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: August 15, 2011

RE: Asphalt Materials, Inc. / 097 - 30482 - 00098

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 according to IC 13-15-6-3, 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 and IC 13-15-6-1 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, **within eighteen (18) calendar days of the mailing of this notice**. The filing of a petition for administrative review is complete on the earliest of the following dates that apply to the filing:

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

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

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

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

Enclosures
FNPER.dot12/03/07

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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August 15, 2011

Mr. Jerry Gilmore
Asphalt Materials, Inc.
5400 West 86th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Re: 097-30482-00098
First Significant Revision to
F097-25354-00098

Dear Mr. Gilmore:

Asphalt Materials, Inc. was issued a Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit (FESOP) Renewal No. F097-25354-00098 on April 7, 2009 for a stationary asphalt emulsion blending and asphalt oxidation plant located at 4902 West 86th Street, Indianapolis, Indiana. On April 26, 2011, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) received an application from the source requesting to revise the existing emission limits and applicable requirements to the existing asphalt blowing still. The attached Technical Support Document (TSD) provides additional explanation of the changes to the source/permit. Pursuant to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-8-11.1, these changes to the permit are required to be reviewed in accordance with the Significant Permit Revision (SPR) procedures of 326 IAC 2-8-11.1(f). Pursuant to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-8-11.1, a significant permit revision to this permit is hereby approved as described in the attached Technical Support Document (TSD).

The following construction conditions are applicable to the proposed project:

1. General Construction Conditions
   The data and information supplied with the application shall be considered part of this source modification approval. Prior to any proposed change in construction which may affect the potential to emit (PTE) of the proposed project, the change must be approved by the Office of Air Quality (OAQ).

2. This approval to construct does not relieve the permittee of the responsibility to comply with the provisions of the Indiana Environmental Management Law (IC 13-11 through 13-20; 13-22 through 13-25; and 13-30), the Air Pollution Control Law (IC 13-17) and the rules promulgated thereunder, as well as other applicable local, state, and federal requirements.

3. Effective Date of the Permit
   Pursuant to IC 13-15-5-3, this approval becomes effective upon its issuance.

4. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-9 (Revocation), the Commissioner may revoke this approval if construction is not commenced within eighteen (18) months after receipt of this approval or if construction is suspended for a continuous period of one (1) year or more.

5. All requirements and conditions of this construction approval shall remain in effect unless modified in a manner consistent with procedures established pursuant to 326 IAC 2.

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8-11.1, this permit shall be revised by incorporating the significant permit revision into the permit. All other conditions of the permit shall remain unchanged and in effect. Attached please find the entire revised permit.

This decision is subject to the Indiana Administrative Orders and Procedures Act - IC 4-21.5-3-5. If you have any questions on this matter, please contact Brian Williams, of my staff, at 317-234-5375 or 1-800-451-6027, and ask for extension 4-5375.

Sincerely,

Iryn Calilung, Section Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Attachments: Technical Support Document and revised permit

IC/BMW

cc: File - Marion County
Marion County Health Department
U.S. EPA, Region V
Compliance and Enforcement Branch
Billing, Licensing and Training Section

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Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit Renewal
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

Asphalt Materials, Inc.
4902 West 86th Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46268

(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. 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 2-8 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.

Indiana statutes from IC 13 and rules from 326 IAC, quoted 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 FESOP under 326 IAC 2-8.

Operation Permit No.: F097-25354-00098	
Issued by: Iryn Calilung, Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: April 7, 2009 Expiration Date: April 7, 2019

Significant Permit Revision No.: 097-30482-00098	
Issued by: Iryn Calilung, Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: August 15, 2011 Expiration Date: April 7, 2019

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Attachment G: 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJJ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources

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 2-8-3(b)]

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary asphalt emulsion, asphalt blending, and asphalt blowing plant.

Source Address:	4902 West 86th Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268
General Source Phone Number:	317-228-8212
SIC Code:	2951/2952
County Location:	Marion
Source Location Status:	Nonattainment for PM2.5 standard Attainment for all other criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit Program Minor Source, under PSD and Emission Offset 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 2-8-3(c)(3)]

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

(a) One (1) Asphalt Blowing Still, identified as ST-100, having a maximum capacity of 21.15 tons per hour (63.45 tons per batch), with emissions exhausted to a 5,000-gallon, condensate vapor knock-out tank (identified as ST-046 and constructed in 1996). The knock-out tank exhausts to a 7.5 MMBtu per hour, natural gas-fired afterburner (identified as CE-01), used to control PM, PM10, PM2.5, and VOC emissions, exhausting at stack CE-02. Blowing Still ST-100 was constructed in 1996.

The blowing still is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU and 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAAAAA.

(b) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-01, with a maximum heat input capacity of 6.7 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack SB-01. This boiler was constructed in 1959 and uses fuel oil No.2 or biofuel (such as soy diesel) as an alternative fuel.

This boiler is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJJ.

(c) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-02, with a maximum heat input capacity of 24.25 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack SB-02. This boiler was constructed in March 1994 and uses fuel oil No.2 or biofuel (such as soy diesel) as an alternative fuel.

This boiler is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc and 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJJ.

(d) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as WB-01, with a maximum heat input capacity of 6.7 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack WB-01. This boiler is planned to be constructed in 2012 and uses fuel oil No.2 or biofuel (such as soy diesel) as an alternative fuel.

This boiler is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJJ.

