



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

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

TO: Interested Parties / Applicant

DATE: October 4, 2011

RE: Ball Metal Beverage / 181 - 30049 - 00022

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

Notice of Decision: Approval – Effective Immediately

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

**Ball Metal Beverage Container Corp.
501 North Sixth Street
Monticello, Indiana 47960**

(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.

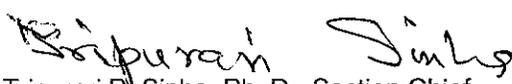
Operation Permit No.: T181-30049-00022	
Issued by:  Tripurari P. Sinha, Ph. D., Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: October 4, 2011 Expiration Date: October 4, 2016

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

SECTION A SOURCE SUMMARY

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

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

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary aluminum based beverage and multi-drink two-piece can manufacturing and coating plant.

Source Address:	501 North Sixth Street, Monticello, Indiana 47960
General Source Phone Number:	574-583-9418
SIC Code:	3411
County Location:	White
Source Location Status:	Attainment for all criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 Operating Permit Program Minor Source, under PSD Rules Minor Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Not 1 of 28 Source Categories

A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary [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) Six (6) lithographic printing presses for printing and overvarnish:
- (1) Two (2) lines: one (1), identified as PTR-1, approved for construction in 2010, and one (1), identified as PTR-2, constructed in 1993, each with a nominal capacity of 140,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds are possible within the VOC emission cap, with two (2) natural gas-fired drying ovens, identified as PO-1 and PO-2, constructed in 1993. PO-1, modified in 2010, is rated at 6 MMBtu/hr, and PO-2 is rated at 4 MMBtu/hr, with both exhausting to the thermal oxidizer, RTO-1 [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, PTR-1, PTR-2, PO-1 and PO-2 are considered affected facilities];
 - (2) One (1) identified as PTR-3, constructed in 1993, with a nominal capacity of 140,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds are possible within the VOC emission cap, with one (1) natural gas-fired drying oven (PO-3), rated at 4 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to the thermal oxidizer, RTO-1 [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, PTR-3 and PO-3 are considered affected facilities];
 - (3) Two (2) lines: one (1), identified as PTR 4-1, constructed in 1993, and one (1), identified as PTR 4-2, constructed 2008, with a combined nominal capacity of 140,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds possible within the VOC emission cap, with two (2) natural gas-fired drying ovens, identified as PO-04-1 and PO-04-2, each rated at 2.7 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to the thermal oxidizer, RTO1. PO-04-1 was approved for construction in 2010 and PO-04-2 was constructed in 2008. [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, PTR 04-1, PTR 04-2, PO-04-1, and PO-04-2 are considered affected facilities]; and

- (4) One (1), identified as PTR-5, approved for construction in 2008, with a nominal capacity of 55,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds are possible within the VOC emission cap, with one (1) natural gas-fired drying oven (PO-5), rated at less than ten (10) MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to the thermal oxidizer RTO-1 [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, PTR-5 and PO-5 are considered affected facilities].
- (b) One (1) natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizer, constructed in 1988 and identified as RTO-1, rated at 16.0 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack TO-1.
- (c) Five (5) inside spray machine lines:
 - (1) Two (2) constructed in 1993, identified as ISM-1 and ISM-2, each consisting of six machines, each using airless application systems with filtering so that no overspray is visibly detectable at the exhaust, each with a nominal capacity of 140,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds are possible within the VOC emission cap, with two (2) natural gas-fired drying ovens (ISO-1 and ISO-2), each rated at 6.0 MMBtu/hr, and each exhausting to the thermal oxidizer, RTO-1 [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, ISM-1, ISM-2, ISO-1 and ISO-2 are considered affected facilities];
 - (2) One (1) constructed in 1993, identified as ISM-3, consisting of six machines, each using airless application systems with filtering so that no overspray is visibly detectable at the exhaust, with a nominal capacity of 140,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds are possible within the VOC emission cap, with one (1) natural gas-fired drying oven (ISO-3), rated at 6.0 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to the thermal oxidizer, RTO-1 [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, ISM-3 and ISO-3 are considered affected facilities];
 - (3) One (1) approved for construction in 2008, identified as ISM-4, using airless application systems with filtering so that no overspray is visibly detectable at the exhaust, with a nominal capacity of 140,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds are possible within the VOC emission cap, with natural gas drying oven (ISO-4), with two (2) 0.8 MMBtu/hr burners and one (1) 1.6 MMBtu/hr burner, and exhausting to the thermal oxidizer, RTO-1 [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, ISM-4 and ISO-4 are considered affected facilities]; and
 - (4) One (1) approved for construction in 2008, identified as ISM-5, using airless application systems with filtering so that no overspray is visibly detectable at the exhaust, with a nominal capacity of 55,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds are possible within the VOC emission cap, with natural gas drying oven (ISO-5), with three (3) burners, two rated at less than 1 MMBtu/hr and one at less than 0.4 MMBtu/hr each, and exhausting to thermal oxidizer RTO-1 [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, ISM-5 and ISO-5 are considered affected facilities].

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

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

- (a) Natural gas-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than ten (10) million Btu per hour.
 - (1) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Boiler 1, installed in 1988 and with a maximum heat input capacity of 5.23 MMBtu/hr;

- (2) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Boiler 2, installed on 1988, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 5.23 MMBtu/hr;
 - (3) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Boiler 3, installed on 1989, and with maximum heat input capacity of 5.23 MMBtu/hr;
 - (4) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Boiler 4, installed on 2007, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 5.0 MMBtu/hr; and
 - (5) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Boiler 5, installed in 2008, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 5.0 MMBtu/hr.
- (b) Organic Solvent Degreasing operations, collectively identified as CPW-01, with a maximum combined usage of 220 gallons VOC per twelve (12) consecutive month period for cold cleaner parts washing [326 IAC 8-3-2];
 - (c) The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment [326 IAC 6-3-2];
 - (d) Trimmers that do not produce fugitive emissions and that are equipped with a dust collection or trim material recovery device such as a bag filter [326 IAC 6-3-2]; and
 - (e) Stationary emergency fire pump engine, identified as RICE-1, 160 HP. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

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

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

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

SECTION B GENERAL CONDITIONS

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

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

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

- (a) This permit, T181-30049-00022, is issued for a fixed term of five (5) years from the issuance date of this permit, as determined in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3-5(f) and IC 13-15-5-3. Subsequent revisions, modifications, or amendments of this permit do not affect the expiration date of this permit.
- (b) If IDEM, OAQ, upon receiving a timely and complete renewal permit application, fails to issue or deny the permit renewal prior to the expiration date of this permit, this existing permit shall not expire and all terms and conditions shall continue in effect, including any permit shield provided in 326 IAC 2-7-15, until the renewal permit has been issued or denied.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) The Permittee shall furnish to IDEM, OAQ, within a reasonable time, any information that IDEM, OAQ may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. Upon request, the Permittee shall also furnish to IDEM, OAQ copies of records required to be kept by this permit.
- (b) For information furnished by the Permittee to IDEM, OAQ, the Permittee may include a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 326 IAC 17.1. When furnishing copies of requested records directly to U. S. EPA, the Permittee may assert a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 40 CFR 2, Subpart B.

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

- (a) A certification required by this permit meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) if:
- (1) it contains a certification by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34), and
 - (2) the certification states that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.
- (b) The Permittee may use the attached Certification Form, or its equivalent with each submittal requiring certification. One (1) certification may cover multiple forms in one (1) submittal.
- (c) A "responsible official" is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

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

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

and

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) Identification of the individual(s) responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emission control devices;
- (2) A description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and the inspection schedule for said items or conditions; and
- (3) Identification and quantification of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

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

- (1) Identification of the individual(s) responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emission control devices;
- (2) A description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and the inspection schedule for said items or conditions; and
- (3) Identification and quantification of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.

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

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

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

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to T181-30049-00022 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either:
 - (1) incorporated as originally stated,
 - (2) revised under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5, or
 - (3) deleted under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5.
- (b) Provided that all terms and conditions are accurately reflected in this permit, all previous registrations and permits are superseded by this Part 70 operating permit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Request for renewal shall be submitted to:

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

- (b) A timely renewal application is one that is:
- (1) Submitted at least nine (9) months prior to the date of the expiration of this permit; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) The Permittee may make any change or changes at the source that are described in 326 IAC 2-7-20(b),(c), or (e) without a prior permit revision, if each of the following conditions is met:
 - (1) The changes are not modifications under any provision of Title I of the Clean Air Act;
 - (2) Any preconstruction approval required by 326 IAC 2-7-10.5 has been obtained;

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

(4) The Permittee notifies the:

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

and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (d) Alternative Operating Scenarios [326 IAC 2-7-20(d)]
The Permittee may make changes at the source within the range of alternative operating scenarios that are described in the terms and conditions of this permit in accordance with 326 IAC 2-7-5(9). No prior notification of IDEM, OAQ, or U.S. EPA is required.
- (e) Backup fuel switches specifically addressed in, and limited under, Section D of this permit shall not be considered alternative operating scenarios. Therefore, the notification requirements of part (a) of this condition do not apply.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION C

SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS

Entire Source

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

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

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

C.2 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C.6 Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations [326 IAC 6-5]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-5 (Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations), fugitive particulate matter emissions shall be controlled according to the attached plan as in Attachment A. The provisions of 326 IAC 6-5 are not federally enforceable.

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

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

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

All required notifications shall be submitted to:

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

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

- (e) **Procedures for Asbestos Emission Control**
The Permittee shall comply with the applicable emission control procedures in 326 IAC 14-10-4 and 40 CFR 61.145(c). Per 326 IAC 14-10-1, emission control requirements are applicable for any removal or disturbance of RACM greater than three (3) linear feet on pipes or three (3) square feet on any other facility components or a total of at least 0.75 cubic feet on all facility components.
- (f) **Demolition and Renovation**
The Permittee shall thoroughly inspect the affected facility or part of the facility where the demolition or renovation will occur for the presence of asbestos pursuant to 40 CFR 61.145(a).
- (g) **Indiana Licensed Asbestos Inspector**
The Permittee shall comply with 326 IAC 14-10-1(a) that requires the owner or operator, prior to a renovation/demolition, to use an Indiana Licensed Asbestos Inspector to thoroughly inspect the affected portion of the facility for the presence of asbestos. The requirement to use an Indiana Licensed Asbestos inspector is not federally enforceable.

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

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

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

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

no later than thirty-five (35) days prior to the intended test date. The protocol submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

- (b) The Permittee shall notify IDEM, OAQ of the actual test date at least fourteen (14) days prior to the actual test date. The notification submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-6-4(b), all test reports must be received by IDEM, OAQ not later than forty-five (45) days after the completion of the testing. An extension may be granted by IDEM, OAQ if the Permittee submits to IDEM, OAQ a reasonable written explanation not later than five (5) days prior to the end of the initial forty-five (45) day period.

Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) The Permittee shall maintain the most recently submitted written emergency reduction plans (ERPs) consistent with safe operating procedures.
- (b) Upon direct notification by IDEM, OAQ that a specific air pollution episode level is in effect, the Permittee shall immediately put into effect the actions stipulated in the approved ERP for the appropriate episode level. [326 IAC 1-5-3]

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

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

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

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

- (a) The Permittee shall take reasonable response steps to restore operation of the emissions unit (including any control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing excess emissions.
- (b) The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction. The response may include, but is not limited to, the following:
 - (1) initial inspection and evaluation;
 - (2) recording that operations returned or are returning to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system);
or
 - (3) any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to normal or usual manner of operation.

- (c) A determination of whether the Permittee has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include, but is not limited to, the following:
 - (1) monitoring results;
 - (2) review of operation and maintenance procedures and records; and/or
 - (3) inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.
- (d) Failure to take reasonable response steps shall be considered a deviation from the permit.
- (e) The Permittee shall record the reasonable response steps taken.

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

- (a) When the results of a stack test performed in conformance with Section C - Performance Testing, of this permit exceed the level specified in any condition of this permit, the Permittee shall submit a description of its response actions to IDEM, OAQ, no later than seventy-five (75) days after the date of the test.
- (b) A retest to demonstrate compliance shall be performed no later than one hundred eighty (180) days after the date of the test. Should the Permittee demonstrate to IDEM, OAQ that retesting in one hundred eighty (180) days is not practicable, IDEM, OAQ may extend the retesting deadline
- (c) IDEM, OAQ reserves the authority to take any actions allowed under law in response to noncompliant stack tests.

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

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

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

In accordance with the compliance schedule specified in 326 IAC 2-6-3(b)(1), starting in 2004 and every three (3) years thereafter, the Permittee shall submit by July 1 an emission statement covering the previous calendar year. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4(c) and shall meet the following requirements:

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

The statement must be submitted to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
- (c) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, any notice, report, or other submission required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.
- (d) Reporting periods are based on calendar years, unless otherwise specified in this permit. For the purpose of this permit "calendar year" means the twelve (12) month period from January 1 to December 31 inclusive.

Stratospheric Ozone Protection

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

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

SECTION D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

- a) Six (6) lithographic printing presses for printing and overvarnish:
- (1) Two (2) lines: one (1), identified as PTR-1, approved for construction in 2010, and one (1), identified as PTR-2, constructed in 1993, each with a nominal capacity of 140,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds are possible within the VOC emission cap, with two (2) natural gas-fired drying ovens, identified as PO-1 and PO-2, constructed in 1993. PO-1, modified in 2010, is rated at 6 MMBtu/hr, and PO-2 is rated at 4 MMBtu/hr, with both exhausting to the thermal oxidizer, RTO-1 [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, PTR-1, PTR-2, PO-1 and PO-2 are considered affected facilities];
 - (2) One (1) identified as PTR-3, constructed in 1993, with a nominal capacity of 140,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds are possible within the VOC emission cap, with one (1) natural gas-fired drying oven (PO-3), rated at 4 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to the thermal oxidizer, RTO-1 [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, PTR-3 and PO-3 are considered affected facilities];
 - (3) Two (2) lines: one (1), identified as PTR 4-1, constructed in 1993, and one (1), identified as PTR 4-2, constructed 2008, with a combined nominal capacity of 140,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds possible within the VOC emission cap, with two (2) natural gas-fired drying ovens, identified as PO-04-1 and PO-04-2, each rated at 2.7 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to the thermal oxidizer, RTO1. PO-04-1 was approved for construction in 2010 and PO-04-2 was constructed in 2008. [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, PTR 04-1, PTR 04-2, PO-04-1, and PO-04-2 are considered affected facilities]; and
 - (4) One (1), identified as PTR-5, approved for construction in 2008, with a nominal capacity of 55,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds are possible within the VOC emission cap, with one (1) natural gas-fired drying oven (PO-5), rated at less than ten (10) MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to the thermal oxidizer RTO-1 [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, PTR-5 and PO-5 are considered affected facilities].
- (b) One (1) natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizer, constructed in 1988 and identified as RTO-1, rated at 16.0 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack TO-1.
- (c) Five (5) inside spray machine lines:
- (1) Two (2) constructed in 1993, identified as ISM-1 and ISM-2, each consisting of six machines, each using airless application systems with filtering so that no overspray is visibly detectable at the exhaust, each with a nominal capacity of 140,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds are possible within the VOC emission cap, with two (2) natural gas-fired drying ovens (ISO-1 and ISO-2), each rated at 6.0 MMBtu/hr, and each exhausting to the thermal oxidizer, RTO-1 [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, ISM-1, ISM-2, ISO-1 and ISO-2 are considered affected facilities];

- (2) One (1) constructed in 1993, identified as ISM-3, consisting of six machines, each using airless application systems with filtering so that no overspray is visibly detectable at the exhaust, with a nominal capacity of 140,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds are possible within the VOC emission cap, with one (1) natural gas-fired drying oven (ISO-3), rated at 6.0 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to the thermal oxidizer, RTO-1 [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, ISM-3 and ISO-3 are considered affected facilities];
- (3) One (1) approved for construction in 2008, identified as ISM-4, using airless application systems with filtering so that no overspray is visibly detectable at the exhaust, with a nominal capacity of 140,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds are possible within the VOC emission cap, with natural gas drying oven (ISO-4), with two (2) 0.8 MMBtu/hr burners and one (1) 1.6 MMBtu/hr burner, and exhausting to the thermal oxidizer, RTO-1 [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, ISM-4 and ISO-4 are considered affected facilities]; and
- (4) One (1) approved for construction in 2008, identified as ISM-5, using airless application systems with filtering so that no overspray is visibly detectable at the exhaust, with a nominal capacity of 55,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds are possible within the VOC emission cap, with natural gas drying oven (ISO-5), with three (3) burners, two rated at less than 1 MMBtu/hr and one at less than 0.4 MMBtu/hr each, and exhausting to thermal oxidizer RTO-1 [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, ISM-5 and ISO-5 are considered affected facilities].
- (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 Can Coating Operations (VOCs) [326 IAC 8-2-3]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-3(b), (Can Coating Operations), the operator of six (6) overvarnish lines; PTR-1, PTR-2, PTR-3, PTR-04-1, PTR-04-2, and PTR-5, and five (5) inside spray machine lines, ISM-1 through ISM-5, shall not cause, allow or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any volatile organic compounds in excess of the following:

Coating Line	326 IAC 8-2-3 Limit (lb VOC/gal, less water)
Interior Spray Lines: ISM-1 to ISM-5	4.2
Overvarnish Lines: PTR-1, PTR-2, PTR-3, PTR-04-1, PTR-04-2, and PTR-5	2.8

The Permittee shall comply with the VOC content limit in 326 IAC 8-2-3 for inside spray operations ISM-1 to ISM-5 and for printing and overvarnish operations PTR-1, PTR-2, PTR-3, PTR-04-1, PTR-04-2, and PTR-5 by using compliant coatings or daily averaging of VOC content or the use of a VOC control device or the use of daily averaging of VOC content and the use of a VOC control device.

