each set of seven bunkers on each side of Main Boiler 1, or
 - (B) one or more dust extraction systems using water injection.

- (11) Fourteen (14) storage silos for Unit 2, with particulate control as follows:
 - (A) four (4) bag type filters, two for each set of seven bunkers on each side of Main Boiler 2, or
 - (B) one or more dust extraction systems using water injection.
- (e) Dry fly ash handling:
 - (1) Fly ash handling for MB1, installed in approximately 1982, including the following:
 - (A) Vacuum system to convey fly ash to four (4) storage silos with particulate emissions controlled by a bin vent filter on each silo, with a maximum throughput rate of 58 tons per hour.
 - (B) Each of the four fly ash silos is equipped with two telescoping chutes for loading dry ash into tanker trucks. Each chute has a vacuum system to control dust and transport it back into the storage silo. Process rate for loading the tanker trucks is estimated at 300 tons per hour.
 - (C) Each of the four fly ash silos is equipped with two wet ash conditioners, for loading ash into open trucks for disposal. Dust is controlled by mixing water with the ash prior to depositing the ash in the truck. Process rate is estimated at 150 tons per hour.
 - (D) Water spray curtains on each silo can be used to prevent dust generated in the loading operation from leaving the loading gallery in the silo base, if the outdoor temperature is above freezing.
 - (2) Fly ash handling for MB2, with installation completed in 1986, including the following:
 - (A) Vacuum system to convey fly ash to four (4) storage silos with particulate emissions controlled by two (2) bin vent filters on each silo, with a maximum throughput rate of 58 tons per hour.
 - (B) Each of the four fly ash silos is equipped with two telescoping chutes for loading dry ash into tanker trucks. Each chute has a vacuum system to control dust and transport it back into the storage silo. Process rate for loading the tanker trucks is estimated at 300 tons per hour.
 - (C) Each of the four fly ash silos is equipped with two wet ash conditioners, for loading ash into open trucks for disposal. Dust is controlled by mixing water with the ash prior to depositing the ash in the truck. Process rate is estimated at 150 tons per hour.
 - (D) Water spray curtains on each silo can be used to prevent dust generated in the loading operation from leaving the loading gallery in the silo base, if the outdoor temperature is above freezing.
 - (3) One (1) fly ash barge loading facility, with pneumatic unloading system from covered truck to covered barge with a maximum throughput rate of 52.5 tons ash per hour, with a baghouse on a river cell for particulate control.
 - (4) Rail loading equipment associated with the former fly ash temporary storage facility, with a maximum throughput rate of 52.5 tons ash per hour. The loader has a baghouse for dust control.

PAC Handling and Storage Operations

- (f) Four (4) pneumatic truck unloading stations, two (2) at each set of silos, for transferring halogenated and non-halogenated activated carbon from transports to storage silos, permitted in 2008, 2010, and 2013 with particulate emissions controlled by a bin vent filter.
- (g) Two (2) silos for storing halogenated or non-halogenated activated carbon, each with a maximum storage capacity of 360 tons, permitted in 2008, 2010, and 2013 with particulate emissions from each silo controlled by a bin vent filter.
- (h) Two (2) silos for storing halogenated or non-halogenated activated carbon, each with a maximum storage capacity of 360 tons, permitted in 2013, with particulate emissions from each silo controlled by a bin vent filter.
- (i) Four (4) metering pressure tanks per silo, with a maximum system capacity of injecting 4000 pounds per hour of halogenated or non-halogenated activated carbon into the exhaust ductwork, permitted in 2008, 2010, and 2013 with particulate emissions from the pressure tanks controlled via the silo bin vent filter.

DSI Handling and Storage operation

- (j) Two (2) pneumatic truck unloading systems (one system per unit) for transferring sodium bicarbonate from up to two transport trucks simultaneously to the attached storage silos, permitted in 2013, with particulate emissions controlled by a bin vent filter on the silo receiving the sorbent being unloaded.
- (k) Four (4) silos, two (2) per unit, for storing sodium bicarbonate, each with a maximum storage capacity of 1440 tons, permitted in 2013, with particulate emissions from each silo controlled by a bin vent filter.
- (l) Injection metering system that includes three (3) metering feeders directly fed from each storage silo, blowers, and piping necessary to inject up to 10 tons per hour of sodium bicarbonate into the ductwork feeding the four electrostatic precipitators on each unit, permitted in 2013, with particulate emissions controlled by a bin vent filter.

Insignificant Activities

The Rockport plant also consists of the following insignificant activities, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21):

- (1) Space heaters using the following fuels:
 - (A) Propane or liquefied petroleum gas, or butane-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than six million (6,000,000) Btu per hour.
 - (B) Fuel oil-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than two million (2,000,000) Btu per hour and firing fuel containing less than five-tenths (0.5) percent sulfur by weight, including space heaters WHU-1 and WHU-2, each with 1.1 MMBtu/hr heat input capacity, and a 2 MMBtu/hr No. 2 fuel oil fired heater located in Station 10.
- (2) Combustion source flame safety purging on startup.
- (3) A gasoline fuel transfer and dispensing operation handling less than or equal to 1,300 gallons per day, such as filling of tanks, locomotives, automobiles, having a storage capacity less than or equal to 10,500 gallons.

- (4) A petroleum fuel, other than gasoline, dispensing facility having a storage capacity less than or equal to 10,500 gallons, and dispensing less than or equal to 230,000 gallons per month.
- (5) The following VOC and HAP storage containers:
 - (A) Storage tanks with capacity less than or equal to 1,000 gallons and annual throughput less than 12,000 gallons.
 - (B) Vessels storing lubricating oils, hydraulic oils, machining oils, and machining fluids.
- (6) Refractory storage not requiring air pollution control equipment.
- (7) Application of oils, greases, lubricants, or other nonvolatile materials applied as temporary protective coatings.
- (8) Machining where an aqueous cutting coolant continuously floods the machining interface.
- (9) Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6.
- (10) Cleaners and solvents characterized as follows:
 - (A) Having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 2 kPa; 15 mm Hg; or 0.3 psi measured at 38 degrees C (100°F) or;
 - (B) Having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 0.7 kPa; 5mm Hg; or 0.1 psi measured at 20°C (68°F); the use of which for all cleaners and solvents combined does not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months.
- (11) The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment.
- (12) Closed loop heating and cooling systems.
- (13) Infrared cure equipment.
- (14) Any of the following structural steel and bridge fabrication activities:
 - (A) Cutting 200,000 linear feet or less of one inch (10) plate or equivalent.
 - (B) Using 80 tons or less of welding consumables.
- (15) Rolling oil recovery systems.
- (16) Solvent recycling systems with batch capacity less than or equal to 100 gallons.
- (17) Activities associated with the treatment of wastewater streams with an oil and grease content less than or equal to 1% by volume.
- (18) Activities associated with the transportation and treatment of sanitary sewage, provided discharge to the treatment plant is under the control of the owner/operator, that is, an on-site sewage treatment facility.
- (19) Any operation using aqueous solutions containing less than 1% by weight of VOCs, excluding HAPs.

- (20) Water based adhesives that are less than or equal to 5% by volume of VOCs, excluding HAPs.
- (21) Noncontact cooling tower systems with forced and induced draft cooling tower system not regulated under a NESHAP.
- (22) Replacement or repair of electrostatic precipitators, bags in baghouses and filters in other air filtration equipment.
- (23) Heat exchanger cleaning and repair.
- (24) Stockpiled soils from soil remediation activities that are covered and waiting transportation for disposal.
- (25) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access.
- (26) Coal bunker and coal scale exhausts and associated dust collector vents.
- (27) Asbestos abatement projects regulated by 326 IAC 14-10.
- (28) Purging of gas lines and vessels that is related to routing maintenance and repair of buildings, structures, or vehicles at the source where air emissions from those activities would not be associated with any production process.
- (29) Equipment used to collect any material that might be released during a malfunction, process upset, or spill cleanup, including catch tanks, temporary liquid separators, tanks, and fluid handling equipment.
- (30) Blowdown for any of the following: sight glass; boiler; compressors; pumps; and cooling tower.
- (31) On-site fire and emergency response training approved by the department.
- (32) Emergency generators as follows:
 - (A) Gasoline generators not exceeding 110 horsepower.
 - (B) Diesel generators not exceeding 1600 horsepower.
- (33) Other emergency equipment as follows: Stationary fire pumps.
- (34) Filter or coalescer media changeout.
- (35) Vents from ash transport systems not operated at positive pressure.
- (36) A laboratory as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(D).
- (37) Farm operations.
- (38) Other activities or categories not previously identified with potential, uncontrolled emissions equal to or less than thresholds require listing only: Pb 0.6 ton per year or 3.29 pounds per day, SO₂ 5 pounds per hour or 25 pounds per day, NO_x 5 pounds per hour or 25 pounds per day, CO 25 pounds per day, PM 5 pounds per hour or 25 pounds per day, VOC 3 pounds per hour or 15 pounds per day:

- (a) No. 2 Fuel Oil system handling less than 30,000,000 gallons per year, installed in the late 1970's or early 1980's.
 - (b) One (1) fly ash barge loading facility installed in 1992, with pneumatic unloading system from covered truck to covered barge, with a maximum throughput rate of 52.5 tons ash per hour, with a baghouse on a river cell for particulate control.
 - (c) Rail loading equipment associated with the former fly ash temporary storage facility, installed in 1994, with a maximum throughput rate of 52.5 tons ash per hour. The loader has a baghouse for dust control.
 - (d) Poned bottom ash handling and management, including dredging bottom ash ponds and loading material into trucks.
- (39) Wet process bottom ash handling, with hydroveyors conveying ash to storage ponds, with water level sufficient to prevent ash re-entrainment.
- (40) Emergency generators as follows: Three (3) No. 2 fuel oil-fired emergency diesel generators designated as DG1, DG2, and DG3, each with 25.16 MMBtu/hr heat input capacity.
- (41) Six (6) No. 2 fuel oil-fired space heaters designated as WHU-5, WHU-6, WHU-7, WHU-8, WHU-9, and WHU-10 with heat input capacities of 4.5 MMBtu/hr, 3.0 MMBtu/hr, 2.75 MMBtu/hr, 3.5 MMBtu/hr, 4.5 MMBtu/hr, and 2.2 MMBtu/hr, respectively.

Existing Approvals

Since the issuance of the Part 70 Operating Permit 147-6786-00020 on August 07, 2006, the source has constructed or has been operating under the following additional approvals:

- (a) Minor Permit Modification No. 147-23860-00020 issued on February 20, 2007;
- (b) Significant Source Modification No. 147-25360-00020 issued on September 03, 2008;
- (c) Significant Permit Modification No. 147-25437-00020 issued on September 23, 2008;
- (d) Exemption No. 147-26309-00020 issued on May 15, 2008;
- (e) Significant Permit Modification No. 147-27400-00020 issued on May 11, 2009;
- (f) Significant Permit Modification No. 147-29169 issued on July 29, 2010; and,
- (g) Acid Rain Renewal No. 147-29844-00020 issued on June 15, 2011.
- (h) Significant Source Modification No. 147-32890-00020 issued on August 27, 2013
- (i) Significant Permit Modification No. 147-32899-00020 issued on September 12, 2013.

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

Enforcement Issue

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 Spencer County.

Pollutant	Designation
SO ₂	Better than national standards.
CO	Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990.
O ₃	Unclassifiable or attainment effective June 15, 2004, for the 8-hour ozone standard. ¹
PM ₁₀	Unclassifiable effective November 15, 1990.
NO ₂	Cannot be classified or better than national standards.
Pb	Not designated.