(e) Four (4) oil heaters, consisting of:

(1) One (1) 8.0 MMBtu per hour oil heater, identified as HO-01, exhausting through stack HO-01 and fired using natural gas, fuel oil No.2, or biofuel (such as soy diesel). This heater was constructed in 2008.

(2) One (1) 10.0 MMBtu per hour oil heater, identified as HO-02, exhausting through stack HO-02 and fired using natural gas or fuel oil No.2. This heater was constructed in 1994.

(3) Two (2) 4.2 MMBtu per hour oil heater, identified as HO-03 and HO-04, exhausting through stack HO-03 and HO-04 and fired using natural gas or fuel oil No.2. Heater HO-03 was constructed in 1975 and heater HO-04 was constructed in 1980.

(f) One (1) 2.5 MMBtu per hour tank tube heater, identified as TH-42, exhausting through stack TH-42, and fired using natural gas or fuel oil No.2. This unit was constructed in 1987.

A.3 Insignificant Activities [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)][326 IAC 2-8-3(c)(3)(I)]

This stationary source also includes the following insignificant activities:

(a) Fuel oil-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than two million (2,000,000) Btu per hour and firing fuel containing less than five-tenths (0.5) percent sulfur by weight, including:

(1) One (1) 0.5 MMBtu per hour tank tube heater, identified as TH-34, exhausting through stack TH-34 and fired using natural gas or fuel oil No.2. This heater was constructed in 1995. [326 IAC 6.5]

(b) Storage tanks with volatile organic compound emissions equal to or less than 3 pounds per hour and 15 pounds per day, and HAP emissions equal to or less than 5 pounds per day and 1 ton per year of a single HAP and 12.5 pounds per day and 2.5 tons per year of any combination of HAPs, including:

(1) Four (4) storage tanks (identified as ST-001, ST-002, ST-003, and ST-004), used to store petroleum asphalt, each having a maximum storage capacity of 210,990 gallons. These storage tanks were constructed in 1959.

(2) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-005), used to store tall oil, having a maximum storage capacity of 30,104 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 2001.

(3) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-006), used to store tall oil, having a maximum storage capacity of 30,104 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 2001.

(4) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-007), used to store petroleum asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 215,913 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1980.

This storage tank is an affected unit under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Ka.

(5) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-008), used to store tall oil, having a maximum storage capacity of 8,300 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1990.

(6) Two (2) storage tanks (identified as ST-009-1 and ST-009-2), used to store asphalt product, each having a maximum storage capacity of 30,034 gallons. These storage tanks were approved for construction in 2011.

These storage tanks are affected units under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

(7) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-010), used to store asphalt emulsion, having a maximum storage capacity of 42,302 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1998.

(8) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-011), used to store asphalt emulsion, having a maximum storage capacity of 30,104 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1998.

(9) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-012), used to store asphalt emulsion, having a maximum storage capacity of 42,302 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1999.

(10) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-013), used to store asphalt emulsion, each having a maximum storage capacity of 64,173 gallons. These storage tanks were constructed in 1959.

(11) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-014), used to store asphalt emulsion, having a maximum storage capacity of 42,302 gallons. This storage tank was installed in 1999.

(12) Three (3) storage tanks (identified as ST-015, ST-016, and ST-017), used to store asphalt product, each having a maximum storage capacity of 50,233 gallons. These storage tanks were approved for construction in 2011.

These storage tanks are affected units under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

(13) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-018), used to store asphalt emulsion, having a maximum storage capacity of 30,034 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1998.

(14) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-019), used to store asphalt emulsion, having a maximum storage capacity of 21,151 gallons. This storage tanks was constructed in 1959.

(15) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-020), used to store asphalt product, having a maximum storage capacity of 30,034 gallons. This storage tank was approved for construction in 2011.

This storage tank is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

(16) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-021), used to store asphalt emulsifier, having a maximum storage capacity of 30,104 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 2000.

(17) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-022), used to store distillate fuel oil, having a maximum storage capacity of 20,080 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1988.

(18) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-023), used to store distillate fuel oil, having a maximum storage capacity of 15,284 gallons This storage tank is planned to be constructed in 2009.

(19) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-024), used to store petroleum asphalt, with a maximum storage capacity of 30,034 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 2009.

This storage tank is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

(20) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-025), used to store petroleum asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 424,484 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1968.

(21) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-028), used to store asphalt product, having a maximum storage capacity of 21,151 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1959.

(22) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-029), used to store asphalt product, with a maximum storage capacity of 21,151 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1959.

(23) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-030), used to store sodium hydroxide, having a maximum storage capacity of 15,222 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1959.

(24) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-031), used to store distillate fuel oil, having a maximum storage capacity of 15,222 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1959.

(25) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-032), used to store petroleum asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 64,173 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1959.

(26) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-033), used to store petroleum asphalt product, having a maximum storage capacity of 30,104 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1959.

(27) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-034), used to store petroleum asphalt product, having a maximum storage capacity of 59,720 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1998.

This storage tank is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

(28) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-035), used to store petroleum asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 210,990 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1959.

(29) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-036), used to store petroleum asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 30,104 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1999.

This storage tank is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

(30) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-037), used to store petroleum asphalt product, having a maximum storage capacity of 127,092 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1998.

This storage tank is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

(31) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-038), used to store petroleum asphalt or mineral oil (non-VOC), having a maximum storage capacity of 59,715 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1980.

This storage tank is an affected unit under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Ka.

(32) Two (2) storage tanks (identified as ST-039 and ST-040), used to store cutback asphalt, each having a maximum storage capacity of 30,104 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1985.