- (b) Whenever a non-compliant coating is used in any one of the printing and overvarnish lines PTR-1, PTR-2, PTR-3, PTR-04-1, PTR-04-2, and PTR-5 or the inside spray lines ISM-1 to ISM-5 and the regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO-1) is not used to achieve compliance with the VOC content limits in Condition D.1.1(a), compliance with the VOC content limit in Condition D.1.1(a) shall be determined pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-2(a)(7), using a volume weighted average of coatings on a daily basis. This volume weighted average shall be determined by the following equation:

$$A = [\sum (c \times U) / \sum U]$$

Where:

- A is the volume weighted average in pounds VOC per gallon less water as applied;
 C is the VOC content of the coating in pounds VOC per gallon less water as applied;
 and
 U is the usage rate of the coating in gallons per day.

- (c) Whenever a non-compliant coating is used in any one of the printing and overvarnish lines (PTR-1, PTR-2, PTR-3, PTR-04-1, PTR-04-2, and PTR-5) or the inside spray lines (ISM-1 to ISM-5) and the regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO-1) is used to comply with the VOC content limit in Condition D.1.1(a), the Permittee shall comply with the following:

- (1) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-2 (b), the VOC emissions from a unit not using a compliant coating shall be limited to no greater than the equivalent emissions, expressed as pounds of VOC per gallon of coating solids, allowed in Condition D.1.1(a). The equivalent emission limits are shown in the following table:

Emission Unit	L (lb VOC/gal, less water)	D (lb VOC/gal solvent)	E (lb VOC/gal of coating solids)
Inside Spray Operations ISM-1 to ISM-5	4.2	7.36	9.78
Overvarnish Operations PTR-1, PTR-2, PTR-3, PTR-04-1, PTR-04-2, and PTR-5	2.8	7.36	4.52

This equivalency was determined using the following equation:

$$E = L / (1 - (L/D))$$

Where:

- L= Applicable emission limit from 326 IAC 8 in pounds of VOC per gallon of coating;
 D= Density of VOC in coating in pounds VOC per gallon of solvent;
 E= Equivalent emission limit in pounds of VOC per gallon of coating solids as applied.

A solvent density of 7.36 pounds of VOC per gallon of coating shall be used to determine equivalent pounds of VOC per gallon of solids for the applicable emission limit contained in this article.

Actual solvent density shall be used to determine compliance of the surface coating operation using the compliance methods in 326 IAC 8-1-2 (a).

- (2) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-2(c), the overall efficiency of the thermal oxidizer, RTO-1, shall be no less than the equivalent overall efficiency calculated by the following equation:

$$O = \frac{V - E}{V} \times 100$$

Where:

V = The actual VOC content of the coating or, if multiple coatings are used, the daily weighted average VOC content of all coatings, as applied to the subject coating line as determined by the applicable test methods and procedures specified in 326 IAC 8-1-4 in units of pounds of VOC per gallon of coating solids as applied.

E = Equivalent emission limit in pounds of VOC per gallon of coating solids as applied.

O = Equivalent overall efficiency of the capture system and control device as a percentage.

D.1.2 PSD Minor Limit (VOCs) [326 IAC 2-2]

The use of VOC (including coatings, dilution solvents, and cleaning solvents excluding insignificant or exempt activities) at the six (6) lithographic printing presses and overvarnish lines PTR-1, PTR-2, PTR-3, PTR-04-1, PTR-04-2, and PTR-5, and the five (5) inside spray machine lines (ISM-1 through ISM-5) shall be limited such that the potential to emit VOC shall be less than 240.2 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with this limit, combined with the potential to emit VOC from other emission units shall limit the VOC from the entire source to less than 250 tons per year and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to the entire source.

D.1.3 Hazardous Air Pollutants Minor Limit

- (a) The six (6) lithographic printing presses, identified as PTR-1 through PTR-3, PTR 4-1, PTR 4-2 and PTR-5 and the five (5) inside spray machines, identified as ISM-1 through ISM-5, the single Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) emissions shall be limited to less than nine (9.0) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.
- (b) The six (6) lithographic printing presses, identified as PTR-1 through PTR-3, PTR 4-1, PTR 4-2 and PTR-5 and the five (5) inside spray machines, identified as ISM-1 through ISM-5, the combined Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) emissions shall be limited to less than twenty four (24.0) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.
- (c) When the thermal oxidizer is being used to control HAP emissions, the amount of HAP delivered to the applicators, plus the HAPs used for cleanup, shall be considered after the effect of the thermal oxidizer.

Compliance with the above emission limits combined with the potential to emit HAP emissions from all other emission units will limit the potential to emit from this source to less than ten (10) tons per year of any single HAP and less than twenty-five (25) tons per year of any combination of HAPs and make this source an area source of HAPs.

D.1.4 Particulate Emission Limitation, Work Practices and Control Technologies [326 IAC 6-3-2(d)]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(d), particulate from the inside spray machines operations shall be controlled by a dry particulate filter, or an equivalent control device and the Permittee shall operate the control device in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

D.1.5 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

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

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.6 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-4] [326 IAC 8-1-2(a)]

(a) Compliance with the VOC and HAPs content limitations contained in Conditions D.1.1, D.1.1 and D.1.3 shall be determined pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-4(a)(3) and 326 IAC 8-1-2(a) by preparing or obtaining from the manufacturer the copies of the "as supplied" and "as applied" VOC and HAPs data sheets or VOC certifications or VOC certificates of analysis. IDEM, OAQ, reserves the authority to determine compliance using Method 24 in conjunction with the analytical procedures specified in 326 IAC 8-1-4.

(b) Compliance with the VOC emission limitation in Condition D.1.2 shall be determined based on the following equation:

VOC emissions = Input VOC to solvent wipe cleaning for coating operations and coatings not vented to the thermal oxidizer, in a month.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{VOC input to both lithographic process} \\ \text{and inside spray process which are} \\ \text{vented to the thermal oxidizer, in a month} \end{array} \right\}^+ \times C \times \left\{ 1 - \frac{C_{RTO}}{100} \right\}$$

Where:

C = Capture efficiency of the lithographic print lines PTR-1 through PTR-5 and inside spray lines ISM-1 through ISM-5

C_{RTO} = Destruction efficiency of the thermal oxidizer

These efficiencies for C and C_{RTO} shall be 88% and 99.3%, respectively, as determined from the most recent compliance stack test.

D.1.7 Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) Calculations

In order to demonstrate compliance with the HAP emission limitation in Condition D.1.3, the Permittee shall determine the single and combination of HAP emissions for each month for the six (6) lithographic printing presses, identified as PTR-1 through PTR-3, PTR 4-1, PTR 4-2 and PTR-5 and the five (5) inside spray machines, identified as ISM-1 through ISM-5, using the following methodology:

When thermal oxidizer is operating: HAP emissions = [(HAP usage) x (1.0 - 0.874%)

+ (Uncontrolled HAP usage)]

When the thermal oxidizer is not operating: HAP emissions = HAP usage

D.1.8 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

- (a) In order to determine compliance with Conditions D.1.1(c)(2) and D.1.2, the Permittee shall perform VOC testing on the regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO-1)-controlling the printing and overvarnish lines PTR-1 - PTR-5 and the inside spray lines ISM-1 - ISM-5, utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. This test shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of this valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.
- (b) Within one hundred and eighty (180) days after the issuance of this permit T181-30049-00022, in order to determine compliance with Condition D.1.3, the Permittee shall perform inlet and outlet HAPs testing on the regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO-1) controlling the-printing and overvarnish lines PTR-1 - PTR-5 and the inside spray lines ISM-1 - ISM-5, utilizing Method 18 or other methods as approved by the Commissioner for the HAP used at the source that has the lowest destruction efficiency, as estimated by the manufacturer and approved by IDEM. This test shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of this valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.

D.1.9 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-2(a) and to comply with Condition D.1.1(a), (c) and D.1.3, the Permittee shall operate the thermal oxidizer (RTO-1) at all times a non-compliant coating is used and daily averaging of VOC content is not used.

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

D.1.10 Monitoring

- (a) The following monitoring condition shall apply if baghouse filters are used to control particulate emissions:
- Monthly cleaning of the baghouse filters shall be performed including: shaking, pulsing or air pulsing of the bags per manufacturer's recommendation. Semi-annual inspections shall be performed for the presence of overspray near the baghouse. When there is a noticeable change in overspray emissions, or when evidence of overspray emissions is observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Failure to take response steps, shall be considered a deviation from this permit. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to responding to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.
- (b) The following monitoring conditions shall apply if dry filters are used to control particulate emissions:
- (1) Daily inspections shall be performed to verify the placement, integrity and particle loading of the filters. To monitor the performance of the dry filters, weekly observations shall be made of the overspray from the surface coating stacks while one or more of the spray lines are in operation. If a condition exists which should result in a response step, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Failure to take response steps, shall be considered a deviation from this

- permit. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to responding to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.
- (2) Monthly inspections shall be performed of the coating emissions from the stacks and the presence of overspray nearby the filters. When there is a noticeable change in overspray emissions, or when evidence of overspray emissions is observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Failure to take response steps, shall be considered a deviation from this permit. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to responding to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.
- (c) The following monitoring conditions shall apply if water pans are used to control particulate emissions:
- (1) Daily inspections shall be performed to verify that the water level of the water pans meet the manufacturer's recommended level. To monitor the performance of the water pans, the water level of the pans shall be maintained weekly at a level where surface agitation indicates impact of the air flow. Water shall be kept free of solids and floating material that reduces the capture efficiency of the water pan. In addition, weekly observations shall be made of the overspray from the surface coating stacks while one or more of the spray lines are in operation. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances shall be followed whenever a condition exists which should result in a response step. Failure to take response steps, shall be considered a deviation from this permit. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to responding to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.
- (2) Monthly inspections shall be performed of the coating emissions from the stacks and the presence of overspray on the nearby ground. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances for this unit shall contain troubleshooting contingency and response steps for when a noticeable change in overspray emission, or evidence of overspray emission is observed. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances shall be followed whenever a condition exists which should result in a response step. Failure to take response steps, shall be considered a deviation in this permit. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to responding to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.
- (d) Particulate control methods other than baghouse filtration, dry filters, or water pans for controlling particulate emissions from the five (5) inside spray machine lines (ISM-1 through ISM-5) are subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, Permits Branch to determine if additional monitoring conditions are required.

D.1.11 Compliance Assurance Monitoring [40 CFR 64]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 64, the Permittee shall comply with the following Compliance Assurance Monitoring requirements for the regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO-1) controlling the printing and overvarnish lines (PTR-1, PTR-2, PTR-3, PTR-04-1, PTR-04-2, and PTR-5) the natural gas-fired drying ovens, (PO-1, PO-2, PO-3, PO-04-1, PO-04-2 and PO-5) and the inside spray lines (ISM-1 to ISM-5):

Item	Indicator 1	Indicator 2
I. Indicator Measurement Approach	Oxidizer Chamber temperature	Preventive Maintenance Plan
	A thermocouple is used to measure temperature.	Weekly routine inspection of the thermal oxidizer. Annual inspection and preventive maintenance of the thermal oxidizer.
II. Indicator Range	Per permit condition D.1.1.9(c); the operating temperature of the thermal oxidizer shall be at or above the 3-hour average temperature as observed during the compliant stack test. If temperature is less, it is permissible to use zero percent control.	An excursion is defined as failure to perform any inspection.
QIP (Quality Improvement Plan) threshold -may be optional	N/A – zero control will be used in the emission calculations when temperature is less than 1300.	No more than missing three weekly inspections. Failure to perform the annual inspection.
III. Performance criteria a. Data Representation b. Verification of Operational Status (for new or modified monitoring equipment) c. QA/QC Practices and Criteria d. Monitoring Frequency Data Collection Procedure Averaging Period	The sensor is located in the burner chamber and is an integral part of the oxidizer design. The temperature monitoring device is accurate to within 0.5% of the temperature being measured or within 5 degrees F of the temperature being measured whichever is greater.	Not Applicable
	No changes to the thermocouple system that was used at the last stack test.	Not Applicable
	Accuracy of the thermocouple will be verified by a trained technician.	Not Applicable
	Measured in 20second increments in lieu of continuous monitoring	Weekly & Annual
	Twenty-second samples are averaged and recorded every 15 minutes in accustom-designed database (MS Access, MS SQL Server and/or Oracle) or recorded on a continuous paper or paperless – Yokagawa) chart	Record and retain inspection forms
	3 hour averaging. Each sample event is at least every 15 minutes	Not Applicable

Compliance with these requirements satisfies Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) requirements.

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

D.1.12 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document the compliance status with Conditions D.1.1 D.1.2 and D.1.3, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (5) below. Records maintained for (1) through (5) shall be taken monthly and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the VOC usage limits and HAPs content and the VOC and HAPs emission limits established in Conditions D.1.1, D.1.2 and D.1.3.
- (1) The VOC and HAP content of each coating material and solvent used.
 - (2) The amount of coating material and solvent used less water on monthly basis, when using compliant coatings or a VOC control device. The amount of coating material and solvent used less water on a daily basis, when using daily VOC content averaging.
 - (A) Records shall include purchase orders, invoices, and material safety data sheets (MSDS) necessary to verify the type and amount used. Records kept may be in an electronic format.
 - (B) Solvent usage records shall differentiate between those added to coatings and those used as cleanup solvents.
 - (3) The volume weighted VOC content of the coatings used for each month, when using compliant coatings or a VOC control device. The volume weighted VOC content of the coating used for each day, when using daily VOC content averaging;
 - (4) The cleanup solvent usage for coating operations for each month;
 - (5) The total VOC and HAPs usage for each month; and
- (b) To document compliance with Condition D.1.10, the Permittee shall maintain a log of particulate control method employed and the following:
- (1) When baghouse filtration is used for particulate control, the Permittee shall maintain a log of semi-annual inspections.
 - (2) When dry filters are used for particulate control, the Permittee shall maintain a log of weekly overspray observations and daily and monthly inspections.
 - (3) When water pans are used for particulate control, the Permittee shall maintain a log of weekly overspray observations, weekly observations of the water level in the pans, and daily and monthly inspections.
- (c) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.11,- Compliance Assurance Monitoring, the Permittee shall maintain a record of the 3-hour average thermal oxidizer temperatures.
- (d) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.

D.1.13 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Conditions D.1.2 and D.1.3 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 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

- (a) Natural gas-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than ten (10) million Btu per hour.
 - (1) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Boiler 1, installed in 1988 and with a maximum heat input capacity of 5.23 MMBtu/hr;
 - (2) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Boiler 2, installed on 1988, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 5.23 MMBtu/hr;
 - (3) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Boiler 3, installed on 1989, and with maximum heat input capacity of 5.23 MMBtu/hr;
 - (4) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Boiler 4, installed on 2007, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 5.0 MMBtu/hr; and
 - (5) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Boiler 5, installed in 2008, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 5.0 MMBtu/hr.

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

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

D.2.1 Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating [326 IAC 6-2-4]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4, particulate matter (PM) emissions from the boilers identified as Boiler 1 through Boiler 5 shall be limited as follows:

Boiler ID	Capacity (mmBtu/hr)	Date of Construction	Rule Applicability	Q (mmBtu/hr)	PM Allowable Emissions (lbs/mmBtu)
Boiler 1 and Boiler 2	10.46	1988	326 IAC 6-2-4	10.46	0.59
Boiler 3	5.23	1989	326 IAC 6-2-4	15.69	0.53
Boiler 4	5.0	2007	326 IAC 6-2-4	20.69	0.495
Boiler 5	5.0	2008	326 IAC 6-2-4	25.69	0.47

SECTION D.3 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

- (a) Organic Solvent Degreasing operations, collectively identified as CPW-01, with a maximum combined usage of 220 gallons VOC per twelve (12) consecutive month period for cold cleaner parts washing [326 IAC 8-3-2];
- (b) The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment [326 IAC 6-3-2]; and
- (c) Trimmers that do not produce fugitive emissions and that are equipped with a dust collection or trim material recovery device such as a bag filter [326 IAC 6-3-2]; and
- (d) Five (5) lines of equipment for metal working, processing hot water, closed loop heating and cooling, and ovens identified as WO-1, WO-2, WO-L4, WO-L5, and Bottle Rinser Oven for line 5, each with natural gas burners of less than 10 MMBtu/hr. [326 IAC 6-3-2].

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

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

D.3.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold Cleaner Operations), for all parts washers 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.3.2 Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes [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. This limit applies to the following insignificant activities:

- (a) The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment.
- (b) Trimmers that do not produce fugitive emissions and that are equipped with a dust collection or trim material recovery device such as a bag filter.