¹Unclassifiable or attainment effective October 18, 2000, for the 1-hour ozone standard which was revoked effective June 15, 2005.
 Unclassifiable or attainment effective October 27, 2011, for the Ohio Twp for PM_{2.5}. The remainder of Spencer County is unclassifiable or attainment effective April 5, 2005, for PM_{2.5}.

- (a) **Ozone Standards**
 Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) are regulated under the Clean Air Act (CAA) for the purposes of attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NO_x emissions are considered when evaluating the rule applicability relating to ozone. Spencer 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}**
 Spencer County has been classified as attainment for PM_{2.5}. On May 8, 2008, U.S. EPA promulgated the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) for PM_{2.5} emissions. These rules became effective on July 15, 2008. On May 4, 2011 the air pollution control board issued an emergency rule establishing the direct PM_{2.5} significant level at ten (10) tons per year. This rule became effective, June 28, 2011.. Therefore, direct PM_{2.5}, SO₂, and NO_x emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2. See the State Rule Applicability – Entire Source section.

- (c) **Other Criteria Pollutants**
 Spencer County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable in Indiana for SO₂, CO, PM₁₀, NO₂, and Pb. 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 a stationary electric utility generating station, 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	319,328.89
PM ₁₀	79,724.52
PM _{2.5}	26,585.95
SO ₂	73,334.01
VOC	399.86
CO	3,462.40
NO _x	49,141.87
GHGs as CO ₂ e	32,204,484.48
Single HAP	7,805.78
Total HAP	8857.81

HAP's	Potential Emissions (tons/year)
HCl	7,805.78
HF	less than 10
Cyanide	16.23
Benzene	8.46
Selenium	8.46
Benzyl Chloride	4.55
Isophorone	3.77
Acetaldehyde	3.71
Methyl Chloride	3.45
Manganese	3.19
Lead	2.73
Other	21.46
TOTAL	8857.51

Appendix A of this TSD reflects the unrestricted potential emissions of the source.

- (a) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of all regulated pollutants is equal to or greater than 100 tons per year. The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of any single HAP is equal to or greater than ten (10) tons per year and the potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of a combination of HAPs is equal to or greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Therefore, the source is subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7 and will be issued a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal.
- (b) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of GHGs is equal to or greater than one hundred thousand (100,000) tons of CO₂ equivalent emissions (CO₂e) 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 2011 OAQ emission data.

Pollutant	Actual Emissions (tons/year)
PM	-
PM ₁₀	303.23
PM _{2.5}	121.97
SO ₂	45,692.97
VOC	287.05
CO	2,394.88
NO _x	27,468.89
Lead	0.29

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

Process/ Emission Unit	Potential To Emit of the Entire Source After Issuance of Renewal (tons/year)									
	PM	PM ₁₀ *	PM _{2.5} **	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	CO	GHGs	Total HAPs	Worst Single HAP
MB1 and MB2	2,575.00	1,725.00	746.00	70,615.4	48,161.66	390.5	3,254.17	31,371,072.0	8,857.78	7,805.78
AB1 and AB2	75.46	86.78	58.48	2,678.87	905.53	7.55	188.65	814,420.0	0.26	0.08
EG1, EG2, and EG3	1.89	1.89	1.89	9.54	60.48	1.71	16.08	3,129.48	0.03	0.02
Space Heaters	1.40	1.60	1.10	30.20	14.20	0.10	3.50	15,863.0	0.01	0
PAC	0.99	0.65	0.10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Handling	16.53	7.73	1.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DSI	0.05	0.03	0.12	0	0	0	0	74,641.50	0	0
Fly Ash	58.40	58.39	29.19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Storage	73.46	36.73	5.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unpaved Roads	27.17	7.24	0.72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paved Roads	30.76	5.82	1.43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Process/ Emission Unit	Potential To Emit of the Entire Source After Issuance of Renewal (tons/year)									
	PM	PM ₁₀ *	PM _{2.5} **	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	CO	GHGs	Total HAPs	Worst Single HAP
Total PTE of Entire Source	2,891.80	1,943.55	847.12	73,334.01	49,141.87	399.9	3,462.4	32,279,125.78	8857.81	7,805.78
Title V Major Source Thresholds	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100,000 CO ₂ e	25	10
PSD Major Source Thresholds	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100,000 CO ₂ e	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".
 **PM_{2.5} listed is direct PM_{2.5}.

This existing stationary source is major for PSD because the emissions of at least one regulated pollutant are greater than one hundred (>100) tons per year, emissions of GHGs are equal to or greater than one hundred thousand (>100,000) tons of CO₂ equivalent emissions (CO₂e) 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 following table is used to identify the applicability of each of the criteria, under 40 CFR 64.1, to each existing emission unit and specified pollutant subject to CAM:

CAM Applicability Analysis							
Emission Unit	Control Device Used	Emission Limitation (Y/N)	Uncontrolled PTE (ton/yr)	Controlled PTE (ton/yr)	Part 70 Major Source Threshold (ton/yr)	CAM Applicable (Y/N)	Large Unit (Y/N)
MB1 PM	ESP	Y	>100	>100	100	Y	Y
MB2 PM	ESP	Y	>100	>100	100	Y	Y
Tanker Truck Loading for MB1 (fly ash) PM	Vacuum System	Y	>100	<100	100	Y	N
Tanker Truck Loading for MB2 (fly ash) PM	Vacuum System	Y	>100	<100	100	Y	N

Based on this evaluation, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, CAM are applicable to MB1, MB2, tanker truck loading for MB1, tanker truck loading for MB2, and PAC Injection for PM. A CAM plan has been submitted and the Compliance Determination and Monitoring Requirements section includes a detailed description of the CAM requirements.

- (a) Boilers MB1, MB2, and Auxiliary Boilers 1 and 2 are still subject to the New Source Performance Standard for Fossil -Fuel-Fired Generators for Which Construction is Commenced After August 17, 1971, (40 CFR 60, Subpart D), which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12, because construction of these units commenced in 1977, and each has a design heat input rate greater than 250 MMBTU/hr (12,374 MMBTU/hr each for MB1 and MB2, and 603 MMBTU/hr each for the auxiliary boilers).

Boilers MB1, MB2, and Auxiliary Boilers 1 and 2 are subject to the following portions of Subpart D.

- (1) 40 CFR 60.40
- (2) 40 CFR 60.41
- (3) 40 CFR 60.42
- (4) 40 CFR 60.43(a) and (b)
- (5) 40 CFR 60.44(a) and (b)
- (6) 40 CFR 60.45
- (7) 40 CFR 60.46

- (b) The Coal Handling System is still subject to the New Source Performance Standard for Coal Preparation Plants, 40 CFR60, Subpart Y, which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12, because the operations include one or more crushers and the facilities were installed after the applicability date of October 24, 1974.

The Coal Handling System is subject to the following portions of Subpart Y.

- (1) 40 CFR 60.250
- (2) 40 CFR 60.251
- (3) 40 CFR 60.252(a)(1) and (2)
- (4) 40 CFR 60.252(b)(1) and (2)
- (5) 40 CFR 60.252(c)
- (6) 40 CFR 60.253(a)(1)
- (7) 40 CFR 60.253(a)(2)(i) and (ii)
- (8) 40 60.253(b)
- (9) 40 CFR 60.254

- (c) This source is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ. The units subject to this rule include the following:

- (1) Three (3) No. 2 fuel oil-fired emergency diesel generators designated as DG1, DG2, and DG3, each with 25.16 MMBtu/hr heat input capacity.
- (2) Two (2) Diesel Fire Pumps, identified as DFP-1 and DFP-2

DG1, DG2, DG3, DFP-1, and DFP-01 are subject to the following portions of Subpart ZZZZ.

- (1) 40 CFR 63.6585
- (2) 40 CFR 63.6590(b)(3)(iii)
- (3) 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)

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

- (d) Title IV Acid Rain Program
Boilers MB1 and MB2 are subject to the Title IV Acid Rain Program under 40 CFR 72.
- (e) Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR)
Boilers MB1 and MB2 are subject to the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) Nitrogen Oxides Annual, Sulfur Dioxide, and Nitrogen Oxides Ozone Season Trading Programs – CAIR Permit for CAIR Units Under 40 CFR 97.

State Rule Applicability - Entire Source

326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting)

This source is subject to 326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting) because it is required to have an operating permit pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70). The potential to emit of VOC/PM10 is greater than 250 tons per year, and the potential to emit of CO/NOx/SO2 is greater than 2,500 tons per year. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-3(a)(1), annual reporting is required. An emission statement shall be submitted by July 1, and every year thereafter. 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.

326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions)

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

326 IAC 6-5 (Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations)

This rule is not applicable because the source is not located in a nonattainment area, and obtained all necessary approvals before December 13, 1985.

326 IAC 7-3 (Ambient Monitoring)

The Permittee shall operate continuous ambient sulfur dioxide air quality monitors and a meteorological data acquisition system according to a monitoring plan submitted to the commissioner for approval. The monitoring plan shall include requirements listed in 326 IAC 7-3-2(a)(1), 326 IAC 7-3-2(a)(2) and 326 IAC 7-3-2(a)(3).

326 IAC 10-4 (NO_x Budget Trading Program)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 10-4-2(27) Auxiliary Boiler 1 and Auxiliary Boiler 2 are considered “large affected units” because each boiler commenced operation before January 1, 1997, has a maximum design heat input greater than two hundred fifty million (250,000,000) Btus per hour and did not serve during 1995 or 1996 a generator producing electricity for sale under a firm contract to the electric grid. Pursuant to 326 IAC 10-4-1(a)(2), a “large affected unit” is a NO_x budget unit.

Pursuant to 326 IAC 10-4-2(16) MB1 and MB2 are considered “electricity generating units (EGUs)” because each commenced operation before January 1, 1997 and served a generator during 1995 or 1996 that had a nameplate capacity greater than twenty-five (25) megawatts that produced electricity for sale under a firm contract to the electric grid. Pursuant to 326 IAC 10-4-1(a)(1), an “EGU” is a NO_x budget unit.

Because this source meets the criteria of having one (1) or more NO_x budget units, it is a NO_x budget source. The Permittee shall be subject to the requirements of this rule. The NO_x budget permit is in section F of the Part 70 permit.

Pursuant to 326 IAC 10-4-12(c), the Permittee has installed the appropriate monitoring systems and completed all certification tests as required by 326 IAC 10-4-12(b)(1) through (3) on or before May 1, 2003. The Permittee shall record, report, and quality assure the data from the monitoring systems for the NO_x budget units in accordance with 326 IAC 10-4-12 and 40 CFR 75.

State Rule Applicability – Individual Facilities

Main Boilers, Units MB1 and MB2

Continuous Emissions Monitoring [326 IAC 3-5]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-7-5(a), the Permittee shall develop a standard operating procedure (SOP) to be followed for sampling, handling, analysis, quality control, quality assurance, and data reporting of the information collected pursuant to 326 IAC 3-7-2 through 326 IAC 3-7-4. In addition, any revision to the SOP shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ.

Temporary Alternative Opacity Limitations [326 IAC 5-1-3]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-3(d) during boiler startups an exemption from the 20 percent opacity limit is allowed up to 40 (forty) six minute averaging periods, or until the flue gas temperature entering the electrostatic precipitator reaches 250°F, whichever occurs first.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-3(d), during boiler shutdowns, an exemption from the 20 percent opacity limit is allowed for up to 10 (ten) six minute averaging periods.

Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating [326 IAC 6-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-1(f) and (g), if any limitation established by 326 IAC 6-2 is inconsistent with applicable limitations contained in 326 IAC 12 concerning new source performance standards, or is inconsistent with a limitation contained in a facility's construction permit, then the limitations contained in the NSPS or the construction permit prevail. The NSPS Subpart D particulate limit is 0.10 lb/MMBTU, and the PSD permit established a particulate matter limit of 0.1 lb/MMBTU.

Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) [326 IAC 7-1.1-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1-2(a), the sulfur dioxide limits otherwise established by 326 IAC 7-1.1-2 are not applicable if another limit is specified in a construction permit. Therefore, the SO₂ limit established in the PSD permit is the 326 IAC 7 SO₂ limit, 1.2 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU heat input.

Sulfur Dioxide Emissions and Sulfur Content [326 IAC 3-7] [326 IAC 7-2] [326 IAC 7-1.1-2]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2-1(c), the Permittee shall demonstrate that the sulfur dioxide emissions do not exceed the equivalent of the SO₂ limits in NSPS Subpart D and the PSD permit, using a thirty (30) day rolling weighted average.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2-1(d) and 326 IAC 3-7, coal sampling and analysis data shall be collected as follows:
 - (1) Coal sampling shall be performed using the methods specified in 326 IAC 3-7-2(a), and sample preparation and analysis shall be performed as specified in 326 IAC 3-7-2(c), (d), and (e); or
 - (2) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-7-3, manual or other non-ASTM automatic sampling and analysis procedures may be used upon a demonstration, submitted to the department for approval, that such procedures provide sulfur dioxide emission estimates representative either of estimates based on coal sampling and analysis procedures specified in 326 IAC 3-7-2 or of continuous emissions monitoring.
- (c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2-1(d) and 326 IAC 3-7-4, oil sampling and analysis data shall be collected as follows:

- (1) The Permittee may rely upon vendor analysis of fuel delivered, if accompanied by a vendor certification [326 IAC 3-7-4(b)]; or,
- (2) The Permittee shall perform sampling and analysis of fuel oil samples in accordance with 326 IAC 3-7-4(a).
 - (A) Oil samples shall be collected from the tanker truck load prior to transferring fuel to the storage tank; or
 - (B) Oil samples shall be collected from the storage tank immediately after each addition of fuel to the tank.
- (d) Upon written notification to IDEM by a facility owner or operator, continuous emission monitoring data collected and reported pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5 may be used as the means for determining compliance with the emission limitations in 326 IAC 7. Upon such notification, the other requirements of 326 IAC 7-2 shall not apply. [326 IAC 7-2-1(f)]

Auxiliary Boilers 1 and 2

Temporary Alternative Opacity Limitations [326 IAC 5-1-3]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-3 (Temporary Alternative Opacity Limitations), when building a new fire in a boiler, or shutting down a boiler, opacity may exceed the forty percent (40%) opacity limitation established in 326 IAC 5-1-2. However, opacity levels shall not exceed sixty percent (60%) for any six (6)-minute averaging period. Opacity in excess of the applicable limit established in 326 IAC 5-1-2 shall not continue for more than two (2) six (6)-minute averaging periods in any twenty-four (24) hour period. [326 IAC 5-1-3(a)]

Note: 326 IAC 5-1-3(b) is not applicable to the auxiliary boilers because the opacity limit of Subpart D does not exclude times of removing ashes or blowing tubes.

Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating [326 IAC 6-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-1(f) and (g), if any limitation established by 326 IAC 6-2 is inconsistent with applicable limitations contained in 326 IAC 12 concerning new source performance standards, then the limitations contained in the NSPS prevail. The NSPS Subpart D particulate limit is 0.10 lb/MMBTU.

Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) [326 IAC 7-1.1-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1-2 (Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations), the SO₂ emissions from Auxiliary Boilers 1 and 2 shall not exceed 0.5 pounds per million Btu (lbs/MMBTU).

Sulfur Dioxide Emissions and Sulfur Content [326 IAC 3-7] [326 IAC 7-2] [326 IAC 7-1.1-2]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2-1(c)(3), the Permittee shall demonstrate that the sulfur dioxide emissions do not exceed the equivalent of 0.5 pounds per MMBTU, using a calendar month average.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2-1(d) and 326 IAC 3-7-4, fuel sampling and analysis data shall be collected as follows:
 - (1) The Permittee may rely upon vendor analysis of fuel delivered, if accompanied by a vendor certification [326 IAC 3-7-4(b)]; or,
 - (2) The Permittee shall perform sampling and analysis of fuel oil samples in accordance with 326 IAC 3-7-4(a).
 - (A) Oil samples shall be collected from the tanker truck load prior to transferring fuel to the storage tank; or

- (B) Oil samples shall be collected from the storage tank immediately after each addition of fuel to the tank.
- (c) Upon written notification to IDEM by a facility owner or operator, continuous emission monitoring data collected and reported pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5 may be used as the means for determining compliance with the emission limitations in 326 IAC 7. Upon such notification, the other requirements of 326 IAC 7-2 shall not apply. [326 IAC 7-2-1(f)]

Coal storage and handling

Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), for the coal storage and handling system other than the coal storage piles, at a throughput rate greater than 200 tons per hour the concentration of particulate in the discharge gases to the atmosphere shall be less than 0.10 pounds per one thousand (1,000) pounds of gases.

Dry fly ash handling

Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the particulate emission rates shall not exceed the following:
 - (1) 46 pounds per hour from the fly ash vacuum conveying system to storage silos when operating at a process weight rate of 58 tons per hour.
 - (2) 55 pounds per hour from the ash loading to open trucks from the storage silos when operating at a process weight rate of 150 tons per hour.
 - (3) 45 pounds per hour from fly ash barge loading when operating at a maximum process weight rate of 52.5 tons per hour.
 - (4) 45 pounds per hour from fly ash rail loading when operating at a maximum process weight rate of 50 tons per hour.

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

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

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

- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e)(3) (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), for dry fly ash loading to tanker trucks from the storage silos at a maximum throughput rate greater than 200 tons per hour, the concentration of particulate in the discharge gases to the atmosphere shall be less than 0.10 pounds per one thousand (1,000) pounds of gases.

Fugitive Dust Emission Limitations [326 IAC 6-4-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-4-2:

- (a) Any ash storage pond area or scrubber sludge handling area generating fugitive dust shall be in deviation from this rule (326 IAC 6-4) if any of the following criteria are violated:
 - (1) A source or combination of sources which cause to exist fugitive dust concentrations greater than sixty-seven percent (67%) in excess of ambient upwind concentrations as determined by the following formula:

$$P = \frac{100 (R - U)}{U}$$

Where

P = Percentage increase

R = Number of particles of fugitive dust measured at downward receptor site

U = Number of particles of fugitive dust measured at upwind or background site

- (2) The fugitive dust is comprised of fifty percent (50%) or more respirable dust, then the percent increase of dust concentration in subdivision (1) of this section shall be modified as follows:

$$P_R = (1.5 \pm N) P$$

Where

N = Fraction of fugitive dust that is respirable dust;

P_R = allowable percentage increase in dust concentration above background;
and

P = no value greater than sixty-seven percent (67%).

- (3) The ground level ambient air concentrations exceed fifty (50) micrograms per cubic meter above background concentrations for a sixty (60) minute period.
- (4) If fugitive dust is visible crossing the boundary or property line of a source. This subdivision may be refuted by factual data expressed in subdivisions (1), (2) or (3) of this section. 326 IAC 6-4-2(4) is not federally enforceable.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-4-6(6) (Exceptions), fugitive dust from a source caused by adverse meteorological conditions will be considered an exception to this rule (326 IAC 6-4) and therefore not in violation.

Adverse weather conditions do not relieve a source from taking all reasonable measures to mitigate fugitive dust formation and transport. Failure to take reasonable measures during this period may be considered to be a deviation from this permit.

Emergency generators and space heaters

Hours of Operation Limit [326 IAC 2-2]

In order to make the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD Requirements) not applicable to the diesel generators DG1, DG2, and DG3, during periods when both of the Unit 1 and Unit 2 main boilers are in service the total operating hours for all three diesel generators (DG1, DG2, and DG3) taken together shall not exceed 780 hours per twelve (12) consecutive month period. Compliance shall be demonstrated at the end of each calendar quarter.

PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2]

- (a) In order to make the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD Requirements) not applicable to the fuel oil-fired space heaters WHU-1, WHU-2, WHU-5, WHU-6, WHU-7, WHU-8, and WHU-9, the emissions from the heaters shall be limited to less than forty (40) tons of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) per twelve (12) consecutive month period. Compliance with this limit shall be determined at the end of each month.
- (b) The sulfur content of the fuel oil fired in space heaters WHU-1, WHU-2, WHU-5, WHU-6, WHU-7, WHU-8, and WHU-9 shall not exceed 0.5%, based on a higher heating value of 140 million Btu's per thousand gallons of fuel oil. If a fuel oil with a lower heating value is fired, the percent sulfur content must be correspondingly lower.

- (c) The operation of space heaters WHU-1, WHU-2, WHU-5, WHU-6, WHU-7, WHU-8, and WHU-9 shall not exceed 6048 hours per year, based on a twelve month sum rolled on a monthly basis.

These conditions shall limit the SO₂ emissions from these seven (7) heaters to not more than 37.4 tons per year.

Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) [326 IAC 7]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1-2 (Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations), the SO₂ emissions from the distillate oil-fired emergency generators and space heaters shall not exceed 0.5 pounds per million Btu (lbs/MMBTU).

Sulfur Dioxide Emissions and Sulfur Content [326 IAC 3] [326 IAC 7-2] [326 IAC 7-1.1-2]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2-1(c), the Permittee shall demonstrate that the sulfur dioxide emissions from the emergency generators and the space heaters do not exceed the equivalent of five-tenths (0.5) pound per million Btu heat input, using a calendar month average.
- (b) The Permittee shall demonstrate that the fuel oil sulfur content does not exceed the percentage required for compliance with D.6.3(b).
- (c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2-1(d) and 326 IAC 3-7-4, fuel sampling and analysis data shall be collected as follows:
 - (1) The Permittee may rely upon vendor analysis of fuel delivered, if accompanied by a vendor certification [326 IAC 3-7-4(b)]; or,
 - (2) The Permittee shall perform sampling and analysis of fuel oil samples in accordance with 326 IAC 3-7-4(a).
 - (A) Oil samples shall be collected from the tanker truck load prior to transferring fuel to the storage tank; or
 - (B) Oil samples shall be collected from the storage tank immediately after each addition of fuel to the tank.

Insignificant Activities: Degreasing; Cleaners and Solvents

Note: The exact year of installation of the degreasing operation(s) is not known. Therefore, both 326 IAC 8-3-2 and 326 IAC 8-3-5 have been included in the permit as applicable requirements.