(33) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-041), used to store petroleum asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 1,054,951 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1973.

(34) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-042), used to store asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 20,728 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1975.

(35) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-044), used to store asphalt product, having a maximum storage capacity of 30,104 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1980.

This storage tank is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

(36) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-045), used to store petroleum asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 30,104 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1980.

(37) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-045-A), used to store petroleum asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 30,034 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 2008.

This storage tank is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

(38) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-048), used to store polyphosphoric acid, having a maximum storage capacity of 4,500 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 2003.

(39) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-049), used to store anti-strip additive, having a maximum storage capacity of 7,774 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1987.

(40) One (1) storage and processing tank (identified as ST-050), used to store multigrade asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 25,000 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1988.

This storage tank is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

(41) One (1) storage and processing tank (identified as ST-051), used to store multigrade asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 25,000 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1987.

This storage tank is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

(42) One (1) storage and processing overflow tank (identified as ST-052), used to store multigrade asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 5,264 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1987.

This storage tank is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

(43) Two (2) storage tanks (identified as ST-066 and ST-067), used to store petroleum asphalt, each having a maximum storage capacity of 210,000 gallons. These storage tanks were constructed in 1970.

(44) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-175), used to store petroleum asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 7,401,059 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1993.

This storage tank is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

(45) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-803), used to store petroleum asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 3,352,388 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1970.

(46) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-560), used to store petroleum asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 2,350,080 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1970.

(47) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-260), used to store petroleum asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 1,054,951 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1970.

(c) Processing units with volatile organic compound emissions equal to or less than 3 pounds per hour and 15 pounds per day, and HAP emissions equal to or less than 5 pounds per day and 1 ton per year of a single HAP and 12.5 pounds per day and 2.5 tons per year of any combination of HAPs, including the following units:

(1) One (1) enclosed Asphalt Emulsion Colloid Shear Mill, constructed in 1960, having a maximum production capacity of 40.0 tons per hour.

(2) One (1) enclosed Multigrade Asphalt Colloid Shear Mill, constructed in 1980, having a maximum production capacity of 16.9 tons per hour.

(3) Two (2) blending tanks (identified as ST-026 and ST-027), constructed in 1972, each having a maximum storage capacity of 33,000 gallons.

(4) One (1) batch processing tank (identified as ST-054), constructed in 1987, having a maximum capacity of 1,170 gallons, and used to mix hot petroleum asphalt with additives in the milling process.

(5) One (1) process wetting tank (identified as ST-900), used for mixing polymer to petroleum asphalt, approved for construction in 2011, having a maximum storage capacity of 1,269 gallons. The vapors from this tank will be collected by a hydrogen sulfide scrubber.

(6) One (1) asphalt process/storage tank (identified as ST-901), constructed in 2009, having a maximum storage capacity of 117,504 gallons. The vapors from this tank will be collected by a hydrogen sulfide scrubber.

(7) Two (2) asphalt process/storage tanks (identified as ST-902 and ST-903), constructed in 2009, each having a maximum storage capacity of 30,034 gallons. The vapors from these tanks will be collected by a hydrogen sulfide scrubber.

(8) One (1) mineral oil (non-VOC) product storage tank (identified as ST-904), approved for construction in 2011, having a maximum storage capacity of 10,000 gallons. The vapors from this tank will be collected by a hydrogen sulfide scrubber.

(9) Two (2) Loading Racks (identified as LR-1 and LR-2) to splash load dedicated service asphalt cargo tank trucks at 600 gallons per minute.

(10) One (1) Loading Rack (identified as LR-3) for cargo tank truck splash loading of asphalt emulsion at 400 gallons per minute.

(11) Two (2) Loading Racks (identified as LR-4 and LR-5) for cargo tank truck splash loading of asphalt emulsion at 250 gallons per minute, each.

(12) Two (2) Loading Racks (identified as LR-6 and LR-7) for cargo tank truck splash loading of petroleum asphalt and/or cutback asphalt at 300 gallons per minute, each.

(13) One (1) Loading Rack (identified as LR-8) for cargo tank truck splash loading of cutback asphalt at 200 gallons per minute.

(14) One (1) Loading Rack (identified as LR-9) for cargo tank truck splash loading of asphalt product at 400 gallons per minute.

(15) One (1) Loading Rack (identified as LR-10) for cargo tank truck splash loading of mineral oil mixture product at 200 gallons per minute.

(16) One (1) Loading Rack (identified as LR-15) for cargo tank truck splash loading of petroleum asphalt at 600 gallons per minute.

(17) One (1) Colloid Shear Mill for mineral oil mixture processing, having a maximum production capacity of 30.0 tons per hour.

(d) Unpaved roads and parking lots with public access. [326 IAC 6-5]

(e) One (1) 500,000 Btu/hr propane fired furnace, identified as emission unit CZO-1, constructed in 2007, using two (2) cartridge collectors for crude Zinc Oxide recovery, exhausting to stack identified as CZO-1. [326 IAC 6.5]

A.4 FESOP Applicability [326 IAC 2-8-2]

This stationary source, otherwise required to have a Part 70 permit as described in 326 IAC 2-7-2(a), has applied to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), Office of Air Quality (OAQ) to renew a Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit (FESOP).