SECTION E.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

- (a) Six (6) lithographic printing presses for printing and overvarnish:
- (1) Two (2) lines: one (1), identified as PTR-1, approved for construction in 2010, and one (1), identified as PTR-2, constructed in 1993, each with a nominal capacity of 140,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds are possible within the VOC emission cap, with two (2) natural gas-fired drying ovens, identified as PO-1 and PO-2, constructed in 1993. PO-1, modified in 2010, is rated at 6 MMBtu/hr, and PO-2 is rated at 4 MMBtu/hr, with both exhausting to the thermal oxidizer, RTO-1 [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, PTR-1, PTR-2, PO-1 and PO-2 are considered affected facilities];
 - (2) One (1) identified as PTR-3, constructed in 1993, with a nominal capacity of 140,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds are possible within the VOC emission cap, with one (1) natural gas-fired drying oven (PO-3), rated at 4 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to the thermal oxidizer, RTO-1 [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, PTR-3 and PO-3 are considered affected facilities];
 - (3) Two (2) lines: one (1), identified as PTR 4-1, constructed in 1993, and one (1), identified as PTR 4-2, constructed 2008, with a combined nominal capacity of 140,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds possible within the VOC emission cap, with two (2) natural gas-fired drying ovens, identified as PO-04-1 and PO-04-2, each rated at 2.7 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to the thermal oxidizer, RTO1. PO-04-1 was approved for construction in 2010 and PO-04-2 was constructed in 2008. [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, PTR 04-1, PTR 04-2, PO-04-1, and PO-04-2 are considered affected facilities]; and
 - (4) One (1), identified as PTR-5, approved for construction in 2008, with a nominal capacity of 55,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds are possible within the VOC emission cap, with one (1) natural gas-fired drying oven (PO-5), rated at less than ten (10) MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to the thermal oxidizer RTO-1 [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, PTR-5 and PO-5 are considered affected facilities].
- (c) Five (5) inside spray machine lines:
- (1) Two (2) constructed in 1993, identified as ISM-1 and ISM-2, each consisting of six machines, each using airless application systems with filtering so that no overspray is visibly detectable at the exhaust, each with a nominal capacity of 140,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds are possible within the VOC emission cap, with two (2) natural gas-fired drying ovens (ISO-1 and ISO-2), each rated at 6.0 MMBtu/hr, and each exhausting to the thermal oxidizer, RTO-1 [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, ISM-1, ISM-2, ISO-1 and ISO-2 are considered affected facilities];
 - (2) One (1) constructed in 1993, identified as ISM-3, consisting of six machines, each using airless application systems with filtering so that no overspray is visibly detectable at the exhaust, with a nominal capacity of 140,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds are possible within the VOC emission cap, with one (1) natural gas-fired drying oven (ISO-3), approved for construction in 2010, rated at 7.5 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to the thermal oxidizer, RTO-1 [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, ISM-3 and ISO-3 are considered affected facilities];

- (3) One (1) approved for construction in 2008, identified as ISM-4, using airless application systems with filtering so that no overspray is visibly detectable at the exhaust, with a nominal capacity of 140,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds are possible within the VOC emission cap, with natural gas drying oven (ISO-4), with two (2) 0.8 MMBtu/hr burners and one (1) 1.6 MMBtu/hr burner, and exhausting to the thermal oxidizer, RTO-1 [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, ISM-4 and ISO-4 are considered affected facilities]; and
- (4) One (1) approved for construction in 2008, identified as ISM-5, using airless application systems with filtering so that no overspray is visibly detectable at the exhaust, with a nominal capacity of 55,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds are possible within the VOC emission cap, with natural gas drying oven (ISO-5), with three (3) burners, two rated at less than 1 MMBtu/hr and one at less than 0.4 MMBtu/hr each, and exhausting to thermal oxidizer RTO-1 [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, ISM-5 and ISO-5 are considered affected facilities].

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

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Requirements [40 CFR 60]

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

- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1 for the six (6) lithographic printing presses (PTR-1, PTR-2, PTR-3, PTR-04-1, PTR-04-2, and PTR-5,) for overvarnish and the five (5) inside spray machine lines (ISM-1 through ISM-5) except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart WW.
- (b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.10, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

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

E.1.2 Standards of Performance for the Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry Requirements [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart WW] [326 IAC 12]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart WW, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, Standards of Performance for the Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry for the six (6) lithographic printing presses (PTR-1, PTR-2, PTR-3, PTR-04-1, PTR-04-2, and PTR-5) for overvarnish and the five (5) inside spray machine lines (ISM-1 through ISM-5). These facilities are subject to the following portions of Subpart WW:

- (1) 40 CFR 60.490
- (2) 40 CFR 60.491
- (3) 40 CFR 60.492
- (4) 40 CFR 60.493
- (5) 40 CFR 60.495
- (6) 40 CFR 60.496

SECTION E.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

- (e) Stationary emergency fire pump engine, identified as RICE-1, 160 HP.
[40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ].

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

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

- E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [326 IAC 20-1]
[40 CFR 63, Subpart A] [326 IAC 20]

The provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 20-1, apply to the stationary emergency fire pump engine, identified as RICE-1 except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

- E.2.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [326 IAC 20] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ, incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1 for the stationary emergency fire pump engine, identified as RICE-1, as specified as follows:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.6585(a) & (c);
- (2) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii);
- (3) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1);
- (4) 40 CFR 63.6603(a);
- (5) 40 CFR 63.6605;
- (6) 40 CFR 63.6625(f) & (h) & (i);
- (7) 40 CFR 63.6635;
- (8) 40 CFR 63.6640(a) & (b) & (f) & (i);
- (9) 40 CFR 63.6650(d) & (f);
- (10) 40 CFR 63.6655(a); and
- (11) 40 CFR 63.6660.

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

Source Name: Ball Metal Beverage Container Corp.
Source Address: 501 North Sixth Street, Monticello, Indiana 47960
Part 70 Permit No.: T181-30049-00022

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: Ball Metal Beverage Container Corp.
Source Address: 501 North Sixth Street, Monticello, Indiana 47960
Part 70 Permit No.: T181-30049-00022

This form consists of 2 pages

Page 1 of 2

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

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

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

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

Page 2 of 2

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

Form Completed by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Ball Metal Beverage Container Corp.
 Source Address: 501 North Sixth Street, Monticello, Indiana 47960
 Part 70 Permit No.: T181-30049-00022
 Facility: The six (6) lithographic printing presses and overvarnish lines PTR-1, PTR-2, PTR-3, PTR-4-1, PTR-4-2, PTR-5, and the five (5) inside spray machine lines (ISM-1 through ISM-5)
 Parameter: VOC Emissions
 Limit: Use of VOC, including coatings, dilution solvents, and cleaning solvents shall be limited such that the potential to emit VOC shall be less than 240.2 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month. VOC emissions shall be calculated using the equation in Condition D.1.5(b).

QUARTER :

YEAR:

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

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Ball Metal Beverage Container Corp.
 Source Address: 501 North Sixth Street, Monticello, Indiana 47960
 Part 70 Permit No.: T181-30049-00022
 Facility: Six (6) lithographic printing presses, identified as PTR-1 through PTR-3, PTR 4-1, PTR 4-2 and PTR-5 and the five (5) inside spray machines, identified as ISM-1 through ISM-5
 Parameter: Single HAP Emissions
 Limit: less than 9.0 tons of any single HAP per consecutive 12-month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER :

YEAR:

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

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Ball Metal Beverage Container Corp.
 Source Address: 501 North Sixth Street, Monticello, Indiana 47960
 Part 70 Permit No.: T181-30049-00022
 Facility: Six (6) lithographic printing presses, identified as PTR-1 through PTR-3, PTR 4-1, PTR 4-2 and PTR-5 and the five (5) inside spray machines, identified as ISM-1 through ISM-5
 Parameter: Total HAPs Emissions
 Limit: less than 24.0 tons of combined HAPs emissions per consecutive 12-month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER :

YEAR:

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	Combined HAP Usage This Month	Combined HAP Usage Previous 11 Months	12 Month Combined Combination HAP Usage
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

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

Source Name: Ball Metal Beverage Container Corp.
 Source Address: 501 North Sixth Street, Monticello, Indiana 47960
 Part 70 Permit No.: T181-30049-00022

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

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

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

Form Completed by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

**Attachment A – Standards of Performance for the Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry
[40 CFR Part 60, Subpart WW] [326 IAC 12-1-1]**

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	Ball Metal Beverage Container Corporation
Source Location:	501 North Sixth Street, Monticello, IN 47960
County:	White
SIC Code:	3411
Permit Renewal No.:	T181-30049-00022
Permit Reviewer:	Kimberley Malley

NSPS [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart WW]

**Standards of Performance for the Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry [326 IAC 12-1-1]
[40 CFR Part 60, Subpart WW]**

Source: 48 FR 38737, Aug. 25, 1983, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.490 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to the following affected facilities in beverage can surface coating lines: each exterior base coat operation, each overvarnish coating operation, and each inside spray coating operation.

(b) The provisions of this subpart apply to each affected facility which is identified in paragraph (a) of this section and commences construction, modification, or reconstruction after November 26, 1980.

§ 60.491 Definitions.

(a) All terms which are used in this subpart and are not defined below are given the same meaning as in the Act and subpart A of this part.

(1) *Beverage can* means any two-piece steel or aluminum container in which soft drinks or beer, including malt liquor, are packaged. The definition does not include containers in which fruit or vegetable juices are packaged.

(2) *Exterior base coating operation* means the system on each beverage can surface coating line used to apply a coating to the exterior of a two-piece beverage can body. The exterior base coat provides corrosion resistance and a background for lithography or printing operations. The exterior base coat operation consists of the coating application station, flashoff area, and curing oven. The exterior base coat may be pigmented or clear (unpigmented).

(3) *Inside spray coating operation* means the system on each beverage can surface coating line used to apply a coating to the interior of a two-piece beverage can body. This coating provides a protective film between the contents of the beverage can and the metal can body. The inside spray coating operation consists of the coating application station, flashoff area, and curing oven. Multiple applications of an inside spray coating are considered to be a single coating operation.

(4) *Overvarnish coating operation* means the system on each beverage can surface coating line used to apply a coating over ink which reduces friction for automated beverage can filling equipment, provides gloss, and protects the finished beverage can body from abrasion and corrosion. The overvarnish coating is applied to two-piece beverage can bodies. The overvarnish coating operation consists of the coating application station, flashoff area, and curing oven.

(5) *Two-piece can* means any beverage can that consists of a body manufactured from a single piece of steel or aluminum and a top. Coatings for a two-piece can are usually applied after fabrication of the can body.

(6) *VOC content* means all volatile organic compounds (VOC) that are in a coating. VOC content is expressed in terms of kilograms of VOC per liter of coating solids.

(b) Notations used under §60.493 of this subpart are defined below:

C_a = the VOC concentration in each gas stream leaving the control device and entering the atmosphere (parts per million as carbon)

C_b =the VOC concentration in each gas stream entering the control device (parts per million as carbon)

D_c =density of each coating, as received (kilograms per liter)

D_d =density of each VOC-solvent added to coatings (kilograms per liter)

D_r =density of VOC-solvent recovered by an emission control device (kilograms per liter)

E =VOC destruction efficiency of the control device (fraction)

F =the proportion of total VOC emitted by an affected facility which enters the control device to total emissions (fraction)

G =the volume-weighted average of VOC in coatings consumed in a calendar month per volume of coating solids applied (kilograms per liter of coating solids)

H_e =the fraction of VOC emitted at the coater and flashoff areas captured by a collection system

H_h =the fraction of VOC emitted at the cure oven captured by a collection system

L_c =the volume of each coating consumed, as received (liters)

L_d =the volume of each VOC-solvent added to coatings (liters)

L_r =the volume of VOC-solvent recovered by an emission control device (liters)

L_s =the volume of coating solids consumed (liters)

M_d =the mass of VOC-solvent added to coatings (kilograms)

M_o =the mass of VOC-solvent in coatings consumed, as received (kilograms)

M_r =the mass of VOC-solvent recovered by emission control device (kilograms)

N =the volume-weighted average mass of VOC emissions to atmosphere per unit volume of coating solids applied (kilograms per liter of coating solids)

Q_a =the volumetric flow rate of each gas stream leaving the control device and entering the atmosphere (dry standard cubic meters per hour)

Q_b =the volumetric flow of each gas stream entering the control device (dry standard cubic meters per hour)

R =the overall emission reduction efficiency for an affected facility (fraction)

S_e =the fraction of VOC in coating and diluent VOC-solvent emitted at the coater and flashoff area for a coating operation

S_h =the fraction of VOC in coating and diluent solvent emitted at the cure oven for a coating operation

V_s =the proportion of solids in each coating, as received (fraction by volume)

W_o =the proportion of VOC in each coating, as received (fraction by weight).

[48 FR 38737, Aug. 25, 1983, as amended at 65 FR 61763, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.492 Standards for volatile organic compounds.

On or after the date on which the initial performance test required by §60.8(a) is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall discharge or cause the discharge of VOC emissions to the atmosphere that exceed the following volume-weighted calendar-month average emissions:

(a) 0.29 kilogram of VOC per litre of coating solids from each two-piece can exterior base coating operation, except clear base coat;

(b) 0.46 kilogram of VOC per litre of coating solids from each two-piece can clear base coating operation and from each overvarnish coating operation; and

(c) 0.89 kilogram of VOC per litre of coating solids from each two-piece can inside spray coating operation.

§ 60.493 Performance test and compliance provisions.

(a) Section 60.8(d) does not apply to monthly performance tests and §60.8(f) does not apply to the performance test procedures required by this subpart.

(b) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test as required under §60.8(a) and thereafter a performance test each calendar month for each affected facility.

(1) The owner or operator shall use the following procedures for each affected facility that does not use a capture system and a control device to comply with the emission limit specified under §60.492. The owner or operator shall determine the VOC-content of the coatings from formulation data supplied by the manufacturer of the coating or by an analysis of each coating, as received, using Method 24. The Administrator may require the owner or operator who uses formulation data supplied by the manufacturer of the coating to determine the VOC content of coatings using Method 24 or an equivalent or alternative method. The owner or operator shall determine from company records the volume of coating and the mass of VOC-solvent added to coatings. If a common coating distribution system serves more than one affected facility or serves both affected and existing facilities, the owner or operator shall estimate the volume of coating used at each facility by using the average dry weight of coating, number of cans, and size of cans being processed by each affected and existing facility or by other procedures acceptable to the Administrator.

(i) Calculate the volume-weighted average of the total mass of VOC per volume of coating solids used during the calendar month for each affected facility, except as provided under paragraph (b)(1)(iv) of this section. The volume-weighted average of the total mass of VOC per volume of coating solids used each calendar month will be determined by the following procedures.

(A) Calculate the mass of VOC used ($M_o + M_d$) during the calendar month for the affected facility by the following equation:

$$M_o + M_d = \sum_{i=1}^n L_{ci} D_{ci} W_{oi} + \sum_{j=1}^m L_{dj} D_{dj} \quad (1)$$

[$\sum L_{dj} D_{dj}$ will be 0 if no VOC solvent is added to the coatings, as received.] where n is the number of different coatings used during the calendar month and m is the number of different diluent VOC-solvents used during the calendar month.

(B) Calculate the total volume of coating solids used (L_s) in the calendar month for the affected facility by the following equation:

$$L_s = \sum_{i=1}^n L_{ci} V_{si} \quad (2)$$

where n is the number of different coatings used during the calendar month.

(C) Calculate the volume-weighted average mass of VOC per volume of solids used (G) during the calendar month for the affected facility by the following equation:

$$G = \frac{M_o + M_d}{L_s} \quad (3)$$

(ii) Calculate the volume-weighted average of VOC emissions discharged to the atmosphere (N) during the calendar month for the affected facility by the following equation:

$$N = G \quad (4)$$

(iii) Where the value of the volume-weighted average mass of VOC per volume of solids discharged to the atmosphere (N) is equal to or less than the applicable emission limit specified under §60.492, the affected facility is in compliance.

(iv) If each individual coating used by an affected facility has a VOC content equal to or less than the limit specified under §60.492, the affected facility is in compliance provided no VOC-solvents are added to the coating during distribution or application.

(2) An owner or operator shall use the following procedures for each affected facility that uses a capture system and a control device that destroys VOC (e.g., incinerator) to comply with the emission limit specified under §60.492.

(i) Determine the overall reduction efficiency (R) for the capture system and control device.

For the initial performance test, the overall reduction efficiency (R) shall be determined as prescribed in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) (A), (B), and (C) of this section. In subsequent months, the owner or operator may use the most recently determined overall reduction efficiency for the performance test providing control device and capture system operating conditions have not changed. The procedure in paragraphs (b)(2)(i), (A), (B), and (C) of this section, shall be repeated when directed by the Administrator or when the owner or operator elects to operate the control device or capture system at conditions different from the initial performance test.

(A) Determine the fraction (F) of total VOC used by the affected facility that enters the control device using the following equation:

$$F = S_e H_e + S_h H_h, \quad (5)$$

where H_e and H_h shall be determined by a method that has been previously approved by the Administrator. The owner or operator may use the values of S_e and S_h specified in table 1 or other values determined by a method that has been previously approved by the Administrator.

Table 1—Distribution of VOC Emissions

Coating operation	Emission distribution	
	Coater/flashoff (S_e)	Curing oven (S_h)
Two-piece aluminum or steel can:		
Exterior base coat operation	0.75	0.25
Overvarnish coating operation	0.75	0.25
Inside spray coating operation	0.80	0.20

(B) Determine the destruction efficiency of the control device (E) using values of the volumetric flow rate of each of the gas streams and the VOC content (as carbon) of each of the gas streams in and out of the device by the following equation:

$$E = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n Q_{di} C_{di} - \sum_{j=1}^m Q_{dj} C_{dj}}{\sum_{i=1}^n Q_{di} C_{di}}, \quad (6)$$

where n is the number of vents before the control device, and m is the number of vents after the control device.