Organic Solvent Degreasing Operations: Cold Cleaner Operation [326 IAC 8-3-2]

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

- (a) Equip the cleaner with a cover;
- (b) Equip the cleaner with a facility for draining cleaned parts;
- (c) Close the degreaser cover whenever parts are not being handled in the cleaner;
- (d) Drain cleaned parts for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases;
- (e) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label summarizing the operation requirements;

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

Organic Solvent Degreasing Operations: Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control [326 IAC 8-3-5]

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

- (1) Equip the degreaser with a cover. The cover must be designed so that it can be easily operated with one (1) hand if:
 - (A) The solvent volatility is greater than two (2) kiloPascals (fifteen (15) millimeters of mercury or three-tenths (0.3) pounds per square inch measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38^oC) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100^oF));
 - (B) The solvent is agitated; or
 - (C) The solvent is heated.
- (2) Equip the degreaser with a facility for draining cleaned articles. If the solvent volatility is greater than four and three-tenths (4.3) kiloPascals (thirty-two (32) millimeters of mercury or six-tenths (0.6) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38^oC) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100^oF)), then the drainage facility must be internal such that articles are enclosed under the cover while draining. The drainage facility may be external for applications where an internal type cannot fit into the cleaning system.
- (3) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label which lists the operating requirements outlined in subsection (b).
- (4) The solvent spray, if used, must be a solid, fluid stream and shall be applied at a pressure which does not cause excessive splashing.
- (5) Equip the degreaser with one (1) of the following control devices if the solvent volatility is greater than four and three-tenths (4.3) kiloPascals (thirty-two (32) millimeters of mercury or six-tenths (0.6) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38^oC) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100^oF)), or if the solvent is heated to a temperature greater than forty-eight and nine-tenths degrees Celsius (48.9^oC) (one hundred twenty degrees Fahrenheit (120^oF)):
 - (A) A freeboard that attains a freeboard ratio of seventy-five hundredths (0.75) or greater.
 - (B) A water cover when solvent is used is insoluble in, and heavier than, water.
 - (C) Other systems of demonstrated equivalent control such as a refrigerated chiller or carbon adsorption. Such systems shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA as a SIP revision.

- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-5(b) (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control), the owner or operator of a cold cleaning facility construction of which commenced after July 1, 1990, shall ensure that the following operating requirements are met:

- (1) Close the cover whenever articles are not being handled in the degreaser.
- (2) Drain cleaned articles for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases.
- (3) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and prohibit the disposal or transfer of waste solvent in any manner in which greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent by weight could evaporate.

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:

Main Boilers MB1 and MB2 have applicable compliance monitoring conditions as specified below:

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

- (a) The ability of the ESP to control particulate emissions shall be continuously monitored when the units are in operation, by measuring and recording the number of T-R sets in service and the primary and secondary voltages and the currents of the transformer-rectifier (T-R) sets. The criteria for determining if a given TR-Set is in service will be a positive value greater than zero for any one of the mentioned parameters. The values are monitored as "station instrumentation" on a six minute average basis. Using the PI system, these values are monitored every six minutes for each TR-Set and if all four values are zero, a null value will be placed in the data base for that TR-Set for the six minute period, otherwise a value of 1 will be placed in the database. At the end of each hour, the six minute value will be averaged and if the average is greater than 0.5, the TR-Set will be considered to have been in service for the hour. The underlying Primary and Secondary Voltage and Current data along with the indicator values will be retained in the PI system for five years. In the event the PI system is not available, efforts will be made to collect data every 15 minutes from the underlying telemetry system that is directly connected to the electrostatic precipitator control. In the event that this underlying data is not available, manual readings (once per hour) may be used in lieu of electronic system when both the PI system and the underlying system are not available. The amount of time during which the number of TR-Sets out of service exceeds the trigger value, and any periods of missing data will be reported quarterly.
- (b) Reasonable response steps shall be taken in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances whenever the number of T-R sets out of service is above

thirty-two (32) per unit. T-R set failure resulting in more than thirty-two (32) per unit out of service is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

Emission Unit	Control Device	Timeframe for Testing	Pollutant	Frequency of Testing
Main boilers MB1 and MB2	ESP	December 31	PM	Every second calendar year following the most recent stack test
Auxiliary Boilers 1 and 2	-	December 31	PM and NOx	Every second calendar year following the most recent stack test. If a unit is not operated at least 1,000 hours in the 2 years since the previous stack test, then testing shall be repeated at least once every 1,000 hours of operation for that unit, or five (5) calendar years from the date of the last valid compliance demonstration, whichever occurs first

Control	Parameter	Frequency	Range	Excursions and Exceedances
ESP controlling main Boilers MB1 and MB2	T-R Sets	Continuously	Number of sets out of service > 32	Response Steps
PAC Handling Storage silo Bin vent filters	Visible Emissions	Once per day	Normal-Abnormal	Response Steps
Barge unloading station 1	Visible Emissions	Once per week	Normal-Abnormal	Response Steps
Barge unloading station 2	Visible Emissions	Once per week	Normal-Abnormal	Response Steps
Conveyor System baghouses	Visible Emissions	Once per week	Normal-Abnormal	Response Steps
Coal crushing Station baghouse	Water Pressure Drop	Once per week	0.1 to 8 inches	Response Steps
	Visible Emissions		Normal-Abnormal	
Coal Sampling and transfer Stations A and D baghouses	Visible Emissions	Once per week	Normal-Abnormal	Response Steps
Bunkering conveyors AB, BC, CB, DC, and FD baghouses	Visible Emissions	Once per week	Normal-Abnormal	Response Steps
Coal bunker and coal scale dust collectors	Visible Emissions	Once per week	Normal-Abnormal	Response Steps
Ash Barge and rail loading baghouses	Water Pressure Drop	Once per day	0.1 to 8 inches	Response Steps
	Visible Emissions		Normal-Abnormal	

Control	Parameter	Frequency	Range	Excursions and Exceedances
nozzle of each telescoping chute	Visible Emissions	Once per day	Normal-Abnormal	Response Steps
Ash silos bin vents	Visible Emissions	Once per day	Normal-Abnormal	Response Steps

These monitoring conditions are necessary because the ESP controlling main Boilers MB1 and MB2 must operate properly to ensure compliance with 40 CFR 60, Subpart D, 326 IAC 12, 326 IAC 3-8-1, 326 IAC 2-2 and 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70).

These monitoring conditions are necessary because the baghouses, cyclone separators, and dust collectors controlling the coal storage and handling system must operate properly to ensure compliance with the NSPS requirements, 326 IAC 5, 326 IAC 6, and 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70).

These monitoring conditions are necessary because the ash silo bin vents, the barge and rail loading baghouse exhaust, and the nozzle of each telescoping chute must operate properly to ensure compliance with 326 IAC 5, 326 IAC 6, and 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70).

Proposed Changes

The changes listed below have been made to Part 70 Operating Permit No. T147-6786-00020. Deleted language appears as ~~strikethroughs~~ and new language appears in **bold**:

Change 1: IDEM, OAQ agrees to change Condition B.21 as follows:

~~B.24~~**20** Source Modification Requirement [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

(a) — A modification, construction, or reconstruction is governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2 and 326 IAC 2-7-10.5.

~~(b) — Any modification at an existing major source is governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2.~~

Change 2: For additional clarification, Condition C.20 and Condition C.21 are changed as follows:

C.20 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6] [326 IAC 2-2][326 IAC 2-3]

...

(c) If there is a reasonable possibility (as defined in 40 CFR 51.165(a)(6)(vi)(A), 40 CFR 51.165(a)(6)(vi)(B), 40 CFR 51.166(r)(6)(vi)(a), and/or 40 CFR 51.166(r)(6)(vi)(b)) that a “project” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(qq) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(ll)) **performed following the issuance of this permit** 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:

...

(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)) **performed following the issuance of this permit** 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:

...

C.21 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-2]

...

- (f) 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)) **performed following the issuance of this permit** at an existing emissions unit, and the project meets the following criteria, then the Permittee shall submit a report to IDEM, OAQ:

...

...

Change 3: For purposes of compliance with 40 CFR 60 Subpart D, operation of the electrostatic precipitator is not required during time periods exempted from the opacity limit of 40 CFR 60 Subpart D. IDEM, OAQ agrees to change Condition D.1.5 as follows:

D.1.5 Opacity Limitations [326 IAC 5-1]

- (a) ...

- (b) **The Permittee believes it cannot consistently meet the opacity limits set forth in paragraph (a)(1) above during startup and shutdown, but has demonstrated that it operates in compliance with the applicable mass emission limitation. Therefore, pursuant to 327 IAC 5-1-5(b), the Permittee has submitted a request for an alternative opacity limit.** ~~is not in compliance with (a) of this condition because a site specific SIP revision has not yet been approved.~~ **IDEM, OAQ has reviewed this request and initiated rule making to finalize this TAOL in order to submit once the rule revision is finalized, IDEM will request a SIP revision pursuant to 327 IAC 5-1-7. Until such time that the site specific SIP revision referenced in subparagraph (a)(2) above is approved by U.S. EPA, the Permittee shall comply with the following:**

- (1) When building a new fire in a boiler, opacity may exceed the applicable limitation established in 326 IAC 5-1-2 for a period not to exceed a total of ~~four (4)~~ **two (2)** hours (~~forty (40)~~ **twenty (20)** six (6)-minute averaging periods) during the startup period, or until the flue gas temperature reaches two hundred fifty (250) degrees Fahrenheit at the inlet of the electrostatic precipitator, whichever occurs first.
- (2) When shutting down a boiler, opacity may exceed the applicable limitation established in 326 IAC 5-1-2 for a period not to exceed a total of one **and half (1.5)** hour (~~ten (10)~~ **fifteen (15)** six (6)-minute averaging periods) during the shutdown period.
- (3) Operation of the electrostatic precipitator is not required during these times.

Change 4: For clarification, the Transformer-Rectifier (T-R) condition is changed as follows:

D.1.14 Transformer-Rectifier (T-R) Sets [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

- (a) ...

- (b) Reasonable response steps shall be taken in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances whenever the ~~number percentage~~ of T-R sets in **out of** service is ~~falls below~~ **above thirty-two (32) per unit** ~~ninety percent (90%)~~. T-R set failure resulting in ~~more less than~~ **thirty-two (32) per unit out of service** ~~ninety percent (90%) availability~~ is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

Change 5: IDEM, OAQ agreed to changing Condition D.2.12 as follows:

D.2.12 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) Pursuant to the approval letter issued March 18, 2003, by U.S. EPA, and 40 CFR 60.13(i)(2), and to document compliance with Section C - Opacity, Condition D.2.1(b) and (c), **and** Condition D.2.3, ~~and Condition D.2.14~~, the Permittee shall maintain the following records:

...

...

Change 6: For clarification and to change the pressure drop range, Conditions D.3.4 and D.4.3 are changed as follows:

D.3.4 Baghouse Parametric Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

...

D.4.3 Baghouse and Bin Vent Filter Parametric Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

- (a) The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across each ~~bin vent filter and~~ baghouse used in conjunction with the **fly ash barge loading facility (ABL-001) and the rail loader associated with the former fly ash temporary storage facility (ADL-001)** ash handling at least once per ~~day~~ **week** when the ash handling is in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the ~~bin vent filter or~~ baghouse is outside the normal range of ~~0.13-0 and 6-08.0~~ inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

...

Change 7: IDEM, OAQ agrees to delete Condition D.3.5 and D.2.11 as follows:

D.2.11 Method 9 Observations [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

~~If during the Method 9 opacity readings required by Condition D.2.1(b), opacity emissions are observed from Stack AB12 that are greater than normal for the operating condition of the auxiliary boiler(s), or in excess of the applicable opacity limit, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Observation of greater than normal emissions that do not violate an applicable opacity limit is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.~~

~~D.3.5 Broken or Failed Bag or Dust Extraction System Detection [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]~~

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

~~Failure of a dust extraction system can be indicated by abnormal visible emissions, by an opacity violation, or by other means such as air intake rate, water injection rate, or impeller speed.~~

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

Change 8: Using worst case particulate emissions estimate and taking into account only the inherent controls and enclosures, baghouses are not necessary for AEP to meet the particulate emission limits in the Title V permit. Therefore, IDEM, OAQ agrees to delete the parametric monitoring requirements for baghouses for the coal handling equipment except for the coal crusher (Station 8) because it is subject to NSPS Subpart Y, and the baghouse associated with the crusher might be necessary to ensure compliance with the opacity limit in that rule. Also, for clarification and to change the pressure drop range, Conditions D.3.4 is changed as follows:

D.3.4 Baghouse Parametric Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

- (a) The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across each **dry** baghouse used in conjunction with the ~~unloading stations, transfer stations, coal crusher, and bunkering conveyors~~ at least once per week when the corresponding facility is in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the **dry** baghouse is outside the normal range of ~~0.13-0~~ and ~~8.06-0~~ inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

...