SECTION B GENERAL CONDITIONS

B.1 Definitions [326 IAC 2-8-1]

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 2-8-4(2)][326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5][IC 13-15-3-6(a)]

(a) This permit, F097-25354-00098, is issued for a fixed term of ten (10) 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, 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 2-8-6] [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 2-8-4(4)]

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 2-8-4(5)(D)]

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

B.7 Duty to Provide Information [326 IAC 2-8-4(5)(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 2-8-3(d)][326 IAC 2-8-4(3)(C)(i)][326 IAC 2-8-5(1)]

(a) A certification required by this permit meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) if:

(1) it contains a certification by an "authorized individual", as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1), 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) An "authorized individual" is defined at 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

B.9 Annual Compliance Certification [326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]

(a) The Permittee shall annually submit a compliance certification report which addresses the status of the source's compliance with the terms and conditions contained in this permit, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices. All certifications shall cover the time period from January 1 to December 31 of the previous year, and shall be submitted no later than April 15 of each year to:

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

(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 2-8-4(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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

B.10 Compliance Order Issuance [326 IAC 2-8-5(b)]

IDEM, OAQ may issue a compliance order to this Permittee upon discovery that this permit is in nonconformance with an applicable requirement. The order may require immediate compliance or contain a schedule for expeditious compliance with the applicable requirement.

B.11 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 1-6-3][326 IAC 2-8-4(9)][326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]

(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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

(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.12 Emergency Provisions [326 IAC 2-8-12]

(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 except as provided in 326 IAC 2-8-12.

(b) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with a health-based or 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 2-8-4(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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

(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 2-8-3(c)(6) 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 2-8 and any other applicable rules.

(g) Operations may continue during an emergency only if the following conditions are met:

(1) 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.

(2) If an emergency situation causes a deviation from a health-based limit, the Permittee may not continue to operate the affected emissions facilities unless:

(A) The Permittee immediately takes all reasonable steps to correct the emergency situation and to minimize emissions; and

(B) Continued operation of the facilities is necessary to prevent imminent injury to persons, severe damage to equipment, substantial loss of capital investment, or loss of product or raw material of substantial economic value.

Any operations shall continue no longer than the minimum time required to prevent the situations identified in (g)(2)(B) of this condition.

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

(a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to F097-25354-00098 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either:

(1) incorporated as originally stated,

(2) revised, or

(3) deleted.

(b) All previous registrations and permits are superseded by this permit.

B.14 Termination of Right to Operate [326 IAC 2-8-9][326 IAC 2-8-3(h)]

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 2-8-3(h) and 326 IAC 2-8-9.

B.15 Permit Modification, Reopening, Revocation and Reissuance, or Termination [326 IAC 2-8-4(5)(C)][326 IAC 2-8-7(a)][326 IAC 2-8-8]

(a) This permit may be modified, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a Federally Enforceable State 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 2-8-4(5)(C)] The notification by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

(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 2-8-8(a)]

(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 2-8-8(b)]

(d) The reopening and revision of this permit, under 326 IAC 2-8-8(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 2-8-8(c)]

B.16 Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-8-3(h)]

(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 2-8-3. 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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

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 2-8 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 2-8-3(g), in writing by IDEM, OAQ any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

B.17 Permit Amendment or Revision [326 IAC 2-8-10][326 IAC 2-8-11.1]

(a) Permit amendments and revisions are governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-10 or 326 IAC 2-8-11.1 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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

(c) The Permittee may implement administrative amendment changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request. [326 IAC 2-8-10(b)(3)]

B.18 Operational Flexibility [326 IAC 2-8-15][326 IAC 2-8-11.1]

(a) The Permittee may make any change or changes at the source that are described in 326 IAC 2-8-15(b) through (d) without a prior permit revision, if each of the following conditions is met:

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

(2) Any approval required by 326 IAC 2-8-11.1 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 2-8-15(b) through (d). 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 2-8-15(b)(2), (c)(1), and (d).

(b) Emission Trades [326 IAC 2-8-15(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 2-8-15(c).

(c) Alternative Operating Scenarios [326 IAC 2-8-15(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 2-8-4(7). No prior notification of IDEM, OAQ, or U.S. EPA is required.

(d) 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.19 Source Modification Requirement [326 IAC 2-8-11.1]

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

B.20 Inspection and Entry [326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(2)][IC 13-14-2-2][IC 13-17-3-2][IC 13-30-3-1]

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 FESOP 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, at reasonable times, 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, at reasonable times, 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, at reasonable times, 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.21 Transfer of Ownership or Operational Control [326 IAC 2-8-10]

(a) The Permittee must comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-10 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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

(c) The Permittee may implement administrative amendment changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request. [326 IAC 2-8-10(b)(3)]

B.22 Annual Fee Payment [326 IAC 2-7-19] [326 IAC 2-8-4(6)] [326 IAC 2-8-16][326 IAC 2-1.1-7]

(a) The Permittee shall pay annual fees to IDEM, OAQ no later than 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) 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.23 Credible Evidence [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)][326 IAC 2-8-5][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 2-8-4(1)]

C.1 Overall Source Limit [326 IAC 2-8]

The purpose of this permit is to limit this source's potential to emit to less than major source levels for the purpose of Section 502(a) of the Clean Air Act.

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8:

(1) The potential to emit any regulated pollutant, except particulate matter (PM) and greenhouse gases (GHGs), from the entire source shall be limited to less than one hundred (100) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.

(2) The potential to emit any individual hazardous air pollutant (HAP) from the entire source shall be limited to less than ten (10) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period; and

(3) The potential to emit any combination of HAPs from the entire source shall be limited to less than twenty-five (25) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.