(C) Determine overall reduction efficiency (R) using the following equation:

$$R = EF \quad (7)$$

(ii) Calculate the volume-weighted average of the total mass of VOC per volume of coating solids (G) used during the calendar month for the affected facility using equations (1), (2), and (3).

(iii) Calculate the volume-weighted average of VOC emissions discharged to the atmosphere (N) during the calendar month by the following equation:

$$N = G \times [1 - R] \quad (8)$$

(iv) If the volume-weighted average of mass of VOC emitted to the atmosphere for the calendar month (N) is equal to or less than the applicable emission limit specified under §60.492, the affected facility is in compliance.

(3) An owner or operator shall use the following procedure for each affected facility that uses a capture system and a control device that recovers the VOC (e.g., carbon adsorber) to comply with the applicable emission limit specified under §60.492.

(i) Calculate the volume-weighted average of the total mass of VOC per unit volume of coating solids applied (G) used during the calendar month for the affected facility using equations (1), (2), and (3).

(ii) Calculate the total mass of VOC recovered (M_r) during each calendar month using the following equation:

$$M_r = L_r D_r \quad (9)$$

(iii) Calculate overall reduction efficiency of the control device (R) for the calendar month for the affected facility using the following equation:

$$R = \frac{M_r}{M_o + M_d} \quad (10)$$

(iv) Calculate the volume-weighted average mass of VOC discharged to the atmosphere (N) for the calendar month for the affected facility using equation (8).

(v) If the weighted average of VOC emitted to the atmosphere for the calendar month (N) is equal to or less than the applicable emission limit specified under §60.492, the affected facility is in compliance.

[48 FR 38737, Aug. 25, 1983, as amended at 65 FR 61763, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.494 Monitoring of emissions and operations

The owner or operator of an affected facility that uses a capture system and an incinerator to comply with the emission limits specified under §60.492 shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate temperature measurement devices as prescribed below.

(a) Where thermal incineration is used, a temperature measurement device shall be installed in the firebox. Where catalytic incineration is used, temperature measurement devices shall be installed in the gas stream immediately before and after the catalyst bed.

(b) Each temperature measurement device shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained according to the manufacturer's specifications. The device shall have an accuracy of 0.75 percent of the temperature being measured, expressed in degrees Celsius, or ± 2.5 °C, whichever is greater.

(c) Each temperature measurement device shall be equipped with a recording device so that a permanent continuous record is produced.

[48 FR 38737, Aug. 25, 1983, as amended at 65 FR 61763, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.495 Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall include the following data in the initial compliance report required under §60.8(a).

(1) Where only coatings which individually have a VOC content equal to or less than the limits specified under §60.492 are used, and no VOC is added to the coating during the application or distribution process, the owner or operator shall provide a list of the coatings used for each affected facility and the VOC content of each coating calculated from data determined using Method 24 or supplied by the manufacturers of the coatings.

(2) Where one or more coatings which individually have a VOC content greater than the limits specified under §60.492 are used or where VOC are added or used in the coating process, the owner or operator shall report for each affected facility the volume-weighted average of the total mass of VOC per volume of coating solids.

(3) Where compliance is achieved through the use of incineration, the owner or operator shall include in the initial performance test required under §60.8(a) the combustion temperature (or the gas temperature upstream and downstream of the catalyst bed), the total mass of VOC per volume of coating solids before and after the incinerator, capture efficiency, and the destruction efficiency of the incinerator used to attain compliance with the applicable emission limit specified under §60.492. The owner or operator shall also include a description of the method used to establish the amount of VOC captured by the capture system and sent to the control device.

(b) Following the initial performance test, each owner or operator shall identify, record, and submit quarterly reports to the Administrator of each instance in which the volume-weighted average of the total mass of VOC per volume of coating solids, after the control device, if capture devices and control systems are used, is greater than the limit specified under §60.492. If no such instances occur during a particular quarter, a report stating this shall be submitted to the Administrator semiannually.

(c) Following the initial performance test, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall identify, record, and submit at the frequency specified in §60.7(c) the following:

(1) Where compliance with §60.492 is achieved through the use of thermal incineration, each 3-hour period when cans are processed, during which the average temperature of the device was more than 28 °C below the average temperature of the device during the most recent performance test at which destruction efficiency was determined as specified under §60.493.

(2) Where compliance with §60.492 is achieved through the use of catalytic incineration, each 3-hour period when cans are being processed, during which the average temperature of the device immediately before the catalyst bed is more than 28 °C below the average temperature of the device immediately before the catalyst bed during the most recent performance test at which destruction efficiency was determined as specified under §60.493 and all 3-hour periods, when cans are being processed, during which the average temperature difference across the catalyst bed is less than 80 percent of the average temperature difference across the catalyst bed during the most recent performance test at which destruction efficiency was determined as specified under §60.494.

(3) For thermal and catalytic incinerators, if no such periods as described in paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section occur, the owner or operator shall state this in the report.

(d) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall maintain at the source, for a period of at least 2 years, records of all data and calculations used to determine VOC emissions from each affected facility in the initial and monthly performance tests. Where compliance is achieved through the use of thermal incineration, each owner or operator shall maintain, at the source, daily records of the incinerator combustion chamber temperature. If catalytic incineration is used, the owner or operator shall maintain at the source daily records of the gas temperature, both upstream and downstream of the incinerator catalyst bed. Where compliance is achieved through the use of a solvent recovery system, the owner or operator shall maintain at the source daily records of the amount of solvent recovered by the system for each affected facility.

(e) The requirements of this section remain in force until and unless EPA, in delegating enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Act, approves reporting requirements or an alternative means of compliance surveillance adopted by such State. In that event, affected facilities within the State will be relieved of the obligation to comply with this subsection, provided that they comply with the requirements established by the State.

[47 FR 49612, Nov. 1, 1982, as amended at 55 FR 51384, Dec. 13, 1990; 65 FR 61763, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.496 Test methods and procedures.

(a) The reference methods in appendix A to this part, except as provided in §60.8, shall be used to conduct performance tests.

(1) Method 24, an equivalent or alternative method approved by the Administrator, or manufacturers' formulation data from which the VOC content of the coatings used for each affected facility can be calculated. In the event of a dispute, Method 24 data shall govern. When VOC content of water-borne coatings, determined from data generated by Method 24, is used to determine compliance of affected facilities, the results of the Method 24 analysis shall be adjusted as described in Section 12.6 of Method 24.

(2) Method 25 or an equivalent or alternative method for the determination of the VOC concentration in the effluent gas entering and leaving the control device for each stack equipped with an emission control device. The owner or operator shall notify the Administrator at least 30 days in advance of any State test using Method 25. The following reference methods are to be used in conjunction with Method 25:

- (i) Method 1 for sample and velocity traverses,
- (ii) Method 2 for velocity and volumetric flow rate,
- (iii) Method 3 for gas analysis, and
- (iv) Method 4 for stack gas moisture.

(b) For Method 24, the coating sample must be a 1-litre sample collected in a 1-litre container at a point where the sample will be representative of the coating material.

(c) For Method 25, the sampling time for each of three runs must be at least 1 hour. The minimum sample volume must be 0.003 dscm except that shorter sampling times or smaller volumes, when necessitated by process variables or other factors, may be approved by the Administrator. The Administrator will approve the sampling of representative stacks on a case-by-case basis if the owner or operator can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Administrator that the testing of representative stacks would yield results comparable to those that would be obtained by testing all stacks.

[48 FR 38737, Aug. 25, 1983, as amended at 65 FR 61763, Oct. 17, 2000]

Attachment B – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ] [326 IAC 20-82]

Source Description and Location
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Source Name:	Ball Metal Beverage Container Corporation
Source Location:	501 North Sixth Street, Monticello, IN 47960
County:	White
SIC Code:	3411
Permit Renewal No.:	T181-30049-00022
Permit Reviewer:	Kimberley Malley

August 20,2010 version

NESHAP [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
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Subpart ZZZZ—National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

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

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.6580 What is the purpose of subpart ZZZZ?

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

[73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6585 Am I subject to this subpart?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This subpart applies to each affected source.

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

(1) *Existing stationary RICE.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (iii) Existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
 - (iv) Existing limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
 - (v) Existing stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis;
 - (vi) Existing residential emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;
 - (vii) Existing commercial emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions; or
 - (viii) Existing institutional emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions.
- (c) *Stationary RICE subject to Regulations under 40 CFR Part 60.* An affected source that meets any of the criteria in paragraphs (c)(1) through (7) of this section must meet the requirements of this part by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII, for compression ignition engines or 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ, for spark ignition engines. No further requirements apply for such engines under this part.
- (1) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source;
 - (2) A new or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
 - (3) A new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 250 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
 - (4) A new or reconstructed spark ignition 4 stroke rich burn (4SRB) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
 - (5) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis;
 - (6) A new or reconstructed emergency or limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
 - (7) A new or reconstructed compression ignition (CI) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

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

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

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

(4) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than January 18, 2008.

(5) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions after January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(6) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions before January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than January 18, 2008.

(7) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions after January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

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

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

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

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

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

Emission and Operating Limitations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

General Compliance Requirements

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

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

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

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010]

Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 63.6615 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?

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

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

(a) You must conduct each performance test in Tables 3 and 4 of this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements that this subpart specifies in Table 4 to this subpart. If you own or operate a non-operational stationary RICE that is subject to performance testing, you do not need to start up the engine solely to conduct the performance test. Owners and operators of a non-operational engine can conduct the performance test when the engine is started up again.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §63.7(e)(3). Each test run must last at least 1 hour.

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

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

Where:

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

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

R = percent reduction of CO or formaldehyde emissions.

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

F_d = Ratio of the volume of dry effluent gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm³ / J (dscf/10⁶ Btu).

F_c = Ratio of the volume of CO₂ produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm³ / J (dscf/10⁶ Btu).

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

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

Where:

X_{co2} = CO₂ correction factor, percent.

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Installation of the CPMS sampling probe or other interface at the appropriate location to obtain representative measurements;

(ii) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems;

(iii) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (e.g., calibrations);

(iv) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.8(c)(1), (c)(3), and (c)(4)(ii);

(v) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.8(d); and

(vi) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.10(c), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

(7) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CPMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan.

(8) You must operate and maintain the CPMS in continuous operation according to the site-specific monitoring plan.

(c) If you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must monitor and record your fuel usage daily with separate fuel meters to measure the volumetric flow rate of each fuel. In addition, you must operate your stationary RICE in a manner which reasonably minimizes HAP emissions.

(d) If you are operating a new or reconstructed emergency 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to the startup of the engine.

(e) If you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE, you must operate and maintain the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions:

- (1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 100 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (2) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (3) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;
- (4) An existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;
- (5) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;
- (6) An existing non-emergency, non-black start landfill or digester gas stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;
- (7) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;
- (8) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;
- (9) An existing, non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating greater than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is operated 24 hours or less per calendar year; and
- (10) An existing, non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating greater than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is operated 24 hours or less per calendar year.

(f) If you own or operate an existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed.

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

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

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

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

(i) If you own or operate a stationary CI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 1 or 2 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 1 or 4 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning

limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Continuous Compliance Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) [Reserved]

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

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

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

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

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

(iii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for

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

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

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

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

(iii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for an additional 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

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

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.6645 What notifications must I submit and when?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 63.6650 What reports must I submit and when?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Company name and address.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(9) A brief description of the stationary RICE.

(10) A brief description of the CMS.

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

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

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

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

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

(2) The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits.

(3) Any problems or errors suspected with the meters.

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

§ 63.6655 What records must I keep?

(a) If you must comply with the emission and operating limitations, you must keep the records described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(5), (b)(1) through (b)(3) and (c) of this section.

(1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that you submitted, according to the requirement in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (*i.e.*, process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(3) Records of performance tests and performance evaluations as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(4) Records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(5) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.6605(b), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(b) For each CEMS or CPMS, you must keep the records listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Records described in §63.10(b)(2)(vi) through (xi).

(2) Previous (*i.e.*, superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in §63.8(d)(3).

(3) Requests for alternatives to the relative accuracy test for CEMS or CPMS as required in §63.8(f)(6)(i), if applicable.

(c) If you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must keep the records of your daily fuel usage monitors.

(d) You must keep the records required in Table 6 of this subpart to show continuous compliance with each emission or operating limitation that applies to you.

(e) You must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that you operated and maintained the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to your own maintenance plan if you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE;

(1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 100 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) An existing stationary emergency RICE.

(3) An existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions subject to management practices as shown in Table 2d to this subpart.

(f) If you own or operate any of the stationary RICE in paragraphs (f)(1) or (2) of this section, you must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engines are used for demand response operation, the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the time the engine was operated as part of demand response.

(1) An existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.

(2) An existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6660 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to §63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1).

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

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.6665 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 8 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with any of the requirements of the General Provisions specified in Table 8: An existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing stationary RICE that combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, an existing emergency stationary RICE, or an existing limited use stationary RICE. If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in the General Provisions specified in Table 8 except for the initial notification requirements: A new stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new emergency stationary RICE, or a new limited use stationary RICE.

[75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6670 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart is implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency (as well as the U.S. EPA) has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out whether this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of the U.S. EPA and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that will not be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are:

(1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emission limitations and operating limitations in §63.6600 under §63.6(g).

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in §63.90.

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under §63.8(f) and as defined in §63.90.

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f) and as defined in §63.90.

(5) Approval of a performance test which was conducted prior to the effective date of the rule, as specified in §63.6610(b).

§ 63.6675 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act (CAA); in 40 CFR 63.2, the General Provisions of this part; and in this section as follows:

Area source means any stationary source of HAP that is not a major source as defined in part 63.

Associated equipment as used in this subpart and as referred to in section 112(n)(4) of the CAA, means equipment associated with an oil or natural gas exploration or production well, and includes all equipment from the well bore to the point of custody transfer, except glycol dehydration units, storage vessels with potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines, and stationary RICE.

Black start engine means an engine whose only purpose is to start up a combustion turbine.

CAA means the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*, as amended by Public Law 101-549, 104 Stat. 2399).

Commercial emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in commercial establishments such as office buildings, hotels, stores, telecommunications facilities, restaurants, financial institutions such as banks, doctor's offices, and sports and performing arts facilities.

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

Custody transfer means the transfer of hydrocarbon liquids or natural gas: After processing and/or treatment in the producing operations, or from storage vessels or automatic transfer facilities or other such equipment, including product loading racks, to pipelines or any other forms of transportation. For the purposes of this subpart, the point at which such liquids or natural gas enters a natural gas processing plant is a point of custody transfer.

Deviation means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:

(1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart, including but not limited to any emission limitation or operating limitation;

(2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or

(3) Fails to meet any emission limitation or operating limitation in this subpart during malfunction, regardless or whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

(4) Fails to satisfy the general duty to minimize emissions established by §63.6(e)(1)(i).

Diesel engine means any stationary RICE in which a high boiling point liquid fuel injected into the combustion chamber ignites when the air charge has been compressed to a temperature sufficiently high for auto-ignition. This process is also known as compression ignition.

Diesel fuel means any liquid obtained from the distillation of petroleum with a boiling point of approximately 150 to 360 degrees Celsius. One commonly used form is fuel oil number 2. Diesel fuel also includes any non-distillate fuel with comparable physical and chemical properties (e.g. biodiesel) that is suitable for use in compression ignition engines.

Digester gas means any gaseous by-product of wastewater treatment typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of organic waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO₂.

Dual-fuel engine means any stationary RICE in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for compression ignition and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel.

Emergency stationary RICE means any stationary internal combustion engine whose operation is limited to emergency situations and required testing and maintenance. Examples include stationary RICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary RICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc. Stationary RICE used for peak shaving are not considered emergency stationary RICE. Stationary RICE used to supply power to an electric grid or that supply non-emergency power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity are not considered to be emergency engines, except as permitted under §63.6640(f). All emergency stationary RICE must comply with the requirements specified in §63.6640(f) in order to be considered emergency stationary RICE. If the engine does not comply with the requirements specified in §63.6640(f), then it is not considered to be an emergency stationary RICE under this subpart.

Engine startup means the time from initial start until applied load and engine and associated equipment reaches steady state or normal operation. For stationary engine with catalytic controls, engine startup means the time from initial start until applied load and engine and associated equipment, including the catalyst, reaches steady state or normal operation.

Four-stroke engine means any type of engine which completes the power cycle in two crankshaft revolutions, with intake and compression strokes in the first revolution and power and exhaust strokes in the second revolution.

Gaseous fuel means a material used for combustion which is in the gaseous state at standard atmospheric temperature and pressure conditions.

Gasoline means any fuel sold in any State for use in motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines, or nonroad or stationary engines, and commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline.

Glycol dehydration unit means a device in which a liquid glycol (including, but not limited to, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, or triethylene glycol) absorbent directly contacts a natural gas stream and absorbs water in a contact tower or absorption column (absorber). The glycol contacts and absorbs water vapor and other gas stream constituents from the natural gas and becomes "rich" glycol. This glycol is then regenerated in the glycol dehydration unit reboiler. The "lean" glycol is then recycled.

Hazardous air pollutants (HAP) means any air pollutants listed in or pursuant to section 112(b) of the CAA.

Institutional emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in institutional establishments such as medical centers, nursing homes, research centers, institutions of higher education, correctional facilities, elementary and secondary schools, libraries, religious establishments, police stations, and fire stations.

ISO standard day conditions means 288 degrees Kelvin (15 degrees Celsius), 60 percent relative humidity and 101.3 kilopascals pressure.