Change 9: AEP, Rockport Plant does not have and has never had Induced Draft Fans. AEP, Rockport Plant has Draft Fans. Therefore, Condition C.11(a) is changed as follows:

C.11 Maintenance of Continuous Opacity Monitoring Equipment [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(A)(iii)]

- (a) The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate all necessary continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS) and related equipment. For a boiler, the COMS shall be in operation at all times that the ~~induced~~ draft fan is in operation.

Change 10: IDEM, OAQ made certain changes due to prior and current settlement agreements covering AEP's appeal of the original Title V permit including:

1. Joint Agreement Regarding Stay, Cause No. 06-A-J-3781, filed on December 29, 2006
2. Partial Settlement Agreement, Cause 04-A-J-3490, filed on June 20, 2008
3. Partial Settlement Agreement and Stay Agreement, Cause No 07-A-J-3886, March 11, 2011

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 October 29, 2010.

Conclusion

The operation of this stationary electric utility generating station shall be subject to the conditions of the attached Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. 147-29841-00020.

IDEM Contact

- (a) Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to Ghassan Shalabi 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) 234-5378 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 4-5378.
- (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

Summary

Company Name: Indiana Michigan Power d.b.a. American Electric Power (AEP) Rockport Plant

Address: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635

Permit No.: 147-29841-00020

Reviewer: Ghassan Shalabi

Date: 07/20/2012

PTE	PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO	GHG	Single HAP	Total HAPs
MB 1 and MB2	311,749.11	71,702.30	18,704.95	70,615.40	48,161.66	390.50	3,254.17	31,371,072.00	7,805.78	8,857.51
Auxiliary Boiler	75.46	86.78	58.48	2,678.87	905.53	7.55	188.65	814,420.00	0.08	0.26
EG1	0.63	0.36	0.36	3.18	20.16	0.57	5.36	1,043.16	0.01	0.01
EG2	0.63	0.36	0.36	3.18	20.16	0.57	5.36	1,043.16	0.01	0.01
EG3	0.63	0.36	0.36	3.18	20.16	0.57	5.36	1,043.16	0.01	0.01
Space Heater	1.40	1.60	1.10	30.20	14.20	0.10	3.50	15,863.00	-	0.01
PAC handling and transfer	14.63	8.62	1.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DSI	52.01	33.49	0.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal Handling	16.53	7.73	1.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fly Ash	7,140.15	7,790.47	7,790.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal Storage	73.46	36.73	5.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fugitives (unpaved roads)*	54.34	27.17	14.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fugitives (paved roads)**	149.91	28.56	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	319,328.89	79,724.52	26,585.95	73,334.01	49,141.87	399.86	3,462.40	32,204,484.48	7,805.78	8,857.81

* Ash Handling

** ACI, DSI, and Ash Hauling

Summary

Company Name: Indiana Michigan Power d.b.a. American Electric Power (AEP) Rockport Plant
Address: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
Permit No.: 147-29841-00020
Reviewer: Ghassan Shalabi
Date: 07/20/2012

Limited Emissions

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO	GHG	Single HAP	Total HAPs
MB 1 and MB2*	2,575.00	1,725.00	746.00	70,615.40	48,161.66	390.50	3,254.17	31,371,072.00	7,805.78	8,857.51
Auxiliary Boiler	75.46	86.78	58.48	2,678.87	905.53	7.55	188.65	814,420.00	0.08	0.26
EG1, EG2, and EG3	1.89	1.89	1.89	9.54	60.48	1.71	16.08	3,129.48	0.02	0.03
Space Heater	1.40	1.60	1.10	30.20	14.20	0.10	3.50	15,863.00	-	0.01
PAC handling and transfer	0.99	0.65	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal Handling	16.53	7.73	1.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DSI	0.05	0.03	0.12	-	-	-	-	74,641.50	-	-
Fly Ash	58.40	58.39	29.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal Storage	73.46	36.73	5.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fugitives (unpaved roads)**	27.17	7.24	0.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fugitives (paved roads)***	30.76	5.82	1.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,861.11	1,931.86	845.96	73,334.01	49,141.87	399.86	3,462.40	32,279,125.98	7,805.78	8,857.81

* PM, PM10, PM2.5 are Source mod 32899 limits

** Ash Hauling Unpaved Road Limit

*** ACI, DSI, and Ash Hauling

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Coal Combustion: MB1 and MB2

Company Name: Indiana Michigan Power d.b.a. American Electric Power (AEP) Rockport Plant
Address, City, IN, Zip: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
Permit Number: 147-29841-00020
Reviewer: Ghassan Shalabi
Date: 7/20/2012

Heat Input Capacity MMBtu/hr	Heat Content of Coal Btu/lb of Coal	Potential Throughput tons/year	Weight % Sulfur in Fuel
12374 #1	8332	6504815.17	S = 0.31 %
12374 #2	8323	6511849.09	A = 4.79 %
(from Part 70 application)			ESP Control Efficiency 99.7 % (design, from Part 70 application)

Emission Factor in lb/ton	Pollutant						
	PM* 47.9 (10A)	PM10* 11.02 (2.3A)	PM2.5 2.87 (0.6A)	SO2 10.9 (35S)	NOx 7.4	VOC 0.06	CO 0.5
Potential Emission in tons/yr #1	155790.32	35831.77	9347.42	35288.62	24067.82	195.14	1626.20
Potential Emission in tons/yr #2	155958.79	35870.52	9357.53	35326.78	24093.84	195.36	1627.96
Potential Emission in tons/year, combined	311749.11	71702.30	18704.95	70615.40	48161.66	390.50	3254.17
Controlled PTE in tons/year, combined	935.25	215.11	56.11				

Controlled PM

Methodology

Emission Factors are from AP 42 (Update 9/98), Tables 1.1-4, 1.1-3, and 1.1-19 (SCC 1-01-002-22, 1-02-002-22).
 Potential Throughput (tons/year) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 10⁶ Btu/MMBtu / Heat Content of Coal (Btu/lb) / 2,000 lb/ton x 8,760 hrs/yr.
 Heat Content of the Coal is taken from the application.
 Additional emission factors for commercial/institutional and electric generation boilers are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.1.
 Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput tons per year x Emission Factor (lb/ton) / 2,000 lb/ton.
 Emissions (lb/MMBtu) = 10⁶ Btu/MMBtu / Heat Content of Coal (Btu/lb) / 2,000 lb/ton x Emission Factor (lb/ton).
 PM, tons/yr @ 2002 coal & 0.0442 lb/MMBtu = 0.0442 lb/MMBtu x coal throughput (tons/yr) x heat content (Btu/lb) x MMBtu/10E6 Btu x 2000 lb/ton

Heat Input Capacity MMBtu/hr	Heat Content of Coal Btu/lb of Coal	Potential Throughput tons/year
24748	8,332	13,009,630
(MB1 & MB2)	(sub-bituminous)	

HAPs

Emission Factor in lb/ton	Hydrogen Chloride 1.2E+00	Hydrogen Fluoride 1.5E-01	Cyanide 2.5E-03	Benzene 1.3E-03	Selenium 1.3E-03	Benzyl chloride 7.0E-04	Isophorone 5.8E-04
Potential Emission in tons/yr	7,805.78	975.72	16.26	8.46	8.46	4.55	3.77

Emission Factor in lb/ton	Acetaldehyde 5.7E-04	Methyl chloride 5.3E-04	Manganese 4.9E-04	Lead 4.2E-04	Arsenic 4.1E-04	Methyl ethyl ketone 3.9E-04	Propionaldehyde 3.8E-04
Potential Emission in tons/yr	3.71	3.45	3.19	2.73	2.67	2.54	2.47

Emission Factor in lb/ton	Acrolein 2.9E-04	Methylene chloride 2.9E-04	Nickel 2.8E-04	Chromium 2.6E-04	Formaldehyde 2.4E-04	Toluene 2.4E-04	Methyl bromide 1.6E-04
Potential Emission in tons/yr	1.89	1.89	1.82	1.69	1.56	1.56	1.04

Emission Factor in lb/ton	Carbon disulfide 1.3E-04	Cobalt 1.0E-04	Mercury 8.3E-05	Beryllium 2.10E-05	PAH (Total) 2.10E-05	PCDD/PCDF 1.76E-09	Potential TOTAL HAPs (tons/year)
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.85	0.65	0.54	0.14	0.14	0.00	8,857.51

Methodology is the same as page 1.
 HAPs emission factors are from AP-42, Chapter 1.1: Tables 1.1-12, 1.1-13, 1.1-14, 1.1-15, 1.1-18, and 1.1-19.
 This table includes all HAPs listed in AP-42 with an emission factor of 1E-04 pound per ton or more plus total polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDD) and polychlorinated dibenzofurans (DCDF), total polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), mercury, and beryllium, using electrostatic precipitators (ESP) for control. PAH emission factor is the sum of the individual PAH factors in AP-42, Table 1.1-13.

Emission Unit	Coal Throughput (ton/yr)	CO ₂ Emission Factor (lb/ton)	CH ₄ Emission Factor (lb/ton)	N ₂ O Emission Factor (lb/ton)	CO ₂ Emissions (ton/yr)	CH ₄ Emissions (ton/yr)	N ₂ O Emissions (ton/yr)
Main Boiler MB#	6504815.17	4810	0.04	0.03	15644080.48	130.10	97.57
Main Boiler MB#	6511849.09	4810	0.04	0.03	15660997.07	130.24	97.68
				Total	31305077.55	260.33	195.25
				GW/P	1	21	310
				CO ₂ e	31305077.55	5466.998991	60527.48882
				Total CO ₂ e	31,371,072		

Limited Emission

MB1 and MB2

PM PSD Limit	0.1 lb/MMBtu	Emissions	10,839.62 tpy
SO ₂ PSD Limit	1.2 lb/MMBtu	Emissions	130,075.49 tpy
NOX NSPS Lim	0.7 lb/MMBtu	Emissions	75877.368 tpy

Controlled PM	935.25 tpy	99.7% Control eff
Controlled NOX	28,896.99 tpy	40% control eff

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
2 Auxiliary Boilers
#1 and #2 Fuel Oil**

Company Name: Indiana Michigan Power d.b.a. American Electric Power (AEP) Rockport Plant
Address, City IN Zip: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
Permit Number: 147-29841-00020
Reviewer: Ghassan Shalabi
Date: 7/20/2012

Heat Input Capacity
MMBtu/hr

1206

Potential Throughput
kgals/year

75461.14286

S = Weight % Sulfur

0.5

Emission Factor in lb/kgal	Pollutant						
	PM*	PM10	direct PM2.5	SO2 71 (142S)	NOx	VOC	CO
Potential Emission in tons/yr	75.46	86.78	58.48	2678.87	905.53	7.55	188.65

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 1-02-005-01/02/03) Supplement E 9/98

*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. Condensable PM emission factor is 1.3 lb/kgal.