(4) The potential to emit greenhouse gases (GHGs) from the entire source shall be limited to less than one hundred thousand (100,000) tons of CO_2 equivalent emissions (CO_2e) per twelve (12) consecutive month period.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), potential to emit particulate matter (PM) from the entire source shall be limited to less than two hundred fifty (250) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.

(c) This condition shall include all emission points at this source including those that are insignificant as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21). The source shall be allowed to add insignificant activities not already listed in this permit, provided that the source's potential to emit does not exceed the above specified limits.

(d) Section D of this permit contains independently enforceable provisions to satisfy this requirement.

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 thirty percent (30%) 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).

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.

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

The Permittee shall comply with the applicable provisions of 326 IAC 1-7 (Stack Height Provisions), for all exhaust stacks through which a potential (before controls) of twenty-five (25) tons per year or more of particulate matter or sulfur dioxide is emitted.

C.8 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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

(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.

Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)]

C.9 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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

(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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

(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.10 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 2-8-4][326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]

C.11 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)][326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

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

C.12 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)][326 IAC 2-8-5(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 2-8-4][326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]

C.13 Risk Management Plan [326 IAC 2-8-4] [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 2-8-4] [326 IAC 2-8-5]

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 2-8-4][326 IAC 2-8-5]

(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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)]

C.16 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)] [326 IAC 2-8-5]

(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.17 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1). 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.18 Compliance with 40 CFR 82 and 326 IAC 22-1

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

SECTION D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

(a) One (1) Asphalt Blowing Still, identified as ST-100, having a maximum capacity of 21.15 tons per hour (63.45 tons per batch), with emissions exhausted to a 5,000-gallon, condensate vapor knock-out tank (identified as ST-046 and constructed in 1996). The knock-out tank exhausts to a 7.5 MMBtu per hour, natural gas-fired afterburner (identified as CE-01), used to control PM, PM10, PM2.5, and VOC emissions, exhausting at stack CE-02. Blowing Still ST-100 was constructed in 1996.

The blowing still is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU and 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAAAAA.

(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 2-8-4(1)]

D.1.1 PM2.5, PM10, and PM Limitations for the Asphalt Blowing Still [326 IAC 2-8-4] [326 IAC 2-2] [326 IAC 2-1.1-5]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8-4, and in order to render 326 IAC 2-2 and 326 IAC 2-1.1-5 not applicable, the emissions from the asphalt blowing still shall be limited as follows:

(a) The amount of the asphalt processed in the asphalt blowing still shall not exceed 65,217 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(b) The PM2.5 emissions from the asphalt blowing still shall not exceed 1.2 pounds of PM2.5 per ton of asphalt processed.

(c) The PM10 emissions from the asphalt blowing still shall not exceed 1.2 pounds of PM10 per ton of asphalt processed.

(d) The PM emissions from the asphalt blowing still shall not exceed 1.2 pounds of PM per ton of asphalt processed.

(e) The VOC emissions from the asphalt blowing still shall not exceed 1.2 pounds of VOC per ton of asphalt processed.

Compliance with these limits, combined with the potential to emit from the other emission units at this source will render 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70 Permit Program), 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), 326 IAC 2-1.1-5 (Nonattainment New Source Review) not applicable.

D.1.2 Particulate Matter Emissions [326 IAC 6.5]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County), particulate matter (PM) emissions from the asphalt blowing still shall not exceed 0.03 grain per dry standard cubic foot of exhaust air.

D.1.3 BACT for Volatile Organic Compounds [326 IAC 8-1-6]

Pursuant to F097-6035-00098 (issued July 8, 2003) and 326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities; General Reduction Requirements), the VOC emissions from the asphalt blowing still shall be controlled by the knock-out tank (CD-02) and afterburner (CE-01). The knock-out tank and afterburner shall be in operation and control emissions from the blowing still at all times the blowing still is in operation.

D.1.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-8-4(9)]

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.1.5 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)]

(a) In order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.1.1(b) and (c), the Permittee shall perform PM2.5 and PM10 stack testing on the Asphalt Blowing Still afterburner Stack CE-02 no later than 180 days of publication of the new or revised condensible PM test method(s) referenced in the U.S. EPA's Final Rule for Implementation of the New Source Review (NSR) Program for Particulate Matter Less Than 2.5 Micrometers (PM2.5), signed on May 8th, 2008. This testing shall be conducted utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition. PM2.5 and PM10 include filterable and condensible PM.

(b) In order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.1.1(d) and (e), the Permittee shall perform PM and VOC stack testing on the Asphalt Blowing Still Stack afterburner Stack CE-02 no later than 180 days of issuance of this permit, utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.

D.1.6 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and Particulate (PM and PM10)

In order to comply with Conditions D.1.1, D.1.2. and D.1.3, the afterburner (CE-01) and knock-out tank (CD-02) for PM, PM10, PM2.5, and VOC control shall be in operation and control emissions from the Asphalt Blowing Still at all times that the Asphalt Blowing Still is in operation.

D.1.7 Afterburner Temperature

(a) A continuous monitoring system shall be calibrated, maintained, and operated on the afterburner for measuring operating temperature. For the purpose of this condition, continuous means no less than once per fifteen (15) minutes. The output of this system shall be recorded as a 3-hour average. From the date of issuance of this permit until the most recent valid stack test results are available, the Permittee shall operate the afterburner at or above the 3-hour average temperature of 1300°F.

(b) The Permittee shall determine the 3-hour average temperature from the most recent valid stack test that demonstrates compliance with limits in condition D.1.1, as approved by IDEM, OAQ.