Landfill gas means a gaseous by-product of the land application of municipal refuse typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO₂.

Lean burn engine means any two-stroke or four-stroke spark ignited engine that does not meet the definition of a rich burn engine.

Limited use stationary RICE means any stationary RICE that operates less than 100 hours per year.

Liquefied petroleum gas means any liquefied hydrocarbon gas obtained as a by-product in petroleum refining of natural gas production.

Liquid fuel means any fuel in liquid form at standard temperature and pressure, including but not limited to diesel, residual/crude oil, kerosene/naphtha (jet fuel), and gasoline.

Major Source, as used in this subpart, shall have the same meaning as in §63.2, except that:

(1) Emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment (as defined in this section)) and emissions from any pipeline compressor station or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, to determine whether such emission points or stations are major sources, even when emission points are in a contiguous area or under common control;

(2) For oil and gas production facilities, emissions from processes, operations, or equipment that are not part of the same oil and gas production facility, as defined in §63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated;

(3) For production field facilities, only HAP emissions from glycol dehydration units, storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines and reciprocating internal combustion engines shall be aggregated for a major source determination; and

(4) Emissions from processes, operations, and equipment that are not part of the same natural gas transmission and storage facility, as defined in §63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated.

Malfunction means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner which causes, or has the potential to cause, the emission limitations in an applicable standard to be exceeded. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

Natural gas means a naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the Earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane. Natural gas may be field or pipeline quality.

Non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR) means an add-on catalytic nitrogen oxides (NO_x) control device for rich burn engines that, in a two-step reaction, promotes the conversion of excess oxygen, NO_x, CO, and volatile organic compounds (VOC) into CO₂, nitrogen, and water.

Oil and gas production facility as used in this subpart means any grouping of equipment where hydrocarbon liquids are processed, upgraded (*i.e.*, remove impurities or other constituents to meet contract specifications), or stored prior to the point of custody transfer; or where natural gas is processed, upgraded, or stored prior to entering the natural gas transmission and storage source category. For purposes of a major source determination, facility (including a building, structure, or installation) means oil and natural gas production and processing equipment that is located within the boundaries of an individual surface site as defined in this section. Equipment that is part of a facility will typically be located within close proximity to other equipment located at the same facility. Pieces of production equipment or groupings of equipment located on different oil and gas leases, mineral fee tracts, lease tracts, subsurface or surface unit areas, surface fee tracts, surface lease tracts, or separate surface sites, whether or not connected by a road, waterway, power line or pipeline, shall not be considered part of the same facility. Examples of facilities in the oil and natural gas production source category include, but are not limited to, well sites, satellite tank batteries, central tank batteries, a compressor station that transports natural gas to a natural gas processing plant, and natural gas processing plants.

Oxidation catalyst means an add-on catalytic control device that controls CO and VOC by oxidation.

Peaking unit or engine means any standby engine intended for use during periods of high demand that are not emergencies.

Percent load means the fractional power of an engine compared to its maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions. Percent load may range between 0 percent to above 100 percent.

Potential to emit means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the stationary source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material

combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. For oil and natural gas production facilities subject to subpart HH of this part, the potential to emit provisions in §63.760(a) may be used. For natural gas transmission and storage facilities subject to subpart HHH of this part, the maximum annual facility gas throughput for storage facilities may be determined according to §63.1270(a)(1) and the maximum annual throughput for transmission facilities may be determined according to §63.1270(a)(2).

Production field facility means those oil and gas production facilities located prior to the point of custody transfer.

Production well means any hole drilled in the earth from which crude oil, condensate, or field natural gas is extracted.

Propane means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure C₃H₈.

Residential emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in residential establishments such as homes or apartment buildings.

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in 40 CFR 70.2.

Rich burn engine means any four-stroke spark ignited engine where the manufacturer's recommended operating air/fuel ratio divided by the stoichiometric air/fuel ratio at full load conditions is less than or equal to 1.1. Engines originally manufactured as rich burn engines, but modified prior to December 19, 2002 with passive emission control technology for NO_x(such as pre-combustion chambers) will be considered lean burn engines. Also, existing engines where there are no manufacturer's recommendations regarding air/fuel ratio will be considered a rich burn engine if the excess oxygen content of the exhaust at full load conditions is less than or equal to 2 percent.

Site-rated HP means the maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions.

Spark ignition means relating to either: A gasoline-fueled engine; or any other type of engine a spark plug (or other sparking device) and with operating characteristics significantly similar to the theoretical Otto combustion cycle. Spark ignition engines usually use a throttle to regulate intake air flow to control power during normal operation. Dual-fuel engines in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for CI and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel at an annual average ratio of less than 2 parts diesel fuel to 100 parts total fuel on an energy equivalent basis are spark ignition engines.

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

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

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

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

Subpart means 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ.

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

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

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

Table 1ato Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63— Emission Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed Spark Ignition, 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following emission limitations at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more. If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may reduce formaldehyde emissions by 75 percent or more until June 15, 2007 or	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. ¹
	b. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	

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

[75 FR 9679, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 1bto Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed Spark Ignition 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions and Existing Spark Ignition 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at an Area Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6630 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating limitations for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and existing 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year:

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation . . .
1. 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and using NSCR; or	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus; 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst measured during the initial performance test and
4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ and using NSCR; or	b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F.
4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 2.7 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ and using NSCR.	
2. 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and not using NSCR; or	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation . . .
4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ and not using NSCR; or	
4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 2.7 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ and using NSCR.	

[75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 2a to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Emission Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP and New and Reconstructed 4SLB Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following emission limitations for new and reconstructed lean burn and new and reconstructed compression ignition stationary RICE at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent:

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 58 percent or more; or b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 12 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ . If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may limit concentration of formaldehyde to 17 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ until June 15, 2007	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. ¹
2. 4SLB stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 93 percent or more; or b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 14 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	
3. CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more; or b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 580 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	

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

[75 FR 9680, Mar. 3, 2010]

Table 2bto Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63— Operating Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions, New and Reconstructed 4SLB Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions, Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP, and Existing 4SLB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at an Area Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6601, 63.6630, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating limitations for new and reconstructed 2SLB and compression ignition stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP emissions; new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions; existing compression ignition stationary RICE >500 HP; and existing 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year:

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation . . .
1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst; or 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using an oxidation catalyst; or 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust and using an oxidation catalyst	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst that was measured during the initial performance test; and b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 450 °F and less than or equal to 1350 °F. ¹
2. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst; or 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst; or 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

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

[75 FR 51593, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 2cto Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions and Existing Spark Ignition Stationary RICE ≤500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6602, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for existing compression ignition stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP emissions and existing spark ignition stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE. ¹	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ² b. Inspect air cleaner every	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. ³	emission limitations apply. ³
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ²	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. ³	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 100≤HP≤300 HP	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 230 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	
4. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300<HP≤500	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
5. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
6. Emergency stationary SI RICE and black start stationary SI RICE. ¹	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ²	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. ³	
7. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary SI RICE <100 HP that are not 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ²	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. ³	
8. Non-Emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary SI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ²	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. ³	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 225 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 10.3 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	
12. Non-emergency, non-black start landfill or	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
digester gas-fired stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	177 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	

¹If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the work practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2c of this subpart, or if performing the work practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law, the work practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. The work practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the work practice on the schedule required and the Federal, State or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

²Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2c of this subpart.

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

[75 FR 51593, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 2dto Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63— Requirements for Existing Stationary RICE Located at Area Sources of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6603 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for existing stationary RICE located at area sources of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE ≤300 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300<HP≤500	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd at 15 percent O ₂ ; or	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd at 15 percent O ₂ ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
4. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE. ²	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
5. Emergency stationary SI RICE; black start stationary SI RICE; non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year; non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year. ²	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹ b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
6. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹	
	b. Inspect spark plugs	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
7. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE ≤500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
8. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd at 15 percent O ₂ ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 93 percent or more.	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE ≤500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually,	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 2.7 ppmvd at 15 percent O ₂ ; or	
	b. Reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more.	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start landfill or digester gas-fired stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	

¹Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2d of this subpart.

²If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the management practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2d of this subpart, or if performing the management practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law, the management practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. The management practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the management practice on the schedule required and the Federal, State or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

[75 FR 51595, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 3 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Subsequent Performance Tests

As stated in §§63.6615 and 63.6620, you must comply with the following subsequent performance test requirements:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .
1. New or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources; new or	Reduce CO emissions and not	Conduct subsequent performance tests

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .
reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower ≥ 250 located at major sources; and new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower > 500 located at major sources	using a CEMS	semiannually. ¹
2. 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower $\geq 5,000$ located at major sources	Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹
3. Stationary RICE with a brake horsepower > 500 located at major sources and new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at major sources	Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹
4. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower > 500 that are not limited use stationary RICE; existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions with a brake horsepower > 500 that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year that are not limited use stationary RICE	Limit or reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hrs. or 3 years, whichever comes first.
5. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower > 500 that are limited use stationary RICE; existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions with a brake horsepower > 500 that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year and are limited use stationary RICE	Limit or reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hrs. or 5 years, whichever comes first.

¹After you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.

[75 FR 51596, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
1. 2SLB, 4SLB, and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions	i. Measure the O ₂ at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Portable CO and O ₂ analyzer	(a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005) ^a (incorporated by reference, see §63.14). Measurements to determine O ₂ must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration.

For each . ..	Complying with the requirement to ...	You must ...	Using ...	According to the following requirements ...
		ii. Measure the CO at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Portable CO and O ₂ analyzer	(a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005) ^{ab} (incorporated by reference, see §63.14) or Method 10 of 40 CFR appendix A. The CO concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis.
2. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; and	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A §63.7(d)(1)(i)	(a) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device.
		ii. Measure O ₂ at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522–00m (2005)	(a) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348–03, ^c provided in ASTM D6348–03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
3. Stationary RICE	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; and	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A §63.7(d)(1)(i)	(a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
		ii. Determine the O ₂ concentration of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522–00 (2005)	(a) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
		iii. Measure moisture content of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the exhaust of the stationary RICE; or	(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348-03, ^c provided in ASTM D6348-03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
		v. Measure CO at the exhaust of the stationary RICE	(1) Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, ASTM Method D6522-00 (2005), ^a Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348-03	(a) CO Concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour longer runs.

^aYou may also use Methods 3A and 10 as options to ASTM-D6522-00 (2005). You may obtain a copy of ASTM-D6522-00 (2005) from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. ASTM-D6522-00 (2005) may be used to test both CI and SI stationary RICE.

^bYou may also use Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348-03.

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

[75 FR 51597, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

As stated in §§63.6612, 63.6625 and 63.6630, you must initially comply with the emission and operating limitations as required by the following:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
1. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-	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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
<p>emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p>		<p>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.</p>
<p>2. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO emissions and not using oxidation catalyst</p>	<p>i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and 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.</p>
<p>3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO emissions, and using a CEMS</p>	<p>i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O₂ or CO₂ at both the inlet and outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625(a); and 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.</p>
<p>4. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p>	<p>a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR</p>	<p>i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and 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</p>

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
		temperature during the initial performance test.
5. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	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. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
7. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
8. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE $300 < \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at an area source of HAP	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO or formaldehyde, as applicable determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required CO or formaldehyde, as applicable, percent reduction.
9. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of	a. Limit the concentration of	i. The average formaldehyde or CO concentration, as applicable, corrected

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE 300<HP≤500 located at an area source of HAP	formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	to 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde or CO emission limitation, as applicable.

[75 FR 51598, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

As stated in §63.6640, you must continuously comply with the emissions and operating limitations and work or management practices as required by the following:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved; ^a and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
2. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved; ^a and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located	a. Reduce CO emissions and using a CEMS	i. Collecting the monitoring data according to §63.6625(a), reducing

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥ 250 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI RICE > 500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE > 500 HP, existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE > 500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year		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. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE > 500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		iv. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
5. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE > 500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	i. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
6. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake HP $\geq 5,000$ located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that the required formaldehyde percent reduction is achieved. ^a
7. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE > 500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP	catalyst or NSCR	concentration limit; ^a and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
8. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit; ^a and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
9. Existing emergency and black start stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary RICE <100 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing emergency and black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE ≤300 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency landfill or digester gas stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary	a. Work or Management practices	i. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or ii. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
RICE ≤500 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year		
10. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE, and existing 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year and are not limited use stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions, or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the 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.
11. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE, and existing 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year and are not limited use stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions, or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
		limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
12. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP and existing limited use 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
13. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP and existing limited use 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.

^aAfter you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.

[75 FR 51600, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 7 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Reports

As stated in §63.6650, you must comply with the following requirements for reports:

For each ...	You must submit a ...	The report must contain ...	You must submit the report ...
1. Existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >300 HP located at an area source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP and operated more than 24 hours per calendar year; new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP	Compliance report	a. If there are no deviations from any emission limitations or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations or operating limitations during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were not periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period; or b. If you had a deviation from any emission limitation or operating limitation during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(d). If there were periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), the information in §63.6650(e); or c. If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(c)(4)	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(1)–(5) for engines that are not limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations; and ii. Annually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(6)–(9) for engines that are limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations. i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b). i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).
2. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis	Report	a. The fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations, and you must demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas, is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; and	i. Annually, according to the requirements in §63.6650.
		b. The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits; and	i. See item 2.a.i.
		c. Any problems or errors	i. See item 2.a.i.

For each ...	You must submit a ...	The report must contain ...	You must submit the report ...
		suspected with the meters.	

[75 FR 51603, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

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

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes.	
§63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in §63.6675.
§63.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes.	
§63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention	Yes.	
§63.5	Construction and reconstruction	Yes.	
§63.6(a)	Applicability	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(1)–(4)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(b)(7)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed area sources that become major sources	Yes.	
§63.6(c)(1)–(2)	Compliance dates for existing sources	Yes.	
§63.6(c)(3)–(4)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(c)(5)	Compliance dates for existing area sources that become major sources	Yes.	
§63.6(d)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(e)	Operation and maintenance	No.	
§63.6(f)(1)	Applicability of standards	No.	
§63.6(f)(2)	Methods for determining compliance	Yes.	
§63.6(f)(3)	Finding of compliance	Yes.	
§63.6(g)(1)–(3)	Use of alternate standard	Yes.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§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, 63.6611, and 63.6612.
§63.7(a)(3)	CAA section 114 authority	Yes.	
§63.7(b)(1)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that §63.7(b)(1) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(b)(2)	Notification of rescheduling	Yes	Except that §63.7(b)(2) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(c)	Quality assurance/test plan	Yes	Except that §63.7(c) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(d)	Testing facilities	Yes.	
§63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for conducting performance tests	No.	Subpart ZZZZ specifies conditions for conducting performance tests at §63.6620.
§63.7(e)(2)	Conduct of performance tests and reduction of data	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ specifies test methods at §63.6620.
§63.7(e)(3)	Test run duration	Yes.	
§63.7(e)(4)	Administrator may require other testing under section 114 of the CAA	Yes.	
§63.7(f)	Alternative test method provisions	Yes.	
§63.7(g)	Performance test data analysis, recordkeeping, and reporting	Yes.	
§63.7(h)	Waiver of tests	Yes.	
§63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of monitoring requirements	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at §63.6625.
§63.8(a)(2)	Performance specifications	Yes.	
§63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]		

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§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)	COMS requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(d)	COMS quality control	Yes.	
§63.8(e)	COMS performance evaluation	Yes	Except for §63.8(e)(5)(ii), which applies to COMS.
		Except that §63.8(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.8(f)(1)–(5)	Alternative monitoring method	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(4) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(6) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.8(g)	Data reduction	Yes	Except that provisions for COMS are not applicable. Averaging periods for demonstrating compliance are specified at §§63.6635 and 63.6640.
§63.9(a)	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements	Yes.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.9(b)(1)–(5)	Initial notifications	Yes	Except that §63.9(b)(3) is reserved.
		Except that §63.9(b) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.9(c)	Request for compliance extension	Yes	Except that §63.9(c) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(d)	Notification of special compliance requirements for new sources	Yes	Except that §63.9(d) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(e)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that §63.9(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(f)	Notification of visible emission (VE)/opacity test	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(1)	Notification of performance evaluation	Yes	Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(g)(2)	Notification of use of COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(3)	Notification that criterion for alternative to RATA is exceeded	Yes	If alternative is in use.
		Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.9(h)(1)–(6)	Notification of compliance status	Yes	Except that notifications for sources using a CEMS are due 30 days after completion of performance evaluations. §63.9(h)(4) is reserved.
			Except that §63.9(h) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of submittal deadlines	Yes.	
§63.9(j)	Change in previous information	Yes.	
§63.10(a)	Administrative provisions for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(1)	Record retention	Yes.	

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

Ball Metal Beverage Container Corp.
Monticello, Indiana
Permit Reviewer: Kimberley Malley

Attachment B

Page 48 of 48
T181-30049-00022

[75 FR 9688, Mar. 3, 2010]

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

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

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	Ball Metal Beverage Container Corporation
Source Location:	501 North Sixth Street, Monticello, IN 47960
County:	White
SIC Code:	3411
Permit Renewal No.:	T181-30049-00022
Permit Reviewer:	Josiah Balogun

Public Notice Information

On August 10, 2011, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) had a notice published in the Herald Journal in Monticello, Indiana, stating that Ball Metal Beverage Container Corporation had applied for a Part 70 Operating Permit (TITLE V) to continue to operate an aluminum based beverage and multi-drink two-piece can manufacturing and coating plant. The notice also stated that OAQ proposed to issue a Title V for this operation and provided information on how the public could review the proposed Title V 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 Title V should be issued as proposed.