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

See Page 5 for HAPs calculations.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
2 Auxiliary Boilers
#1 and #2 Fuel Oil
HAPs Emissions**

Company Name: Indiana Michigan Power d.b.a. American Electric Power (AEP) Rockport Plant
Address, City IN Zip: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
Permit Number: 147-29841-00020
Reviewer: Ghassan Shalabi
Date: 7/20/2012

HAPs - Metals					
	Arsenic	Beryllium	Cadmium	Chromium	Lead
Emission Factor in lb/mmBtu	4.0E-06	3.0E-06	3.0E-06	3.0E-06	9.0E-06
Potential Emission in tons/yr	2.11E-02	1.58E-02	1.58E-02	1.58E-02	4.75E-02

HAPs - Metals (continued)				
	Mercury	Manganese	Nickel	Selenium
Emission Factor in lb/mmBtu	3.0E-06	6.0E-06	3.0E-06	1.5E-05
Potential Emission in tons/yr	1.58E-02	3.17E-02	1.58E-02	7.92E-02

Total = 0.26

Methodology

No data was available in AP-42 for organic HAPs.
 Potential Emissions (tons/year) = Throughput (mmBtu/hr)*Emission Factor (lb/mmBtu)*8,760 hrs/yr / 2,000 lb/ton

See Page 6 for Greenhouse Gas calculations.

**2 Auxiliary Boilers
#1 and #2 Fuel Oil
Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

Company Name: Indiana Michigan Power d.b.a. American Electric Power (AEP) Rockport Plant
Address, City IN Zip: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
Permit Number: 147-29841-00020
Reviewer: Ghassan Shalabi
Date: 7/20/2012

	Greenhouse Gas		
	CO2	CH4	N2O
Emission Factor in lb/kgal	21,500	0.216	0.26
Potential Emission in tons/yr	811,207	8.1	9.8
Summed Potential Emissions in tons/yr	811,225		
CO2e Total in tons/yr	814,420		

Methodology

The CO2 Emission Factor for #1 Fuel Oil is 21500. The CO2 Emission Factor for #2 Fuel Oil is 22300.
Emission Factors are from AP 42, Tables 1.3-3, 1.3-8, and 1.3-12 (SCC 1-03-005-01/02/03) Supplement E 9/99 (see erata file)
Global Warming Potentials (GWP) from Table A-1 of 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart A.
Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (kgals/ yr) x Emission Factor (lb/kgal)/2,000 lb/ton
CO2e (tons/yr) = CO2 Potential Emission ton/yr x CO2 GWP (1) + CH4 Potential Emission ton/yr x CH4 GWP (21) + N2O Potential Emission ton/yr x N2O GWP (310).

Limited Emissions

PM NSPS Limit	0.1	lb/MMBTu	Emissions tpy	528.228
SO2 NSPS Limit	0.8	lb/MMBTu	Emissions tpy	4199.774
NOX NSPS Limit	0.3	lb/MMBTu	Emissions tpy	1584.684

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations
 emergency Generator - Diesel Fuel
 Output Rating (>600 HP)
 Maximum Input Rate (>4.2 MMBtu/hr)**

Company Name: Indiana Michigan Power d.b.a. American Electric Power (AEP) Rockport Plant
Address City IN Zip: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
Permit Number: 147-29841-00020
Reviewer: Ghassan Shalabi
Date: 7/20/2012

Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	25.2
Maximum Hours Operated per Year	500
Potential Throughput (MMBtu/yr)	12,600
Sulfur Content (S) of Fuel (% by weight)	0.500

	Pollutant						
	PM*	PM10*	irect PM2.5	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lb/MMBtu	0.10	0.0573	0.0573	0.505 (1.01S)	3.2 **see below	0.09	0.85
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.63	0.36	0.36	3.18	20.16	0.57	5.36

*No information was given regarding which method was used to determine the PM emission factor or whether condensable PM is included. The PM10 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM10 combined. The PM2.5 emissions were assumed to be equal to PM10.
 **NOx emissions: uncontrolled = 3.2 lb/MMBtu, controlled with ignition timing retard = 1.9 lb/MMBtu

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

	Pollutant						
	Benzene	Toluene	Xylene	ormaldehyd	cetaldehyd	Acrolein	Total PAH HAPs***
Emission Factor in lb/MMBtu	7.76E-04	2.81E-04	1.93E-04	7.89E-05	2.52E-05	7.88E-06	2.12E-04
Potential Emission in tons/yr	4.89E-03	1.77E-03	1.22E-03	4.97E-04	1.59E-04	4.96E-05	1.34E-03

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

Potential Emission of Total HAPs (tons/yr)	0.01
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**Output Rating (>600 HP)
Maximum Input Rate (>4.2 MMBtu/hr)**

Company Name: Indiana Michigan Power d.b.a. American Electric Power (AEP) Rockport Plant
Address City IN Zip: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
Permit Number: 147-29841-00020
Reviewer: Ghassan Shalabi
Date: 7/20/2012

Green House Gas Emissions (GHG)

	Pollutant		
	CO2	CH4	N2O
Emission Factor in lb/MMBtu	1.65E+02	8.10E-03	1.32E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	1.04E+03	5.10E-02	8.33E-03

Summed Potential Emissions in tons/yr	1039.56
CO2e Total in tons/yr	1043.16

Potential Throughput (MMBtu/yr) = [Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr)] * [Maximum Hours Operated per Year]
 Potential Emission (tons/yr) = [Potential Throughput (MMBtu/yr)] * [Emission Factor (lb/MMBtu)] / [2,000 lb/ton]
 CO2e (tons/yr) = CO2 Potential Emission ton/yr x CO2 GWP (1) + CH4 Potential Emission ton/yr
 x CH4 GWP (21) + N2O Potential Emission ton/yr x N2O GWP (310).

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Emergency Generator - Diesel Fuel
Output Rating (>600 HP)
Maximum Input Rate (>4.2 MMBtu/hr)**

Company Name: Indiana Michigan Power d.b.a. American Electric Power (AEP) Rockport Plant
Address City IN Zip: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
Permit Number: 147-29841-00020
Reviewer: Ghassan Shalabi
Date: 7/20/2012

Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	25.2
Maximum Hours Operated per Year	500
Potential Throughput (MMBtu/yr)	12,600
Content (S) of Fuel (% by weight)	0.500

	Pollutant						
	PM*	PM10*	Direct PM2.5	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lb/	0.10	0.0573	0.0573	0.505 (1.01S)	3.2 **see below	0.09	0.85
Potential Emission in	0.63	0.36	0.36	3.18	20.16	0.57	5.36

*No information was given regarding which method was used to determine the PM emission factor or whether condensable PM is included. The PM10 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM10 combined. The PM2.5 emissions were assumed to be
 **NOx emissions: uncontrolled = 3.2 lb/MMBtu, controlled with ignition timing retard = 1.9 lb/MMBtu

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

	Pollutant						
	Benzene	Toluene	Xylene	Formaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Acrolein	Total PAH HAPs***
Emission Factor in lb/	7.76E-04	2.81E-04	1.93E-04	7.89E-05	2.52E-05	7.88E-06	2.12E-04
Potential Emission in	4.89E-03	1.77E-03	1.22E-03	4.97E-04	1.59E-04	4.96E-05	1.34E-03

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

Potential Emission of Total HAPs (tons/yr)	0.01
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**Output Rating (>600 HP)
Maximum Input Rate (>4.2 MMBtu/hr)**

Company Name: Indiana Michigan Power d.b.a. American Electric Power (AEP) Rockport Plant
Address City IN Zip: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
Permit Number: 147-29841-00020
Reviewer: Ghassan Shalabi
Date: 7/20/2012

Green House Gas Emissions (GHG)

	Pollutant		
	CO2	CH4	N2O
Emission Factor in lb/	1.65E+02	8.10E-03	1.32E-03
Potential Emission in	1.04E+03	5.10E-02	8.33E-03

Summed Potential Emissions in tons/yr	1039.56
CO2e Total in tons/yr	1043.16

Potential Throughput (MMBtu/yr) = [Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr)] * [Maximum Hours Operated per Year]
 Potential Emission (tons/yr) = [Potential Throughput (MMBtu/yr)] * [Emission Factor (lb/MMBtu)] / [2,000 lb/ton]
 CO2e (tons/yr) = CO2 Potential Emission ton/yr x CO2 GWP (1) + CH4 Potential Emission ton/yr x CH4 GWP (21) + N2O Potential Emission ton/yr x N2O GWP (310).

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Emergency Generator - Diesel Fuel
Output Rating (>600 HP)
Maximum Input Rate (>4.2 MMBtu/hr)**

Company Name: Indiana Michigan Power d.b.a. American Electric Power (AEP) Rockport Plant
Address City IN Zip: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
Permit Number: 147-29841-00020
Reviewer: Ghassan Shalabi
Date: 7/20/2012

Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	25.2
Maximum Hours Operated per Year	500
Potential Throughput (MMBtu/yr)	12,600
Sulfur Content (S) of Fuel (% by weight)	0.500

	Pollutant						
	PM*	PM10*	irect PM2.5	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lb/MMBtu	0.10	0.0573	0.0573	0.505 (1.01S)	3.2 **see below	0.09	0.85
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.63	0.36	0.36	3.18	20.16	0.57	5.36

*No information was given regarding which method was used to determine the PM emission factor or whether condensable PM is included. The PM10 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM10 combined. The PM2.5 emissions were assumed to be equal to PM10.

**NOx emissions: uncontrolled = 3.2 lb/MMBtu, controlled with ignition timing retard = 1.9 lb/MMBtu

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

	Pollutant						
	Benzene	Toluene	Xylene	ormaldehyd	cetaldehyd	Acrolein	Total PAH HAPs***
Emission Factor in lb/MMBtu	7.76E-04	2.81E-04	1.93E-04	7.89E-05	2.52E-05	7.88E-06	2.12E-04
Potential Emission in tons/yr	4.89E-03	1.77E-03	1.22E-03	4.97E-04	1.59E-04	4.96E-05	1.34E-03

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

Potential Emission of Total HAPs (tons/yr)	0.01
---	-------------

**Output Rating (>600 HP)
Maximum Input Rate (>4.2 MMBtu/hr)**

Company Name: Indiana Michigan Power d.b.a. American Electric Power (AEP) Rockport Plant
Address City IN Zip: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
Permit Number: 147-29841-00020
Reviewer: Ghassan Shalabi
Date: 7/20/2012

Green House Gas Emissions (GHG)

	Pollutant		
	CO2	CH4	N2O
Emission Factor in lb/MMBtu	1.65E+02	8.10E-03	1.32E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	1.04E+03	5.10E-02	8.33E-03

Summed Potential Emissions in tons/yr	1039.56
CO2e Total in tons/yr	1043.16

Potential Throughput (MMBtu/yr) = [Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr)] * [Maximum Hours Operated per Year]
 Potential Emission (tons/yr) = [Potential Throughput (MMBtu/yr)] * [Emission Factor (lb/MMBtu)] / [2,000 lb/ton]
 CO2e (tons/yr) = CO2 Potential Emission ton/yr x CO2 GWP (1) + CH4 Potential Emission ton/yr
 x CH4 GWP (21) + N2O Potential Emission ton/yr x N2O GWP (310).

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations
emergency Generator - Diesel Fuel
Output Rating (>600 HP)
Maximum Input Rate (>4.2 MMBtu/hr)**

Company Name: Indiana Michigan Power d.b.a. American Electric Power (AEP) Rockport Plant
Address City IN Zip: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
Permit Number: 147-29841-00020
Reviewer: Ghassan Shalabi
Date: 7/20/2012

Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	76.0
Maximum Hours Operated per Year	780
Potential Throughput (MMBtu/yr)	59,280
Sulfur Content (S) of Fuel (% by weight)	0.500

	Pollutant						
	PM*	PM10*	direct PM2.5*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lb/MMBtu	0.10	0.0573	0.0573	0.500	3.2 **see below	0.09	0.85
Potential Emission in tons/yr	2.96	1.70	1.70	14.82	94.85	2.67	25.19

*No information was given regarding which method was used to determine the PM emission factor or whether condensable PM is included. The PM10 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM10 combined. The PM2.5 emissions were assumed to be equal to PM10.