(c) On and after the date the most recent valid stack test results are available, the Permittee shall operate the afterburner at or above the 3-hour average temperature as observed during the compliant stack test.

D.1.8 Parametric Monitoring

(a) The Permittee shall determine the appropriate pressure in the afterburner (identified as CE-01) fan duct or fan amperage from the most recent valid stack test that demonstrates compliance with limits in condition D.1.1.

(b) The afterburner fan duct pressure or fan amperage shall be observed at least once per day when the afterburner is in operation. On and after the date the most recent valid stack test results are available, the duct pressure or fan amperage shall be maintained within the normal range as established in the most recent compliant stack test.

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4][326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]

D.1.9 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Visible emission notations of the asphalt blowing still stack exhaust shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

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

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

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

(e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)]

D.1.10 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.1(a), the Permittee shall maintain records of the amount of asphalt processed in the asphalt blowing still (ST-100).

(b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.7, the Permittee shall maintain continuous temperature records of the operating temperature of the afterburner and the 3-hour average temperature used to demonstrate compliance during the most recent compliant stack test.

(c) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.8, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the duct pressure or fan amperage for the afterburner. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a duct pressure or fan amperage reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a duct pressure or fan amperage reading (e.g. the plant did not operate that day).

(c) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.9, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of visible emission notations of the Asphalt Blowing Still (ST-100) stack exhaust. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g., the plant did not operate that day).

(d) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.4, the Permittee shall maintain records of any additional inspections prescribed by the Preventive Maintenance Plan.

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

D.1.11 Reporting Requirements

(a) The Permittee shall, upon completion of the performance test required in Condition D.1.5, report the results of the stack tests and the afterburner temperature records to IDEM, OAQ.

(b) A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Condition D.1.1(a) shall be submitted using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, no later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. Section C - General Reporting contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

SECTION D.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

(b) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-01, with a maximum heat input capacity of 6.7 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack SB-01. This boiler was constructed in 1959 and uses fuel oil No.2 or biofuel (such as soy diesel) as an alternative fuel.

This boiler is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJJ.

(c) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-02, with a maximum heat input capacity of 24.25 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack SB-02. This boiler was constructed in March 1994 and uses fuel oil No.2 or biofuel (such as soy diesel) as an alternative fuel.

This boiler is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc and 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJJ.

(d) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as WB-01, with a maximum heat input capacity of 6.7 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack WB-01. This boiler is planned to be constructed in 2012 and uses fuel oil No.2 or biofuel (such as soy diesel) as an alternative fuel.

This boiler is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJJ.

(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 2-8-4(1)]

D.2.1 Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) Emission Limit [326 IAC 2-8-4]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8-4 (FESOP), the boilers shall be limited as follows:

(a) The amount of No. 2 fuel oil and No. 2 fuel oil equivalents burned in the boilers (SB-01, SB-02, and WB-01), and the heaters (Section D.3) shall not exceed 2,802,817 gallons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(b) For the purpose of determining compliance with this limit:

(1) Every gallon of biofuel shall be equivalent to one (1) gallon of No. 2 fuel oil.

(2) Every 0.118 million cubic feet of natural gas shall be equivalent to one (1) gallon of No. 2 fuel oil.

(c) The sulfur content of the No. 2 fuel oil shall not exceed 0.5% by weight.

(d) The sulfur content of the biofuel shall not exceed 0.5% by weight.

Compliance with these limits, combined with the potential to emit SO2 from the other emission units at this source, will limit the source-wide SO2 emissions to less than 100 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, and render 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70 Permit Program) not applicable.

D.2.2 Sulfur Dioxide (SO2) Emission Limits for Boiler SB-02 [326 IAC 2-2] [326 IAC 7-1.1]

(a) Pursuant to CP 930098-01, issued March 12, 1993 and revised by F089-6035-00098, boiler SB-02, the number of gallons of fuel oil No.2 burned in boiler SB-02 shall not exceed 1,125,000 gallons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(b) The emissions of sulfur dioxide from Boiler SB-02 shall not exceed 0.5 lbs per MMBtu heat input.

These limits are equivalent to 39.9 tons of SO_2 per twelve (12) consecutive month period, which is less than the 40 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period significance level for PSD applicability. Therefore, compliance with these limitations renders 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable to boiler SB-02.

D.2.3 Particulate Matter Emissions [326 IAC 6.5]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a), particulate matter emissions from boilers WB-01, SB-01, and SB-02 shall not exceed fifteen-hundredths (0.15) pound per million Btu when burning No. 2 fuel oil or biofuel and shall not exceed one-hundredth (0.01) grain per dry standard cubic foot (dscf) when combusting natural gas.

D.2.4 Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) Emission Limit for Boiler SB-02 [326 IAC 7-1.1][326 IAC 7-2-1]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1, the Permittee shall comply with the following:

(a) The sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions from boiler SB-02 shall not exceed 0.5 pounds per MMBtu when combusting distillate oil.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2-1, compliance shall be demonstrated on a calendar month average.

D.2.5 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-8-4(9)]

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.2.6 Sulfur Dioxide Emissions and Sulfur Content

Compliance shall be determined utilizing one of the following options.

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-7-4, the Permittee shall demonstrate that the sulfur dioxide emissions do not exceed five-tenths (0.5) pounds per million Btu heat input for distillate oil and biofuel combustion by:

(1) Providing vendor analysis of fuel delivered, if accompanied by a vendor certification; or

(2) Analyzing the oil sample to determine the sulfur content of the oil via the procedures in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 19.