No changes have been made to the TSD because the OAQ prefers that the Technical Support Document reflects the permit that was on public notice. Changes that occur after the public notice are documented in this Addendum to the Technical Support Document. This accomplishes the desired result, ensuring that these types of concerns are documented and part of the record regarding this permit decision.

Comments Received from the Public

On August 16, 2011, Al Gans of Ball Metal Beverage Container Corporation submitted comments on the proposed Title V Operating Permit. The comments are summarized in the subsequent pages, with IDEM's corresponding responses.

Comment 1: Which HAP should be tested?

Response 1: Formaldehyde represents the lowest destruction efficiency of all the Hazardous Air Pollutants at the source.

Comment 2: How frequent should HAP testing be conducted?

Response 2: After the first HAPs test, if the most recent test result demonstrate HAP emissions are 50% or less than the applicable emission limitation and upon request from the source, IDEM will evaluate the test data to determine the frequency of the HAPs testing.

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:	Ball Metal Beverage Container Corporation
Source Location:	501 North Sixth Street, Monticello, IN 47960
County:	White
SIC Code:	3411
Permit Renewal No.:	T181-30049-00022
Permit Reviewer:	Kimberley Malley/Josiah Balogun

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed the operating permit renewal application from Ball Metal Beverage Container Corp. relating to the operation of a stationary aluminum based beverage can manufacturing and coating plant. On December 27, 2010, Ball Metal Beverage Container Corporation submitted an application to IDEM OAQ requesting to renew its operating permit. Ball Metal Beverage Container Corporation was issued its first Part 70 Operating Permit on November 13, 2006.

Permitted Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment

The source consists of the following permitted emission units:

- (a) Six (6) lithographic printing presses for printing and overvarnish:
 - (1) Two (2) lines: one (1), identified as PTR-1, approved for construction in 2010, and one (1), identified as PTR-2, constructed in 1993, each with a nominal capacity of 140,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds are possible within the VOC emission cap, with two (2) natural gas-fired drying ovens, identified as PO-1 and PO-2, constructed in 1993. PO-1, modified in 2010, is rated at 6 MMBtu/hr, and PO-2 is rated at 4 MMBtu/hr, with both exhausting to the thermal oxidizer, RTO-1 [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, PTR-1, PTR-2, PO-1 and PO-2 are considered affected facilities];
 - (2) One (1) identified as PTR-3, constructed in 1993, with a nominal capacity of 140,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds are possible within the VOC emission cap, with one (1) natural gas-fired drying oven (PO-3), rated at 4 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to the thermal oxidizer, RTO-1 [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, PTR-3 and PO-3 are considered affected facilities];
 - (3) Two (2) lines: one (1), identified as PTR 4-1, constructed in 1993, and one (1), identified as PTR 4-2, constructed 2008, with a combined nominal capacity of 140,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds possible within the VOC emission cap, with two (2) natural gas-fired drying ovens, identified as PO-04-1 and PO-04-2, each rated at 2.7 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to the thermal oxidizer, RTO1. PO-04-1 was approved for construction in 2010 and PO-04-2 was constructed in 2008. [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, PTR 04-1, PTR 04-2, PO-04-1, and PO-04-2 are considered affected facilities]; and
 - (4) One (1), identified as PTR-5, approved for construction in 2008, with a nominal capacity of 55,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds are

possible within the VOC emission cap, with one (1) natural gas-fired drying oven (PO-5), rated at less than ten (10) MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to the thermal oxidizer RTO-1 [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, PTR-5 and PO-5 are considered affected facilities].

- (b) One (1) natural gas-fired regenerative thermal oxidizer, constructed in 1988 and identified as RTO-1, rated at 16.0 MMBtu/hr, exhausting to stack TO-1.
- (c) Five (5) inside spray machine lines:
 - (1) Two (2) constructed in 1993, identified as ISM-1 and ISM-2, each consisting of six machines, each using airless application systems with filtering so that no overspray is visibly detectable at the exhaust, each with a nominal capacity of 140,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds are possible within the VOC emission cap, with two (2) natural gas-fired drying ovens (ISO-1 and ISO-2), each rated at 6.0 MMBtu/hr, and each exhausting to the thermal oxidizer, RTO-1 [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, ISM-1, ISM-2, ISO-1 and ISO-2 are considered affected facilities];
 - (2) One (1) constructed in 1993, identified as ISM-3, consisting of six machines, each using airless application systems with filtering so that no overspray is visibly detectable at the exhaust, with a nominal capacity of 140,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds are possible within the VOC emission cap, with one (1) natural gas-fired drying oven (ISO-3), rated at 6.0 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to the thermal oxidizer, RTO-1 [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, ISM-3 and ISO-3 are considered affected facilities];
 - (3) One (1) approved for construction in 2008, identified as ISM-4, using airless application systems with filtering so that no overspray is visibly detectable at the exhaust, with a nominal capacity of 140,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds are possible within the VOC emission cap, with natural gas drying oven (ISO-4), with two (2) 0.8 MMBtu/hr burners and one (1) 1.6 MMBtu/hr burner, and exhausting to the thermal oxidizer, RTO-1 [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, ISM-4 and ISO-4 are considered affected facilities]; and
 - (4) One (1) approved for construction in 2008, identified as ISM-5, using airless application systems with filtering so that no overspray is visibly detectable at the exhaust, with a nominal capacity of 55,000 cans per hour. Variable can sizes and line speeds are possible within the VOC emission cap, with natural gas drying oven (ISO-5), with three (3) burners, two rated at less than 1 MMBtu/hr and one at less than 0.4 MMBtu/hr each, and exhausting to thermal oxidizer RTO-1 [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, ISM-5 and ISO-5 are considered affected facilities].

Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Constructed and/or Operated without a Permit

This source does not have emission units that were constructed and/or are operating without a permit.

Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Removed From the Source

The source has removed the following emission units:

- (a) Three (3) DRT Conversion Presses and one (1) Stolle Conversion Press with tab making. VOCs from tab lube less than 15 lbs per day.

- (b) Eight (8) Preferred Compounds Liners using waterbased compound.

Insignificant Activities

The source also consists of the following insignificant activities:

- (a) Natural gas-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than ten (10) million Btu per hour.
- (1) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Boiler 1, installed in 1988 and with a maximum heat input capacity of 5.23 MMBtu/hr;
 - (2) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Boiler 2, installed on 1988, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 5.23 MMBtu/hr;
 - (3) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Boiler 3, installed on 1989, and with maximum heat input capacity of 5.23 MMBtu/hr;
 - (4) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Boiler 4, installed on 2007, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 5.0 MMBtu/hr; and
 - (5) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as Boiler 5, installed in 2008, and with a maximum heat input capacity of 5.0 MMBtu/hr.
- (b) Combustion source flame safety purging on startup.
- (c) Vessels storing lubricating oils, hydraulic oils, machining oils and machining fluids.
- (d) Application of oils, greases, lubricants or other nonvolatile materials applied as temporary protective coatings.
- (e) Machining where an aqueous cutting coolant continuously floods the machining surface.
- (f) Degreasing operations that do not exceed 220 gallons per 12 months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6.[326 IAC 8-3-2]
- (g) The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment. [236 IAC 6-3]
- (h) Activities associated with the treatment of wastewater streams with an oil and grease content less than or equal to 1% by volume.
- (i) Forced and induced draft cooling tower system not regulated under a NESHAP.
- (j) Replacement or repair of electrostatic precipitators, bags in baghouses and filters in other air filtration equipment.
- (k) Trimmers that do not produce fugitive emissions and that are equipped with a dust collection or trim material recovery device such as a bag filter or cyclone. [326 IAC 6-3]
- (l) Purging of gas lines and vessels that is related to routine maintenance and repair of buildings, structures or vehicles at the source where air emissions from those activities would not be associated with any production process.

- (m) 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.
- (n) Blowdown for any of the following: sight glass; boiler; compressors; pumps; and cooling towers.
- (o) Stationary emergency fire pump engine, identified as RICE-1, 160 HP. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
- (p) Filter or coalescer media changeout.
- (q) One (1) 9,500 gallon storage tank holding waterbased overvarnish coating TOV-1. Emissions are less than 1 ton per year of any HAP or VOC.
- (r) One (1) 6,800 gallon storage tank holding washer chemical, identified as TWC-1. Emissions are less than 1 ton per year of any HAP or VOC.
- (s) One (1) 6,800 gallon storage tank holding washer chemical, identified as TWC-2. Emissions are less than 1 ton per year of any HAP or VOC.
- (t) One (1) 6,000 gallon storage tank holding synthetic lube TLUB-1. Emissions are less than 1 ton per year of any HAP or VOC.
- (u) Two (2) 10,200 gallon storage tanks holding waterbased inside spray coating TIS-1 and TIS-2. Emissions are less than 1 ton per year of any HAP or VOC.
- (v) Four (4) can washers, identified as W-1, W-2, W-3 and W-4 that emit less than 1 ton per year hydrogen fluoride.

Existing Approvals

Since the issuance of the Part 70 Operating Permit No. T181-17684-00022 issued on November 13, 2006, the source has been operating under the following additional approvals:

- (a) Administrative Amendment No. 181-24828-00022 issued on August 9, 2007;
- (b) Interim Significant Source Modification No. 181-25614I-00022 issued on December 27, 2007
- (c) Minor Source Modification No. 181-25614-00022 issued on March 14, 2008;
- (d) Significant Permit Modification No. 181-25621-00022 issued on May 12, 2008;
- (e) Interim Minor Source Modification No. 181-26874I-00022 issued on August 29, 2008;
- (f) Minor Source Modification No. 181-26874-00022 issued on October 10, 2008;
- (g) Significant Permit Modification No. 181-26916-00022 issued on December 4, 2008;
- (h) Administrative Amendment No. 181-27281-00022 issued on January 14, 2009;
- (i) Interim Significant Source Modification No. 181-28869I-00022 issued on March 1, 2010;
- (j) Significant Source Modification No. 181-28869-00022 issued on May 24, 2010, and

(k) Significant Permit Modification No. 181-29015-00022 issued on June 9, 2010.

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 White County.

Pollutant	Designation
SO ₂	Better than national standards.
CO	Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990.
O ₃	Unclassifiable or attainment effective June 15, 2004, for the 8-hour ozone standard. ¹
PM ₁₀	Unclassifiable effective November 15, 1990.
NO ₂	Cannot be classified or better than national standards.
Pb	Not designated.
¹ Unclassifiable or attainment effective October 18, 2000, for the 1-hour ozone standard which was revoked effective June 15, 2005. Unclassifiable or attainment effective April 5, 2005, for PM _{2.5} .	

- (a) Ozone Standards
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) are regulated under the Clean Air Act (CAA) for the purposes of attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NO_x emissions are considered when evaluating the rule applicability relating to ozone. White 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}
White County has been classified as attainment for PM_{2.5}. On May 8, 2008, U.S. EPA promulgated the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) for PM_{2.5} emissions. These rules became effective on July 15, 2008. Indiana has three years from the publication of these rules to revise its PSD rules, 326 IAC 2-2, to include those requirements. The May 8, 2008 rule revisions require IDEM to regulate PM₁₀ emissions as a surrogate for PM_{2.5} emissions until 326 IAC 2-2 is revised.
- (c) Other Criteria Pollutants
White County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable in Indiana for all criteria pollutants. Therefore, these emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

Fugitive Emissions

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

Unrestricted Potential Emissions

This table reflects the unrestricted potential emissions of the source.

Unrestricted Potential Emissions	
Pollutant	Tons/year
PM	11.07
PM ₁₀	13.12
SO ₂	0.24
VOC	1,127.26
CO	29.55
NO _x	35.17

HAPs	tons/year
Single HAP	> 10
Total HAPs	> 25

- (a) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of VOC is equal to or greater than 100 tons per year. Therefore, the source is subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7 and will be issued a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal.
- (b) 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.

Actual Emissions

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

Pollutant	Actual Emissions (tons/year)
PM ₁₀	1
PM _{2.5}	1
SO ₂	0
VOC	90
CO	9
NO _x	11
Pb	0
Ammonia	--

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(16), Potential to Emit is defined as “the maximum capacity of a stationary source or emission unit to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation is enforceable by the U. S. EPA, IDEM, or the appropriate local air pollution control agency.”

Process/ Emission Unit	Potential To Emit of the Entire Source After Issuance of Renewal (tons/year)							
	PM	PM10*	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	CO	Total HAPs	Worst Single HAP
Six Lithographic Printing Presses (PTR-1, PTR-2, PTR-3, PTR-4-1, PTR-4-2 & PTR-5)	0	0	0	0	240.2	0	< 24.0	< 9.0
Five Inside Spray Machine Lines (ISM-1, ISM-2, ISM-3, ISM-4, ISM-5)	0.01	0.01	0	0		0		

Process/ Emission Unit	Potential To Emit of the Entire Source After Issuance of Renewal (tons/year)							
	PM	PM10*	SO ₂	NOx	VOC	CO	Total HAPs	Worst Single HAP
Six Printer Ovens (Insignificant Activities)	0.45	1.81	0.14	23.87	1.31	20.05	0.45	0.43
five (5) Insignificant Boilers	0.2	0.9	0.1	11.30	0.6	9.5	0.21	0.20
Total PTE of Entire Source	0.66	2.72	0.24	35.2	242.1	29.55	<24.7	< 9.7
Title V Major Source Thresholds	NA	100	100	100	100	100	25	10
PSD Major Source Thresholds	250	250	250	250	250	250	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".

This existing stationary source is not major for PSD because the emissions of each regulated pollutant are less than two hundred fifty (<250) tons per year, and it is not in one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories.

Federal Rule Applicability

(a) **Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)**

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:

Emission Unit / Pollutant	Control Device Used	Emission Limitation (Y/N)	Uncontrolled PTE (tons/year)	Controlled PTE (tons/year)	Major Source Threshold (tons/year)	CAM Applicable (Y/N)	Large Unit (Y/N)
PTR 1 / VOC	RTO	Y	147.0	32.1	100	Y	N
PTR 2 / VOC	RTO	Y	147.0	32.1	100	Y	N
PTR 3 / VOC	RTO	Y	171.1	41.9	100	Y	N
PTR 4 / VOC	RTO	Y	250.5	39.4	100	Y	N
PTR 5 / VOC	RTO	Y	121.6	30.86	100	Y	N

Emission Unit / Pollutant	Control Device Used	Emission Limitation (Y/N)	Uncontrolled PTE (tons/year)	Controlled PTE (tons/year)	Major Source Threshold (tons/year)	CAM Applicable (Y/N)	Large Unit (Y/N)
ISM-1 / VOC	RTO	Y	116.32	28.8	100	Y	N
ISM-2 / VOC	RTO	Y	116.32	28.8	100	Y	N
ISM-3 / VOC	RTO	Y	132.69	32.8	100	Y	N
ISM-4 / VOC	RTO	Y	142.17	35.2	100	Y	N
ISM-5 / VOC	RTO	Y	112.35	27.8	100	Y	N
Trimmers	bag filter	Y	<100	<100	100	N	N

Based on this evaluation, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, CAM are applicable to six (6) lithographic printing presses, identified as PTR-1 through PTR-3, PTR 4-1, PTR 4-2 and PTR-5 and the five (5) inside spray machines, identified as ISM-1 through ISM-5, for VOC. A CAM plan has been submitted and the Compliance Determination and Monitoring Requirements section includes a detailed description of the CAM requirements.

- (b) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for 326 IAC 12 and 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc (Standard of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial Institutional Steam Unit), are not included in the permit for boiler 1 through boiler 5 because the heat input capacity of each of the boilers are less than 10 MMBtu per hour.
- (c) The source is not subject to the requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating of Metal Cans (326 IAC 20, 40 CFR 63, Subpart KKKK), because the source is an area source of HAPs.
- (d) The source is not subject to the requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants Area Source Standards for Nine Metal Fabrication and Finishing Source Categories (326 IAC 20, 40 CFR 63, Subpart XXXXXX), because the source is not primarily engaged in can manufacturing.
- (e) PTR 1, PTR 2, PTR 3, PTR 4, PTR 5, ISM-1, ISM-2, ISM-3, ISM-4, and ISM-5 are subject to the New Source Performance Standard for the Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry 40 CFR 60, Subpart WW, which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12. PTR 1, PTR 2, PTR 3, PTR 4-1, PTR 4-2, PTR 5, ISM-1, ISM-2, ISM-3, ISM-4, and ISM-5 are subject because this source performs over varnish coating operations and inside spray coating operations in the manufacturing of beverage cans and was constructed after November 26, 1980.

PTR 1, PTR 2, PTR 3, PTR 4-1, PTR 4-2, PTR 5, ISM-1, ISM-2, ISM-3, ISM-4, and ISM-5 are subject to the following portions of Subpart WW.

- (1) 40 CFR 60.490;
- (2) 40 CFR 60.491;
- (3) 40 CFR 60.492;
- (4) 40 CFR 60.493;
- (5) 40 CFR 60.495; and
- (6) 40 CFR 60.496.