**NOx emissions: uncontrolled = 3.2 lb/MMBtu, controlled with ignition timing retard = 1.9 lb/MMBtu

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Space Heaters
#2 Fuel Oil**

Company Name: Indiana Michigan Power d.b.a. American Electric Power (AEP) Rockport Plant
Address, City IN Zip: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
Permit Number: 147-29841-00020
Reviewer: Ghassan Shalabi
Date: 07/20/2012

Heat Input Capacity MMBtu/hr	Potential Throughput kgals/year	S = Weight % Sulfur 0.3
22.65	1417.24286	

	Pollutant						
Emission Factor in lb/kgal	PM*	PM10	direct PM2.5	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
	2.0	2.3	1.6	42.6 (142S)	20.0	0.20	5.0
Potential Emission in tons/yr	1.4	1.6	1.1	30.2	14.2	0.1	3.5

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 1-02-005-01/02/03) Supplement E 9/9

*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. Condensable PM emission factor is 1.3 lb/kgal.

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

See Page 15 for Greenhouse Gas calculations.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Space Heaters
#2 Fuel Oil
HAPs Emissions**

Company Name: Indiana Michigan Power d.b.a. American Electric Power (AEP) Rockport Plant
Address, City IN Zip: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
Permit Number: 147-29841-00020
Reviewer: Ghassan Shalabi
Date: 07/20/2012

HAPs - Metals					
	Arsenic	Beryllium	Cadmium	Chromium	Lead
Emission Factor in lb/mmBtu	4.0E-06	3.0E-06	3.0E-06	3.0E-06	9.0E-06
Potential Emission in tons/yr	3.97E-04	2.98E-04	2.98E-04	2.98E-04	8.93E-04

HAPs - Metals (continued)				
	Mercury	Manganese	Nickel	Selenium
Emission Factor in lb/mmBtu	3.0E-06	6.0E-06	3.0E-06	1.5E-05
Potential Emission in tons/yr	2.98E-04	5.95E-04	2.98E-04	1.49E-03

Total = 0.005

Methodology

No data was available in AP-42 for organic HAPs.
 Potential Emissions (tons/year) = Throughput (mmBtu/hr)*Emission Factor (lb/mmBtu)*8,760 hrs/yr / 2,000 lb/ton

See Page 16 for Greenhouse Gas calculations.

**Space Heaters
#2 Fuel Oil
Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

Company Name: Indiana Michigan Power d.b.a. American Electric Power (AEP) Rockport Plant
Address, City IN Zip: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
Permit Number: 147-29841-00020
Reviewer: Ghassan Shalabi
Date: 07/20/2012

	Greenhouse Gas		
	CO2	CH4	N2O
Emission Factor in lb/k	22,300	0.216	0.26
Potential Emission in tons/yr	15,802	0.2	0.2
Summed Potential Emissions in tons/yr	15,803		
CO2e Total in tons/yr	15,863		

Methodology

The CO2 Emission Factor for #1 Fuel Oil is 21500. The CO2 Emission Factor for #2 Fuel Oil is 22300. Emission Factors are from AP 42, Tables 1.3-3, 1.3-8, and 1.3-12 (SCC 1-03-005-01/02/03) Supplement E 9/99 (see erata file)
 Global Warming Potentials (GWP) from Table A-1 of 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart A.
 $\text{Emission (tons/yr)} = \text{Throughput (kgals/ yr)} \times \text{Emission Factor (lb/kgal)} / 2,000 \text{ lb/ton}$
 $\text{CO2e (tons/yr)} = \text{CO2 Potential Emission ton/yr} \times \text{CO2 GWP (1)} + \text{CH4 Potential Emission ton/yr} \times \text{CH4 GWP (21)} + \text{N2O Potential Emission ton/yr} \times \text{N2O GWP (310)}.$

SO2 Limit

0.5 lb/MMBtu Emissions = 49.6035 tpy

Company Name: Indiana Michigan Power d.b.a. American Electric Power (AEP) Rockport Plant
Address City IN Zip: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
Permit Number: 29841
Plant ID: 147-00020
Reviewer: Ghassan Shalabi
Date: 3/14/2013

The following calculations determine the amount of emissions created by paved roads, based on 8760 hours of use and AP-42, Ch 13.2.1 (Updated, 1/11).

$$E = [k(sL)^{(0.91)}*(W)^{(1.02)}]$$

E= Emission Factor
 K= particle size multiplier
 sL= Silt Loading

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	
K=	0.011	0.0022	0.00054	lb/VMT
sL=	12	12	12	g/m ² from table 13.2.1-3 for concrete batching
W=	25	25	25	tons
E=	2.81	0.56	0.14	lb/mile

Process	Throughput (tons/hr)	Trips/hr ¹	Mile/Trip	Miles/Year ²	Uncontrolled PTE PM (tons/yr) ³	Uncontrolled PTE PM10 (tons/yr) ³	Uncontrolled PTE PM2.5 (tons/yr) ³	Control Efficiency%	Controlled PTE PM (tons/yr) ⁴	Controlled PTE PM10 (tons/yr) ⁴	Controlled PTE PM2.5 (tons/yr) ⁴
PAC Delivery truck	4	0.2	0.68	1191.36	1.76	0.34	0.08	79.6	0.36	0.07	0.02
Controlled emission (lb/1000tons)									20.285	3.864	0.948

Methodology:

Throughput is based on the limit of 35,040 tpy of AC
 Truck capacity for AC is 20 tons

¹Trips/Hour = Throughput (tons/hr)/Truck capacity (tons)

²Miles/year = trip/hr*mile/trip*8760 hr/year

³Uncontrolled PTE (tons/year) = EF(lb/mile)*Miles/year*ton/2000lbs

⁴Controlled PTE (tons/year) = Uncontrolled PTE (tons/year) * (1-control efficiency/100)

**Technical Support Document - Appendix A - Emission Calculations
Material Handling Operation**

Company Name: Indiana Michigan Power d.b.a. American Electric Power (AEP) Rockport Plant
Address: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
Permit No.: 147-29841-00020
Reviewer: Ghassan Shalabi
Date: 07/20/2012

		Coal Unloading	Coal Conveyance
Throughput (TPY)		10,458,044	2,751,984
k	PM	0.740	0.740
	PM10	0.350	0.350
	PM2.5	0.053	0.053
U - Conveyor Speed (MPH)		8	8
M - Moisture %		6.90	6.90
PM Emission Factor (lb/ton)		0.00077	0.00077
PM10 Emission Factor (lb/ton)		0.00036	0.00036
PM2.5 Emission Factor (lb/ton)		0.00006	0.00006
Transfer Points		2.0	8.0

Uncontrolled PTE (TPY)			Totals
PM PTE (ton/yr)	8.05	8.48	16.53
PM10 PTE (ton/yr)	3.76	3.96	7.73
PM2.5 PTE (ton/yr)	0.63	0.66	1.29

Assume 90% control efficiency **Controlled PTE (TPY)**

1.65

0.77

0.13

Methodology:

Emission Factor = $(k)(0.0032)[(U/5)^{1.3} / (M/2)^{1.4}]$, AP-42, Chapter 13.2.4, 11/06
PTE = Emission Factor (lb/ton) x Throughput (ton/yr) x Transfer Points x (1 ton / 2,000 lb)

Technical Support Document - Appendix A - Emission Calculations

Fly Ash Handling Operations

Company Name: Indiana Michigan Power d.b.a. American Electric Power (AEP) Rockport Plant

Address: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635

Permit No.: 147-29841-00020

Reviewer: Ghassan Shalabi

Date: 07/20/2012

Maximum Filling Rate	116.00	ton/hr	2 x 58 tph
Maximum Daily Ash Production	1,373.00	ton/day	4.79% ash content x 10,458,044 tpy (1995)
Maximum Hours of Operation	11.84	hr/day	4,320.22 hr/yr

PM Emissions					
Process	Max Throughput (tons/hr)	Emission Factor (lb/ton)	Transfer Points	PTE (lb/hr)	PTE (tons/yr)
4 Storage Silos for MB1	58.00	3.14	5.00	910.60	1,966.99
4 Storage Silos for MB2	58.00	3.14	5.00	910.60	1,966.99
Tanker Trucks loading MB1	300.00	0.61	4.00	732.00	3,206.16
Tanker Trucks loading MB2	300.00	0.61	4.00	732.00	3,206.16
Totals				2,553.20	7,140.15

PM10/2.5 Emissions					
Process	Max Throughput (tons/hr)	Emission Factor (lb/ton)	Transfer Points	PTE (lb/hr)	PTE (tons/yr)
4 Storage Silos for MB1	58.00	1.10	5.00	319.00	689.07
4 Storage Silos for MB2	58.00	1.10	5.00	319.00	689.07
Tanker Truck loading	600.00	0.61	4.00	1,464.00	6,412.32
Total				2,102.00	7,790.47

Fly Ash Handling Operations

Company Name: Indiana Michigan Power d.b.a. American Electric Power (AEP) Rockport Plant
Address: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
Permit No.: 147-29841-00020
Reviewer: Ghassan Shalabi
Date: 07/20/2012

PTE HAP		
	HAP Concentration (ppm)	PTE HAP (ton/yr)
Arsenic	52	0.371
Beryllium	3	0.02
Cadmium	4	0.03
Chromium	39	0.28
Cobalt	8	0.06
Lead	22	0.16
Manganese	59	0.421
Mercury	0	0.00
Nickel	32	0.23
Total HAP (TPY)		1.56

Methodology:

- 1) $PTE (lb/hr) = \text{emission factor (lb/ton)} \times \text{throughput (ton/hr)}$
- 2) $PTE (TPY) = PTE (lb/hr) \times \text{operation hr/yr} \times 1 \text{ ton}/2,000 \text{ lb}$
 Silos - 4320 hr/yr
 Tanker Truck Loading - 8,760 hr/yr
- 3) Limited PTE is from the PSD Minor Limit
- 4) $PTE \text{ HAP (TPY)} = PTE \text{ PM (TPY)} \times \text{HAP concent. (ppm)} / 1,000,000$
- 5) $\text{Limited PTE HAP (TPY)} = \text{Limited PTE PM} \times \text{HAP concent (ppm)} / 1,000,000$

Notes:

- 1) Ash silos emission factors are from AP-42 , Table 11.12-2 10/2001, pneumatic conveyance of cement.
- 2) Tanker Truck Loading emission factor is from AP-42, Table 11.17-4, for lime loadout.

Fly Ash Handling Operations

Company Name: Indiana Michigan Power d.b.a. American Electric Power (AEP) Rockport Plant

Address: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635

Permit No.: 147-29841-00020

Reviewer: Ghassan Shalabi

Date: 07/20/2012

Fly Ash Handling Operations - Continued

326 IAC 6-3-2 Emission Limit Calculation

Process	Max Throughput (tons/hr)	Uncontrolled PTE (lb/hr)	326 IAC 6-3-2 Limit (lb/hr) *	326 IAC 6-3-2 limit (tpy)	Controlled Emissions (TPY)
4 Storage Silos for MB1	58.00	910.60	45.97	201.35	1.97
4 Storage Silos for MB2	58.00	910.60	45.97	201.35	1.97
Tanker Tuck Loading for MB1	300.00	732.00	63.00	275.94	80.15
Tanker Tuck Loading for MB2	300.00	732.00	63.00	275.94	80.15
Total				678.64	84.09

Storage Silos require a control device to comply with 326 IAC 6-3-2.