(A) Oil samples may be collected from the fuel tank immediately after the fuel tank is filled and before any oil is combusted; and

(B) If a partially empty fuel tank is refilled, a new sample and analysis would be required upon filling.

(b) Compliance may also be determined by conducting a stack test for sulfur dioxide emissions, using 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 6 in accordance with the procedures in 326 IAC 3-6.

A determination of noncompliance pursuant to any of the methods specified in (a) or (b) above shall not be refuted by evidence of compliance pursuant to the other method.

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4][326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]

D.2.7 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) When burning No. 2 fuel oil or biofuel, visible emission notations of boiler SB-02 stack exhaust shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

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

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

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

(e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)]

D.2.8 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Conditions D.2.1, D.2.2, and D.2.4, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (6) below.

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

(2) Actual fuel usage for natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil, and biofuel since last compliance determination period and equivalent SO_2 emissions;

(3) A certification, signed by the owner or operator, that the records of the fuel supplier certifications represent all of the fuel combusted during the period.

If the fuel supplier certification is used to demonstrate compliance the following, as a minimum, shall be maintained:

(4) Fuel supplier certifications.

(5) The name of the fuel supplier; and

(6) A statement from the fuel supplier that certifies the sulfur content of the No. 2 fuel oil and biofuel.

The Permittee shall retain records of all recording/monitoring data and support information for a period of five (5) years, or longer if specified elsewhere in this permit, from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, or report. Support information

includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by this permit.

(b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.7, when burning fuel oil No. 2 or biofuel, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of visible emission notations of the boiler SB-02 stack exhausts. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g., the plant did not operate that day).

(c) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.5, the Permittee shall maintain records of any additional inspections prescribed by the Preventive Maintenance Plan.

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

D.2.9 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Conditions D.2.1 and D.2.2 shall be submitted using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, no later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. Section C - General Reporting contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

SECTION D.3 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

(e) Four (4) oil heaters, consisting of:

(1) One (1) 8.0 MMBtu per hour oil heater, identified as HO-01, exhausting through stack HO-01 and fired using natural gas, fuel oil No.2, or biofuel. This heater was constructed in 2008.

(2) One (1) 10.0 MMBtu per hour oil heater, identified as HO-02, exhausting through stack HO-02 and fired using natural gas or fuel oil No.2. This heater was constructed in 1994.

(3) Two (2) 4.2 MMBtu per hour oil heater, identified as HO-03 and HO-04, exhausting through stack HO-03 and HO-04 and fired using natural gas or fuel oil No.2. Heater HO-03 was constructed in 1975 and heater HO-04 was constructed in 1980.

(f) One (1) 2.5 MMBtu per hour tank tube heater, identified as TH-42, exhausting through stack TH-42, and fired using natural gas or fuel oil No.2. This unit was constructed in 1987.

Insignificant Activities:

(a) Fuel oil-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than two million (2,000,000) Btu per hour and firing fuel containing less than five-tenths (0.5) percent sulfur by weight, including:

(1) One (1) 0.5 MMBtu per hour tank tube heater, identified as TH-34, exhausting through stack TH-34 and fired using natural gas or fuel oil No.2. This heater was constructed in 1995.

(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 2-8-4(1)]

D.3.1 Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) Emission Limit [326 IAC 2-8-4]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8-4 (FESOP), the heaters shall be limited as follows:

(a) The amount of No. 2 fuel oil and No. 2 fuel oil equivalents burned in the boilers (SB-01, SB-02, and WB-01) (Section D.2) and the heaters (Section D.3) shall not exceed 2,802,817 gallons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(b) For the purpose of determining compliance with this limit:

(1) Every gallon of biofuel shall be equivalent to one (1) gallon of No. 2 fuel oil.

(2) Every 0.118 million cubic feet of natural gas shall be equivalent to one (1) gallon of No. 2 fuel oil.

(c) The sulfur content of the No. 2 fuel oil shall not exceed 0.5% by weight.

(d) The sulfur content of the biofuel shall not exceed 0.5% by weight.

Compliance with these limits, combined with the potential to emit SO2 from the other emission units at this source, will limit the source-wide SO2 emissions to less than 100 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, and render 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70 Permit Program) not applicable.

D.3.2 Particulate Matter Emissions [326 IAC 6.5]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a), particulate matter emissions from the heaters shall not exceed three hundredths (0.03) grain per dry standard cubic foot (dscf).

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)]

D.3.3 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.3.1, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (6) below.

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

(2) Actual fuel usage for natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil, and biofuel since last compliance determination period and equivalent SO_2 emissions;

(3) A certification, signed by the owner or operator, that the records of the fuel supplier certifications represent all of the fuel combusted during the period.

If the fuel supplier certification is used to demonstrate compliance the following, as a minimum, shall be maintained:

(4) Fuel supplier certifications.

(5) The name of the fuel supplier; and

(6) A statement from the fuel supplier that certifies the sulfur content of the No. 2 fuel oil and biofuel.

The Permittee shall retain records of all recording/monitoring data and support information for a period of five (5) years, or longer if specified elsewhere in this permit, from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, or report. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by this permit.

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

D.3.4 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Condition D.3.1 shall be submitted using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, no later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. Section C - General Reporting contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

SECTION D.4 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Insignificant Activities:

(e) One (1) 500,000 Btu/hr propane fired furnace, identified as emission unit CZO-1, constructed in 2007, using two (2) cartridge collectors for crude Zinc Oxide recovery, exhausting to stack identified as CZO-1. [326 IAC 6.5]

(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 2-8-4(1)]

D.4.1 Particulate Emissions

Pursuant to E097-25599-00098 issued January 17, 2008, the cartridge collectors shall operate and control emissions at all times when the zinc oxide recovery process is in operation.