(f) The stationary fire pump engine, identified as RICE-1 is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82. The compliance date for the stationary fire pump engine, identified as RICE-1 is May 13, 2013. The stationary fire pump engine, identified as RICE-1 is subject because the stationary RICE, identified as RICE-1, is located at an area source of HAP emissions. The unit subject to this rule include the following:

- (1) Stationary emergency fire pumps engine, identified as RICE-1, 160 HP.
[40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

The emission unit is subject to the following portions of Subpart ZZZZ:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.6585(a) & (c);
- (2) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii);
- (3) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1);
- (4) 40 CFR 63.6603(a);
- (5) 40 CFR 63.6605;
- (6) 40 CFR 63.6625(f) & (h) &(i);
- (7) 40 CFR 63.6635;
- (8) 40 CFR 63.6640(a) & (b) &(f) & (i);
- (9) 40 CFR 63.6650(d) & (f);
- (10) 40 CFR 63.6655(a); and
- (11) 40 CFR 63.6660.

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.

State Rule Applicability - Entire Source

326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD))

The source was constructed in 1988 and it is not one of the 28 listed source categories under 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration). Although the source has the potential to emit in excess of 250 tons per year of VOC, the source has agreed to limit the PTE of VOC to less than 250 tons per year. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, this is a minor source for PSD.

The use of VOC (including coatings, dilution solvents, and cleaning solvents excluding insignificant or exempt activities) at the six (6) lithographic printing presses and overvarnish lines, identified as PTR-1, PTR-2, PTR-3, PTR-04-1, PTR-04-2, and PTR-5, and the five (5) inside spray machine lines, identified as ISM-1 through ISM-5 shall be limited such that the potential to emit of VOC shall be less than 240.2 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with this limit, combined with the potential to emit of VOC from other emission units shall limit the VOC from the entire source to less than 250 tons per year and render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to the entire source.

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) Minor Limits

The source has the potential to emit greater than ten (10) tons per year for a single HAP or greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year for a combination of HAPs.

The emission units shall be limited as follows:

- (a) The six (6) lithographic printing presses, identified as PTR-1 through PTR-3, PTR 4-1, PTR 4-2 and PTR-5 and the five (5) inside spray machines, identified as ISM-1 through ISM-5, the single

Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) emissions shall be limited to less than nine (9) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

- (b) The six (6) lithographic printing presses, identified as PTR-1 through PTR-3, PTR 4-1, PTR 4-2 and PTR-5 and the five (5) inside spray machines, identified as ISM-1 through ISM-5, the combined Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) emissions shall be limited to less than twenty-four (24) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.
- (c) When the thermal oxidizer is been used to control HAP emissions, the amount of HAP delivered to the applicators, plus the HAPs used for cleanup, shall be considered after the effect of the thermal oxidizer.

The HAP emissions shall be calculated by the following equation:

When thermal oxidizer is operating:
$$\text{HAP emissions} = [(\text{HAP usage}) \times (1.0 - 0.874\%) + (\text{Uncontrolled HAP usage})]$$

When the thermal oxidizer is not operating:
$$\text{HAP emissions} = \text{HAP usage}$$

Compliance with the above limits and combined with the potential to emit HAP emissions from all other emission units will limit the potential to emit from this source to less than ten (10) tons per year of any single HAP and less than twenty-five (25) tons per year of any combination of HAPs and make the source an area source of HAPs.

326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting)

This source, not located in Lake, Porter, or LaPorte County, is subject to 326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting) because it is required to have an operating permit pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70). The potential to emit of VOC and PM10 is less than 250 tons per year; and the potential to emit of CO, NOx, and SO2 is less than 2,500 tons per year. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-3(a)(2), triennial reporting is required. An emission statement shall be submitted in accordance with the compliance schedule in 326 IAC 2-6-3 by July 1, 2013, and every three (3) years thereafter. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4.

326 IAC 5-1 (Opacity Limitations)

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

State Rule Applicability – Individual Facilities

326 IAC 6-2-4 (Particulate Emissions Limitations for Indirect Heating Facilities)

The boilers, identified as Boiler 1 through Boiler 5 are subject to this rule, because they were constructed after September 21, 1983. Pursuant to this rule, the particulate matter emissions from these boilers shall be limited as follows:

Boiler ID	Capacity (mmBtu/hr)	Date of Construction	Rule Applicability	Q (mmBtu/hr)	PM Allowable Emissions (lbs/mmBtu)
Boiler 1 and Boiler 2	10.46	1988	326 IAC 6-2-4	10.46	0.59
Boiler 3	5.23	1989	326 IAC 6-2-4	15.69	0.53
Boiler 4	5.0	2007	326 IAC 6-2-4	20.69	0.495
Boiler 5	5.0	2008	326 IAC 6-2-4	25.69	0.47

The above values for Boiler 1 through Boiler 5 were determined from the following equation:

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

Where:

- Pt = pounds of particulate matter emitted per million Btu (lb/mmBtu) heat input.
- Q = total source maximum operating capacity

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

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(d), particulate from the inside spray machines operations shall be controlled by a dry filter and the Permittee shall operate the control device in accordance with manufacturer’s specifications. This requirement to operate the control is not federally enforceable.
- (b) 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. This limit applies to the following insignificant activities:
 - (1) The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment.
 - (2) Trimmers that do not produce fugitive emissions and that are equipped with a dust collection or trim material recovery device such as a bag filter or cyclone.
 - (3) Five (5) lines of equipment for metal working, processing hot water, closed loop heating and cooling, and ovens identified as WO-1, WO-2, WO-L4, WO-L5, and Bottle Rinser Oven for line 5, each with natural gas burners of less than 10 MMBtu/hr. [326 IAC 6-3-2].

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

The six (6) lithographic printing presses for printing and overvarnish, and the five (5) inside spray machine lines (PTR 1, PTR 2, PTR 3, PTR 4, PTR 5, ISM-1, ISM-2, ISM-3, ISM-4, and ISM-5) are not subject to 326 IAC 8-1-6 because they are subject to another article 8 rule.

326 IAC 8-2-3 (Can Coating Operations)

The provisions of 326 IAC 8-2-3 apply to can coating operations for facilities in any county for which construction commenced after January 1, 1980 and which have potential emissions of twenty-five (25) tons or greater per year of VOC.

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-3(b), (Can Coating Operations), the operator of six (6) overvarnish lines; PTR-1, PTR-2, PTR-3, PTR-04-1, PTR-04-2, and PTR-5, and five (5) inside spray machine lines, ISM-1 through ISM-5, shall not cause, allow or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any volatile organic compounds in excess of the following:

Coating Line	326 IAC 8-2-3 Limit (lb VOC/gal, less water)
Interior Spray Lines: ISM-1 to ISM-5	4.2
Overvarnish Lines: PTR-1, PTR-2, PTR-3, PTR-04-1, PTR-04-2, and PTR-5	2.8

The source shall comply with the VOC content limit in 326 IAC 8-2-3 for inside spray operations ISM-1 to ISM-5 and for printing and overvarnish operations PTR-1, PTR-2, PTR-3, PTR-04-1, PTR-04-2, and PTR-5 by using compliant coatings or daily averaging of VOC content or the use

of a VOC control device or the use of daily averaging of VOC content and the use of a VOC control device.

- (b) Whenever a non-compliant coating is used in any one of the printing and overvarnish lines PTR-1, PTR-2, PTR-3, PTR-04-1, PTR-04-2, and PTR-5 or the inside spray lines ISM-1 to ISM-5 and the regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO-1) is not used to achieve compliance with the VOC content limits, compliance with the VOC content limit shall be determined pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-2(a)(7), using a volume weighted average of coatings on a daily basis. This volume weighted average shall be determined by the following equation:

$$A = [\sum (c \times U) / \sum U]$$

Where:

- A is the volume weighted average in pounds VOC per gallon less water as applied;
 C is the VOC content of the coating in pounds VOC per gallon less water as applied; and
 U is the usage rate of the coating in gallons per day.

- (c) Whenever a non-compliant coating is used in any one of the printing and overvarnish lines, identified as PTR-1, PTR-2, PTR-3, PTR-04-1, PTR-04-2, and PTR-5 or the inside spray lines, identified as ISM-1 to ISM-5 and the regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO-1) is used to comply with the VOC content limit, the Permittee shall comply with the following:

- (1) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-2 (b), the VOC emissions from a unit not using a compliant coating shall be limited to no greater than the equivalent emissions, expressed as pounds of VOC per gallon of coating solids. The equivalent emission limits are shown in the following table:

Emission Unit	L (lb VOC/gal, less water)	D (lb VOC/gal solvent)	E (lb VOC/gal of coating solids)
Inside Spray Operations ISM-1 to ISM-5	4.2	7.36	9.78
Overvarnish Operations PTR-1, PTR-2, PTR-3, PTR-04-1, PTR-04-2, and PTR-5	2.8	7.36	4.52

This equivalency was determined using the following equation:

$$E = L / (1 - (L/D))$$

Where:

- L= Applicable emission limit from 326 IAC 8 in pounds of VOC per gallon of coating;
 D= Density of VOC in coating in pounds VOC per gallon of solvent;
 E= Equivalent emission limit in pounds of VOC per gallon of coating solids as applied.

A solvent density of 7.36 pounds of VOC per gallon of coating shall be used to determine equivalent pounds of VOC per gallon of solids for the applicable emission limit contained in this article.

Actual solvent density shall be used to determine compliance of the surface coating operation using the compliance methods in 326 IAC 8-1-2 (a).

- (2) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-2(c), the overall efficiency of the thermal oxidizer, RTO-1, shall be no less than the equivalent overall efficiency calculated by the following equation:

$$O = \frac{V - E}{V} \times 100$$

Where:

V = The actual VOC content of the coating or, if multiple coatings are used, the daily weighted average VOC content of all coatings, as applied to the subject coating line as determined by the applicable test methods and procedures specified in 326 IAC 8-1-4 in units of pounds of VOC per gallon of coating solids as applied.

E = Equivalent emission limit in pounds of VOC per gallon of coating solids as applied.

O = Equivalent overall efficiency of the capture system and control device as a percentage.

326 IAC 8-2-9 (Miscellaneous Metal Coating)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-9(b)(1), this section is not applicable to the surface coating of metal parts or products limited by other sections of this rule. The surface coating of metal cans at this source is subject to 326 IAC 8-2-3 - Can Coating Operations; therefore, 326 IAC 8-2-9 does not apply to the surface coating of metal cans.

326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold Cleaner Operation)

This cold cleaner degreasing facility is located in White County, was constructed after January 1, 1980 and is used to perform organic solvent degreasing operations. Therefore, the degreasers are subject to the requirements of this rule.

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.

(1) The compliance determination requirements applicable to the source are as follows:

Emission Unit Control Device	When to Test	Pollutant or parameter	Frequency
Regenerative Thermal Oxidizer (RTO) controlling PTR -1 through PTR-5	N/A	VOC the destruction efficiency of the thermal oxidizer at maximum flow rate	once every five years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration
Regenerative Thermal Oxidizer (RTO) controlling PTR -1 through PTR-5	Within 180 days after the issuance of this permit T181-30049-00022	Perform inlet and outlet testing on the HAPs with the lowest destruction efficiency on the thermal oxidizer	once every five years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration

NOTE: After the first HAPs test, if the most recent test results demonstrate the HAP emissions are 50% or less than the applicable emission limitation and upon request from the source, IDEM will evaluate the test data to determine the frequency of the HAPs testing.

(2) The compliance monitoring requirements applicable to the source are as follows:

Emission Unit	Frequency	Monitoring
Baghouse Filter	Monthly	cleaning of the baghouse filters shall be performed including: shaking, pulsing or air pulsing of the bags per manufacturer's recommendation
Dry Filters	Daily	Inspection shall be performed to verify the placement, integrity, and particle loading of the dry media filters.
	Weekly	observations shall be made of the overspray from the surface coating stacks while one or more of the spray lines are in operation
	Monthly	inspections shall be performed of the coating emissions from the stacks and the presence of overspray nearby the filters
Water Pans	Daily	inspections shall be performed to verify that the water level of the water pans meet the manufacturer's recommended level
	Weekly	To monitor the performance of the water pans, the water level of the pans shall be maintained at a level where surface agitation indicates impact of the air flow
	Monthly	inspections shall be performed of the coating emissions from the stacks and the presence of overspray on the nearby ground

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan (40 CFR 64)

Item	Indicator 1	Indicator 2
I. Indicator Measurement Approach	Oxidizer Chamber temperature A thermocouple is used to measure temperature.	Preventive Maintenance Plan Weekly routine inspection of the thermal oxidizer. Annual inspection and preventive maintenance of the thermal oxidizer.
II. Indicator Range	Per permit condition D.1.1.9(c); the operating temperature of the thermal oxidizer shall be at or above the 3-hour average temperature as observed during the compliant stack test. If temperature is less, it is permissible to use zero percent control.	An excursion is defined as failure to perform any inspection.
QIP (Quality Improvement Plan) threshold -may be optional	N/A – zero control will be used in the emission calculations when temperature is less than 1300.	No more than missing three weekly inspections. Failure to perform the annual inspection.
III. Performance criteria a. Data Representation b. Verification of Operational Status (for new or modified monitoring equipment) c. QA/QC Practices and Criteria d. Monitoring Frequency Data Collection Procedure Averaging Period	The sensor is located in the burner chamber and is an integral part of the oxidizer design. The temperature monitoring device is accurate to within 0.5% of the temperature being measured or within 5 degrees F of the temperature being measured whichever is greater. No changes to the thermocouple system that was used at the last stack test. Accuracy of the thermocouple will be verified by a trained technician. Measured in 20second increments in lieu of continuous monitoring Twenty-second samples are averaged and recorded every 15 minutes in accustom-designed database (MS Access, MS SQL Server and/or Oracle) or recorded on a continuous paper or paperless – Yokagawa) chart 3 hour averaging. Each sample event is at least every 15 minutes	Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable Weekly & Annual Record and retain inspection forms Not Applicable

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 December 27, 2010.

Conclusion

The operation of this stationary aluminum based beverage can manufacturing and coating plant shall be subject to the conditions of the attached Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No: T181-30049-00022.

IDEM Contact

- (a) Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to Josiah Balogun 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)-234-5257 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 4-5257.
- (b) A copy of the findings is available on the Internet at: <http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/>
- (c) For additional information about air permits and how the public and interested parties can participate, refer to the IDEM's Guide for Citizen Participation and Permit Guide on the Internet at: www.idem.in.gov

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations

Emission Summary

Source Name: Ball Metal Beverage Container Corp

Source Location: 501 North Sixth Street, Monticello, IN 47960

Permit Number: T181-30049-00022

Permit Reviewer: Josiah Balogun

Date: 04-Oct-11

Uncontrolled Potential to Emit

	PM (tons/yr)	PM₁₀ (tons/yr)	SO₂ (tons/yr)	VOC (tons/yr)	CO (tons/yr)	NOx (tons/yr)	HAPs (tons/yr)
Emission Unit							
Six Lithographic Printing Presses, PTR-1, PTR-2, PTR-3, PTR-4-1, PTR-4-2 and PTR-5	0	0	0	354.83	0	0	Single HAP >10
Five Inside Spray Machines, ISM-1, ISM-2, ISM-3, ISM-4 and ISM-5	10.41	10.41	0	770.52	0	0	Combined HAPs > 25
Insignificant Natural gas-fired ovens	0.45	1.81	0.14	1.31	20.05	23.87	0.45
Insignificant boilers	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.6	9.5	11.3	0.21
Total Emissions	11.06	13.12	0.24	1127.26	29.55	35.17	Single HAP >10 Combined HAPs > 25

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations

Emission Summary

Source Name: Ball Metal Beverage Container Corp

Source Location: 501 North Sixth Street, Monticello, IN 47960

Permit Number: T181-30049-00022

Permit Reviewer: Josiah Balogun

Date: 04-Oct-11

Limited Potential to Emit

	PM (tons/yr)	PM₁₀ (tons/yr)	SO₂ (tons/yr)	VOC (tons/yr)	CO (tons/yr)	NOx (tons/yr)	HAPs (tons/yr)
Emission Unit							
Six Lithographic Printing Presses, PTR-1, PTR-2, PTR-3, PTR-4-1, PTR-4-2 and PTR-5	0	0	0	240.2	0	0	Single HAP < 9 Combined HAPs < 24
Five Inside Spray Machines, ISM-1, ISM-2, ISM-3, ISM-4 and ISM-5	0.01	0.01	0		0	0	
Insignificant Natural gas-fired ovens	0.45	1.81	0.14	1.31	20.05	23.87	0.45
Insignificant boilers	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.6	9.5	11.3	0.21
Total Emissions	0.66	2.72	0.24	242.11	29.55	23.87	Single HAP <10 Combined HAPs < 25

PTR-3

Line 3 16 and 12 oz Calculations

(Note - Max line speed is 138,000 per hour with 12 oz. but max emission rate is at 114,000 cans per hour)