*** Process Weight Rates in excess of 60,000 lb/hr**

$$E = [55 \times (P)^{0.11}] - 40$$

Where:

E = Allowable Emission Rate for PM (lb/hr)

P = Process Weight Rate (tons/hr)

Coal Storage Pile - Wind Erosion

Company Name: Indiana Michigan Power d.b.a. American Electric Power (AEP) Rockport Plant

Address: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635

Permit No.: 147-29841-00020

Reviewer: Ghassan Shalabi

Date: 07/20/2012

A = Storage Area	53.50	acres
s = Coal Silt Content	6.50	wt %
p = Days > 0.01" rain	125.00	days
f = Days wind > 12 mph	15.00	days
PM 10 % of PM	35.00%	

Emission Factor Calculation

$$E_f = 1.7 \times (s/1.5) \times (365 - p) / 235 \times (f / 15) \quad \text{AP-42, Section 11.2.3.3, May 1983, Equation 3}$$

$$E_f = 7.523 \text{ lb/acre/day (Total Suspended Particulate/PM)}$$

PM/PM10/PM2.5 Emissions

$$\text{TSP / PM (ton/yr)} = E_f (\text{lb/acre/day}) \times A (\text{acres}) \times 365 \text{ days/yr} \times 1 \text{ ton}/2,000 \text{ lb}$$

$$\text{PM}_{10} = 0.5 \times \text{TSP} \quad (\text{AP-42, Section 13.2.5.3, May 1983})$$

$$\text{PM}_{2.5} = 0.15 \times \text{PM}_{10} \quad (\text{AP-42, Section 13.2.5.3, May 1983})$$

$$\text{PM} / \text{TSP} = 7.523 \times 53.5 \times 365 \times 1/2000 = 73.46 \text{ TPY}$$

$$\text{PM}_{10} = 0.5 \times 73.46 = 36.73 \text{ TPY}$$

$$\text{PM}_{2.5} = 0.15 \times 36.73 = 5.51 \text{ TPY}$$

Company Name: Indiana Michigan Power d.b.a. American Electric Power (AEP) Rockport Plant
Address City IN Zip: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
Permit Number: 29841
Plant ID: 147-00020
Reviewer: Ghassan Shalabi
Date: 3/14/2013

2013 Project Increases

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO2	VOC	CO	Nox	GHG
<u>Dry Sorbent Injection System</u>								
Truck Traffic (Paved Roads)	2.39	0.46	0.11	-	-	-	-	-
Unloading and Handling	0.05	0.03	0.12	-	-	-	-	-
Limited PTE of DSI	2.44	0.49	0.23	-	-	-	-	74,641.50

Activated Carbon Injection System

2-4 pneumatic truck unloading stations, add 2 silos, 8 4 metering pressure tanks with capacity of 500 each-4000 system capacity lb/hr

Truck Traffic (Paved Roads)

<u>Baseline</u>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<u>Future Allowable</u>	0.36	0.07	0.02
<u>Increase in Emissions</u>	0.36	0.07	0.02

Unloading

<u>Baseline</u>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<u>Future Allowable</u>	0.01	0.01	0.00
<u>Increase in emissions</u>	0.01	0.01	0.00

Handling and Fluidizing

<u>Baseline</u>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<u>Future Allowable</u>	0.98	0.64	0.10
<u>Increase in Emissions</u>	0.98	0.64	0.10

ACI Emission Increase

1.35 0.72 0.12

Combustion Waste Disposal Activities

Ash Handling to Silo

Baseline	37.13	37.13	18.57
<u>Future Allowable</u>	58.39	58.39	29.19
Increase in emissions	21.26	21.26	10.62

Truck Traffic

Baseline	33.69	7.62	1.26
<u>Future Allowable</u>	55.19	12.54	2.03
Increase in emissions	21.50	4.92	0.77

Truck Loading

Baseline	0.006	0.003	0
<u>Future Allowable</u>	0.01	0	0
Increase in emissions	0.004	-0.003	0

Disposal Activities

Baseline	49.92	15.03	1.88
<u>Future Allowable</u>	63.05	19.04	2.37
Increase in emissions	13.13	4.01	0.49

Emission Increase for 2013 project

59.69 31.39 12.23

Company Name: Indiana Michigan Power d.b.a. American Electric Power (AEP) Rockport Plant
Address City IN Zip: 2791 North US Highway 231, Rockport, Indiana 47635
Permit Number: 32890 and 32899
Plant ID: 147-00020
Reviewer: Ghassan Shalabi
Date: 3/14/2013

Projects during contemporaneous period:

ACI 1st Modification Issued July 29, 2010 (Permit # 147-29169-00020)

Injection rate was increased and 4 additional feed meters were added. Therefore, this is considered 1 with the 2008 project

	PTE							
	PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO2	VOC	CO	Nox	GHG
	<u>New Equipment</u>							
PAC Loading and Storage	3.33	2.13	2.13	2 unloading facilities, 2 silos, 8 feed meters				
Paved Roads	1.45	0.28	0.04					
Unpaved Roads	0.19	0.05	0.01					
New Heater	0.1	0.2	0.2	4.9	0	0.3	1.4	
	<u>Modified Equipment</u>							
Boilers (ATPA)	0	0	0	(2615.65 tpy past actuals and 2118.7 tpy projected actuals)				
Injection Rate = 9,198 tpy	Total Increase	5.07	2.66	2.38	4.9	0	0.3	1.4

Modifying hours of operation of space heaters issued on May 11, 2009 (Permit # 147-27400-00020)

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO2	VOC	CO	Nox
Increase in emissions	0.12	0.15	0.15	0	0.02	0.31	1.23
Total Contemporaneous Increases	5.19	2.81	2.53	4.90	0.02	0.61	2.63

Boilers MB1 and MB2

Baseline	2620.62	1755.82	759.98	0	0	0	0
<u>Future Allowable</u>	2575	1725.25	746.75	0	0	0	0
Increase in emissions	-45.62	-30.57	-13.23	0	0	0	0

Total Contemporaneous Decreases -45.62 -30.57 -13.23 0 0 0 0

Net Change (Project 2013 Increase + Contemp. Increases - Contemp. Decreases)
 Significant Level

19.26 **3.63** **1.53** **4.90** **0.02** **0.61** **2.63** 74641.5
 25 15 10 40 40 10 40 75,000



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

100 N. Senate Avenue • Indianapolis, IN 46204
(800) 451-6027 • (317) 232-8603 • www.idem.IN.gov

Michael R. Pence
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

SENT VIA U.S. MAIL: CONFIRMED DELIVERY AND SIGNATURE REQUESTED

TO: John LaGrange
Indiana Michigan Power Co. Rockport Plant dba American Electric Power
2791 North US Hwy 231
Rockport, IN 47635

DATE: August 15, 2014

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

SUBJECT: Final Decision
Title V - Renewal
147 - 29841 - 00020

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:
Plant Mgr
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 6/13/2013



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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Michael R. Pence
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

August 15, 2014

TO: Spencer Co Public Library 210 N Walnut St Rockport IN

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

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

**Applicant Name: Indiana Michigan Power Co. Rockport Plant dba
American Electric Power
Permit Number: 147 - 29841 - 00020**

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 6/13/2013

Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	LPOGOST 8/15/2014 Indiana Michigan Power dba AEP- Rockport 147 - 29841 - 00020 /final)		AFFIX STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING	
Name and address of Sender		Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch 100 N. Senate Indianapolis, IN 46204	Type of Mail: CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY	

Line	Article Number	Name, Address, Street and Post Office Address	Postage	Handing Charges	Act. Value (If Registered)	Insured Value	Due Send if COD	R.R. Fee	S.D. Fee	S.H. Fee	Rest. Del. Fee	Remarks
1		John LaGrange Indiana Michigan Power dba AEP- Rockport 2791 North US Hwy 231 Rockport IN 47635 (Source CAATS) Via confirmed delivery										
2		Plant Mgr Indiana Michigan Power dba AEP- Rockport 2791 North US Hwy 231 Rockport IN 47635 (RO CAATS)										
3		Ms. Francis Lueken 223 W. 10th Street, P.O. Box 206 Ferdinand IN 47532 (Affected Party)										
4		Lester Purviance 2687 East CR 600 North Grandview IN 47615 (Affected Party)										
5		Richard & Betty Michel 2222 E. County Rd 700 N. Grandview IN 47615 (Affected Party)										
6		Mr. Tim Duncan 7499 N. CR 200 E. Grandview IN 47615 (Affected Party)										
7		Mr. Ferman Yearby III 313 Elm Rockport IN 47635 (Affected Party)										
8		Rockport City Council and Mayors Office P.O. Box 151 Rockport IN 47635 (Local Official)										
9		Spencer Co Public Library 210 N Walnut St Rockport IN 47635-1398 (Library)										
10		Mr. Don Mottley Save Our Rivers 6222 Yankeetown Hwy Boonville IN 47601 (Affected Party)										
11		Ms. Kathy Tretter Dubois-Spencer Counties Publishing Co, Inc P.O. Box 38 Ferdinand IN 47532-0038 (Affected Party)										
12		Mr. Mike Robinson 1208 N Meadow Drive Rockport IN 47635 (Affected Party)										
13		Mr. Steve Sisley 4410 E State Road Grandview IN 47615 (Affected Party)										
14		Spencer County Commissioners 200 Main St., Courthouse Rockport IN 47635 (Local Official)										
15		Spencer County Health Department Main Street Courthouse, 1st Floor, Room 1 Rockport IN 47635-1492 (Health Department)										

Total number of pieces Listed by Sender	Total number of Pieces Received at Post Office	Postmaster, Per (Name of Receiving employee)	The full declaration of value is required on all domestic and international registered mail. The maximum indemnity payable for the reconstruction of nonnegotiable documents under Express Mail document reconstructing insurance is \$50,000 per piece subject to a limit of \$50, 000 per occurrence. The maximum indemnity payable on Express mil merchandise insurance is \$500. The maximum indemnity payable is \$25,000 for registered mail, sent with optional postal insurance. See Domestic Mail Manual R900, S913, and S921 for limitations of coverage on inured and COD mail. See International Mail Manual for limitations o coverage on international mail. Special handling charges apply only to Standard Mail (A) and Standard Mail (B) parcels.
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Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	LPOGOST 8/15/2014 Indiana Michigan Power dba AEP- Rockport 29841 (draft/final)		Type of Mail: CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY	AFFIX STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
Name and address of Sender		Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch 100 N. Senate Indianapolis, IN 46204		

Line	Article Number	Name, Address, Street and Post Office Address	Postage	Handling Charges	Act. Value (If Registered)	Insured Value	Due Send if COD	R.R. Fee	S.D. Fee	S.H. Fee	Rest. Del. Fee
											Remarks
1		Mark Evansville Courier & Press P.O. Box 268 Evansville IN 47702-0268 (Affected Party)									
2		David Boggs 216 Western Hills Dr Mt Vernon IN 47620 (Affected Party)									
3		John Blair 800 Adams Ave Evansville IN 47713 (Affected Party)									
4		Erin Whalen Earthjustice 1617 John F. Kennedy Blvd., Ste. 1675 Philadelphia PA 19103 (Affected Party)									
5		Shannon Fisk Earthjustice 1617 John F. Kennedy Blvd., Ste. 1675 Philadelphia PA 19103 (Affected Party)									
6											
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