														0.49	Un- Abated		0.49	After Abatement		0.49	Uncontrolled		
Overall Control														0.735	73.5% Overall IS C and D		0.515	51.5% Overall Ptr C and D					
Material	Can Prod. CPHour	Dry Film Wt. Milligrams	Lbs. Solids/Can	Solids Wt. %	Coating Density	Lbs./Gal. Solids	Gals. Per Can	Gals Per Hour	Gals per year	Limits for coating Usage	Lbs. VOC / Gal.	VOC Emissions Lbs./year	VOC Emissions Lbs./year at limited coating usages	VOC Emissions Lbs./year	Tons	VOC Emissions Lbs./year at limited coating usages	tons	Particulate Emissions					
INTERNAL COAT																							
840CX2134 OF	114,000	218	0.00048	20.70%	8.45	1.75	0.00028	31.4	274,676.0	133,218	1.124	308,694.57	149,716.86	81804.06	40.90	39674.97	19.84	12.01					
840C692	114,000	218	0.00048	20.50%	8.45	1.73	0.00028	31.7	277,355.7	134,518	1.234	342,173.75	171.09	165,954.27	90676.04	45.34	43977.88	21.99	12.13				
OVERVARNISH																							
PPG3665 OF	114,000	144	0.00032	39.00%	8.90	3.47	0.00009	10.4	91,337.9	44,299	0.801	73,161.67	35,483.41	35483.41	17.74	17209.45	8.60	0.00					
PPG3805801 OF	114,000	144	0.00032	39.50%	8.90	3.52	0.00009	10.3	90,161.7	43,738	0.863	77,853.89	37,759.14	37759.14	18.88	16313.16	8.16	0.00					
Valspar 2228005 retort	114,000	155	0.00034	36.30%	8.67	3.15	0.00011	12.4	108,429.9	52,589	0.945	102,469.53	51,23	49,697.72	49697.72	24.85	24103.40	12.05	0.00				
UV																							
WS 9805005	114,000	7	0.00002	97.50%	9.53	9.29	0.000002	0.2	1,658.6	804	0.238	395.16	0.20	191.65	191.65	0.10	92.95	0.05	0.08				
INK	114,000	91.558			lb/lb			Lbs/Hr	Lb/yr		Lbs VOC/Lb			32001.60	16.00	15520.78	7.76	0.00					
														Totals		86.28			41.85				

														0.49	Un- Abated		0.49	After Abatement		0.49	Uncontrolled		
Overall Control														0.735	73.5% Overall IS C and D		0.515	51.5% Overall Ptr C and D					
Material	Can Prod. CPHour	Dry Film Wt. Milligrams	Lbs. Solids/Can	Solids Wt. %	Coating Density	Lbs./Gal. Solids	Gals. Per Can	Gals Per Hour	Gals per year	Limits for coating Usage	Lbs. VOC / Gal.	VOC Emissions Lbs./year	VOC Emissions Lbs./year at limited coating usages	VOC Emissions Lbs./year	Tons	VOC Emissions Lbs./year at limited coating usages	tons	Particulate Emissions					
INTERNAL COAT																							
840CX2134 OF	138,000	155	0.00034	20.70%	8.45	1.75	0.00020	27.0	236,169.6	114,542	1.124	265,418.03	128,727.74	70335.78	35.17	34112.65	17.06	10.33					
840C692	138,000	155	0.00034	20.50%	8.45	1.73	0.00020	27.2	238,472.6	115,659	1.234	294,203.69	147.10	142,688.79	77963.98	38.98	37812.53	18.91	15.39				
OVERVARNISH																							
PPG3665 OF	138,000	90	0.00020	39.00%	8.90	3.47	0.00006	7.9	69,104.3	33,516	0.801	55,352.58	26,846.00	26846.00	13.42	13020.31	6.51	0.00					
PPG3805801 OF	138,000	90	0.00020	39.50%	8.90	3.52	0.00006	7.8	68,229.6	33,091	0.863	58,902.61	29.45	28,567.77	28567.77	14.28	13855.37	6.93	0.00				
WS 9805005	138,000	7	0.00002	97.50%	9.53	9.29	0.00000	0.2	2,007.8	0	0.238	478.36	0.00	478.36	0.24	986.30	0.49	0.00					
UV																							
WS 9805005	138,000	7	0.00002	97.50%	9.53	9.29	0.00000	0.2	2,007.8	2,008	0.238	478.36	0.24	478.36	232.00	0.12	112.52	0.06	0.00				
INK	138,000	71.344			lb/lb			Lbs/Hr	Lb/yr		Lbs VOC/Lb			14640.24	7.32	7100.52	3.55	0.00					
														Totals		14640.24			7100.52				

276.50000

PTR-4
 Line 4 16 and 24 oz Calculations

Line 4 as a 16 oz (Line speed represents worse case VOC emissions)															Uncontrolled					
Overall Control 0.760 80% capture and 90% destruction																0.49	Un-Abated	0.49	After Abatement	0.49
Material	Can Prod. CPHour	Dry Film Wt. Milligrams	Solids Wt. Lbs./Can	%	Coating Density	Lbs./Gal. Solids	Gals. Per Can	Gals Per Hour	Gals per year	Limits for coating Usage	Lbs. VOC / Gal.	VOC Emissions Lbs./year	uncontrolled	VOC Emissions Lbs./year at limited coating usages	VOC Emissions Lbs./year	Tons	VOC Emissions Lbs./year at limited coating usages	tons	Particulate Emissions	
INTERNAL COAT																				
840CX2234 OF	114,000	277	0.00061	20.70%	8.45	1.75	0.00035	39.73	348,025.7	168,792	1.124	391,128.64	217.17	189,697.39	93870.87	46.94	45527.37	22.76	15.22	
840C692	114,000	277	0.00061	20.50%	8.45	1.73	0.00035	40.19	352,056.5	170,747	1.234	434,332.12		210,651.08	104239.71	52.12	50556.26	25.28	15.39	
OVERVARNISH																				
PPG3665 OF	114,000	155	0.00034	39.00%	8.9	3.47	0.00010	11.2	98,188.3	47,621	0.801	78,648.79		38,144.66	18875.71	9.44	9154.72	4.58	0.00	
PPG3805801 OF	114,000	155	0.00034	39.50%	8.9	3.52	0.00010	11.1	97,070.6	47,079	0.863	83,801.06	41.90	40,643.52	20112.26	10.06	9754.44	4.88	0.00	
UV																				
WS 9805005	114,000	7	0.00002	97.50%	9.53	9.29	0.00000	0.2	1,658.6	2,008	0.238	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	
INK	114,000		Lbs Ink/Can		lb/lb			Lbs/Day	Lb/yr		Lbs VOC/Lb									
			0.00015401		1.0			17.56	153,800	74,593	0.16	24,438.86	12.22	11,852.85	5865.33	2.93	2844.68	1.42	0.00	
															totals		65.11	31.58		tpy
Line 4 as a 24 oz (Line speed represents worse case VOC emissions)															Uncontrolled					
Overall Control 0.760 80% capture and 90% destruction																0.49	Un-Abated	uncontrolled	0.49	After Abatement
Material	Can Prod. CPHour	Dry Film Wt. Milligrams	Solids Wt. Lbs./Can	%	Coating Density	Lbs./Gal. Solids	Gals. Per Can	Gals Per Hour	Gals per year	Limits for coating Usage	Lbs. VOC / Gal.	VOC Emissions Lbs./year	tpy	VOC Emissions Lbs./year at limited coating usages	VOC Emissions Lbs./year	Tons	VOC Emissions Lbs./year at limited coating usages	tons	Particulate Emissions	
INTERNAL COAT																				
840CX2134 OF	102,000	357	0.00079	20.70%	8.45	1.75	0.00045	45.91	402,190.4	195,062	1.124	452,001.69	250.48	219,220.82	108480.41	54.24	52613.00	26.31	17.59	
840C692	102,000	357	0.00079	20.50%	8.45	1.73	0.00045	46.34	405,972.1	196,896	1.234	500,969.53		242,970.22	120232.69	60.12	56312.85	29.16	tpy	
OVERVARNISH																				
PPG3665 OF	102,000	297	0.00065	39.00%	8.9	3.47	0.00019	19.2	168,460.9	81,704	0.801	134,937.15		65,444.52	32384.91	16.19	15706.68	7.85	0.00	
PPG3805801 OF	102,000	297	0.00065	39.50%	8.9	3.52	0.00019	19.0	166,420.9	80,714	0.863	143,621.23		69,656.30	34469.10	17.23	16717.51	8.36	0.00	
Valispar 2228005 retort	93,000	297	0.00065	36.30%	8.67	3.15	0.00021	19.3	169,493.1	82,204	0.945	160,176.06	80.09	77,685.39	38442.25	19.22	18644.49	9.32	0.00	
UV																				
WS 9805005	102,000	7	0.00002	97.50%	9.53	9.29	0.00000	0.2	0.0	2,008	0.238	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	
INK	102,000		Lbs Ink/Can		lb/lb			Lbs/Day	Lb/yr		Lbs VOC/Lb									
			0.000221		1.0			22.51	197,197	95,640	0.16	15,197	8	15,197.25	3647.34	1.82	1768.96	0.00	0.00	

l/hour lbs VOC/Year ton VOC/Year lb/year tpy
 51.60 452002 226.0 108480.41 54.24

PTR-5														Uncontrolled	
Line 5 Multi can sizes 16 and 24 oz Max speed for eith can size is 720 cpm														Particulate	
Overall Control	Can Prod. CPHour	Dry Film Wt. Milligrams	80% capture and 90% destruction Lbs. Solids/Can	Solids Wt. %	Coating Density	Lbs./Gal. Solids	Gals. Per Can	Gals Per Hour	Lbs. VOC / Gal.	Un-Abated Emissions Lbs./Hour	lbs VOC/Year	uncontrolled ton VOC/Year	After Abatement Emissions Lbs./Year	lbs VOC/Year	Emissions tpy
INTERNAL COAT															
640CX2134* OF	43,200	330	0.00073	20.70%	8.45	1.75	0.00042	17.97	1,124	20.19	176,896	88.4	42455	21	6.88
xxxx	43,200	330	0.00073	21.00%	8.4	1.76	0.00041	17.82	1,124	20.03	175,430	87.7			
OVERVARNISH															
646C250*	43,200	220	0.00049	34.20%	8.78	3.00	0.00016	7.0	3,977	27.75	243,118	121.6	58348	29	0.00
PPG3805801 OF	43,200	220	0.00049	39.50%	8.9	3.52	0.00014	6.0	0.863	5.14	45,058	22.5			
Valspar 2228005 retort	43,200	220	0.00049	36.30%	8.67	3.15	0.00015	6.7	0.945	6.29	55,114	27.6			11.73
UV															
WS 9805005*	43,200	7	0.00002	97.50%	9.53	9.29	0.00000	0.1	0.238	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.03
			0.00000							1					
INK															
	43,200		0.000221		1.0										
								Lbs/Day	Lbs VOC/Lb						
								9.53	0.16	1.53	13,383	6.7	3207	2	

Cold Cleaner Parts Washer process

220 gallons per year
 6.59 lb VOC per gallon
 1,450 lb VOC per year
 0.72 tons per year
 0.0069 lb VOC per Hour

Solent Wipe Cleaning

275 gallons per month
 6.586 lb VOC/gal
 21,734 lbs VOC per year
 10.87 tons per year
 29.69 lbs VOC per Hour

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Natural Gas Combustion Only
MM BTU/HR <100**

Company Name: Ball Metal Beverage Container Corp
 Address City IN Zip: 501 North Sixth Street, Monticello, IN 47960
 Permit Number: T181-30049-00022
 Permit Reviewer: Josiah Balogun
 Date: 04-Oct-11

Heat Input Capacity
MMBtu/hr

Potential Throughput
MMCF/yr

54.50

477.4

Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	Pollutant					
	PM*	PM10*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
	1.9	7.6	0.6	100	5.5	84
				**see below		
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.45	1.81	0.14	23.87	1.31	20.05

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

**Emission Factors for NOx: Uncontrolled = 100, Low NOx Burner = 50, Low NOx Burners/Flue gas recirculation = 32

Methodology

All emission factors are based on normal firing.

MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu

MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas

Emission Factors are from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, 1.4-3, SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03

Potential Throughput (MMCF) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 MMCF/1,000 MMBtu

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

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Natural Gas Combustion Only
MM BTU/HR <100
HAPs Emissions**

Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	HAPs - Organics				
	Benzene	Dichlorobenzene	Formaldehyde	Hexane	Toluene
	2.1E-03	1.2E-03	7.5E-02	1.8E+00	3.4E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	5.013E-04	2.865E-04	1.790E-02	4.297E-01	8.116E-04

Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	HAPs - Metals				
	Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Manganese	Nickel
	5.0E-04	1.1E-03	1.4E-03	3.8E-04	2.1E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	1.194E-04	2.626E-04	3.342E-04	9.071E-05	5.013E-04

Total HAPs: 0.450 tpy

The five highest organic and metal HAPs emission factors are provided above.

Additional HAPs emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
 Natural Gas Combustion Only
 MM BTU/HR <100
 Four Annealing Furnace**

Company Name: Ball Metal Beverage Container Corp
Address City IN Zip: 501 North Sixth Street, Monticello, IN 47960
Permit Number: T181-30049-00022
Reviewer: Josiah Balogun
Date: 04-Oct-11

Heat Input Capacity
MMBtu/hr

Potential Throughput
MMCF/yr

25.69

225.0

Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	Pollutant					
	PM*	PM10*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
	1.9	7.6	0.6	100.0 **see below	5.5	84.0
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.2	0.9	0.1	11.3	0.6	9.5

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

**Emission Factors for NOx: Uncontrolled = 100, Low NOx Burner = 50, Low NOx Burners/Flue gas recirculation = 32

Methodology

All emission factors are based on normal firing.

MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu

MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas

Potential Throughput (MMCF) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 MMCF/1,000 MMBtu

Emission Factors are from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, 1.4-3, SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03 (SUPPLEMENT D 3/98)

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

See page 2 for HAPs emissions calculations.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
 Natural Gas Combustion Only
 MM BTU/HR <100
 Four Annealing Furnace
 HAPs Emissions**

Company Name: Ball Metal Beverage Container Corp
Address City IN Zip: 501 North Sixth Street, Monticello, IN 47960
Permit Number: T181-30049-00022
Reviewer: Josiah Balogun
Date: 04-Oct-11

HAPs - Organics					
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	Benzene 2.1E-03	Dichlorobenzene 1.2E-03	Formaldehyde 7.5E-02	Hexane 1.8E+00	Toluene 3.4E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	2.363E-04	1.350E-04	8.439E-03	2.025E-01	3.826E-04

HAPs - Metals					
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	Lead 5.0E-04	Cadmium 1.1E-03	Chromium 1.4E-03	Manganese 3.8E-04	Nickel 2.1E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	5.626E-05	1.238E-04	1.575E-04	4.276E-05	2.363E-04

Methodology is the same as page 1.

The five highest organic and metal HAPs emission factors are provided above.
 Additional HAPs emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4.



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

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

SENT VIA U.S. MAIL: CONFIRMED DELIVERY AND SIGNATURE REQUESTED

TO: Matt Saul
Ball Metal Beverage
501 N Sixth St
Monticello, IN 47960

DATE: October 4, 2011

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

SUBJECT: Final Decision
Title V - Renewal
181 - 30049 - 00022

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:
Chris Czajkowski, 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 11/30/07



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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Thomas W. Easterly
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Toll Free (800) 451-6027
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October 4, 2011

TO: Monticello Union Township Public Library

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

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

Applicant Name: Ball Metal Beverage
Permit Number: 181 - 30049 - 00022

You previously received information to make available to the public during the public comment period of a draft permit. Enclosed is a copy of the final decision and supporting materials for the same project. Please place the enclosed information along with the information you previously received. To ensure that your patrons have ample opportunity to review the enclosed permit, **we ask that you retain this document for at least 60 days.**

The applicant is responsible for placing a copy of the application in your library. If the permit application is not on file, or if you have any questions concerning this public review process, please contact Joanne Smiddie-Brush, OAQ Permits Administration Section at 1-800-451-6027, extension 3-0185.

Enclosures
Final Library.dot 11/30/07



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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

TO: Interested Parties / Applicant

DATE: October 4, 2011

RE: Ball Metal Beverage / 181 - 30049 - 00022

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

In order to conserve paper and reduce postage costs, IDEM's Office of Air Quality is now sending many permit decisions on CDs in Adobe PDF format. The enclosed CD contains information regarding the company named above.

This permit is also available on the IDEM website at:
<http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/>

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

Indiana Government Center North, Room 1201
100 North Senate Avenue, MC 50-07
Indianapolis, IN 46204
Phone: 1-800-451-6027 (ext. 4-0965)
Fax (317) 232-8659

Please Note: *If you feel you have received this information in error, or would like to be removed from the Air Permits mailing list, please contact Patricia Pear with the Air Permits Administration Section at 1-800-451-6027, ext. 3-6875 or via e-mail at PPEAR@IDEM.IN.GOV.*

Enclosures
CD Memo.dot 11/14/08

Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	LPOGOST 10/4/2011 Ball Metal Beverage Container Corp. 181 - 30049 - 00022 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		Matt Saul Ball Metal Beverage Container Corp. 501 N Sixth St Monticello IN 47960 (Source CAATS) Via confirmed delivery										
2		Chris Czajkowski Plant Mgr Ball Metal Beverage Container Corp. 501 N Sixth St Monticello IN 47960 (RO CAATS)										
3		Mr. Harry D. DuVall P.O. Box 147 Idaville IN 47950 (Affected Party)										
4		Monticello City Council and Mayors Office 227 N. Main Street Monticello IN 47960 (Local Official)										
5		White County Commissioners P.O. Box 260 Monticello IN 47960-0260 (Local Official)										
6		Monticello Union Township Public Library 321 Broadway St Monticello IN 47690 (Library)										
7		Ms. Magje Read P.O. Box 248 Battle Ground IN 47920 (Affected Party)										
8		Mr. Robert Kelley 2555 S 30th Street Lafayette IN 44909 (Affected Party)										
9		White County Health Department 315 N Illinois St Monticello IN 47960 (Health Department)										
10		Mark Zeltwanger 26545 CR 52 Nappanee IN 46550 (Affected Party)										
11												
12												
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