D.4.2 Particulate Matter Emissions [326 IAC 6.5]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a), particulate matter emissions from CZO-1 shall not exceed three hundredths (0.03) grain per dry standard cubic foot (dscf).

SECTION E.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description: Blowing Still / Storage Tanks

(a) One (1) Asphalt Blowing Still, identified as ST-100, having a maximum capacity of 21.15 tons per hour (63.45 tons per batch), with emissions exhausted to a 5,000-gallon, condensate vapor knock-out tank (identified as ST-046 and constructed in 1996). The knock-out tank exhausts to a 7.5 MMBtu per hour, natural gas-fired afterburner (identified as CE-01), used to control PM, PM10, PM2.5, and VOC emissions, exhausting at stack CE-02. Blowing Still ST-100 was constructed in 1996.

The blowing still is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU and 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAAAAA.

Insignificant Activities:

(b) Storage tanks with volatile organic compound emissions equal to or less than 3 pounds per hour and 15 pounds per day, and HAP emissions equal to or less than 5 pounds per day and 1 ton per year of a single HAP and 12.5 pounds per day and 2.5 tons per year of any combination of HAPs, including:

...

(6) Two (2) storage tanks (identified as ST-009-1 and ST-009-2), used to store asphalt product, each having a maximum storage capacity of 30,034 gallons. These storage tanks were approved for construction in 2011.

These storage tanks are affected units under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

...

(12) Three (3) storage tanks (identified as ST-015, ST-016, and ST-017), used to store asphalt product, each having a maximum storage capacity of 50,233 gallons. These storage tanks were approved for construction in 2011.

These storage tanks are affected units under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

...

(15) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-020), used to store asphalt product, having a maximum storage capacity of 30,034 gallons. This storage tank was approved for construction in 2011.

This storage tank is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

...

(19) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-024), used to store petroleum asphalt, with a maximum storage capacity of 30,034 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 2009.

This storage tank is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

...

(26) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-034), used to store petroleum asphalt product, having a maximum storage capacity of 59,720 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1998.

This is an affected facility under 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

...

(28) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-036), used to store petroleum asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 30,104 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in

1999.

This is an affected facility under 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

(29) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-037), used to store petroleum asphalt product, having a maximum storage capacity of 127,092 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1998.

This is an affected facility under 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

...

(35) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-044), used to store asphalt product, having a maximum storage capacity of 30,104 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1980.

This storage tank is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

...

(37) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-045-A), used to store petroleum asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 30,034 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 2008.

This storage tank is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

...

(40) One (1) storage and processing tank (identified as ST-050), used to store multigrade asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 25,000 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1988.

This is an affected facility under 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

(41) One (1) storage and processing tank (identified as ST-051), used to store multigrade asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 25,000 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1987.

This is an affected facility under 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

(42) One (1) storage and processing overflow tank (identified as ST-052), used to store multigrade asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 5,264 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1987.

This is an affected facility under 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

...

(44) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-175), used to store petroleum asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 7,401,059 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1993.

This is an affected facility under 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

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

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Requirements: Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing [326 IAC 12]

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

(a) The Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A – General Provisions (included as Attachment B), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12, for the asphalt blowing still ST-100 and storage tanks ST-009-1, ST-009-2, ST-015, ST-016, ST-017, ST-020, ST-024, ST-034, ST-036, ST-037, ST-044, ST-045-A ST-050, ST-051, ST-052, and ST-175, in accordance with the schedule in 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

(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 New Source Performance Standards for Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing: Requirements [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UU]

The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UU (included as Attachment C) which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12 for the asphalt blowing still ST-100 and storage tanks ST-009-1, ST-009-2, ST-015, ST-016, ST-017, ST-020, ST-024, ST-034, ST-036, ST-037, ST-044, ST-045-A ST-050, ST-051, ST-052, and ST-175.

(1) 40 CFR 60.470
(2) 40 CFR 60.471
(3) 40 CFR 60.472(b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(5), and (c)
(4) 40 CFR 60.473(b) and (d)
(5) 40 CFR 60.474(b), (c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(4), (c)(5), (e), (f)(2), and (g)

SECTION E.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description: Storage Tanks

Insignificant Activities:

(b) Storage tanks with volatile organic compound emissions equal to or less than 3 pounds per hour and 15 pounds per day, and HAP emissions equal to or less than 5 pounds per day and 1 ton per year of a single HAP and 12.5 pounds per day and 2.5 tons per year of any combination of HAPs, including:

...

(4) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-007), used to store petroleum asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 215,913 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1980.

This storage tank is an affected unit under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Ka.

...

(31) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-038), used to store petroleum asphalt or mineral oil (non-VOC), having a maximum storage capacity of 59,715 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1980.

This storage tank is an affected unit under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Ka.

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

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Requirements: Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984 [326 IAC 12]

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

(a) The Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A – General Provisions (included as Attachment B), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12, for storage tanks ST-007 and ST-0038 in accordance with the schedule in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Ka.

(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.2.2 Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984 [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka]

The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka (included as Attachment E) which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12 for storage tanks ST-007 and ST-038.

(1) There are no applicable requirements.

SECTION E.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description: Boiler

(c) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-02, with a maximum heat input capacity of 24.25 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack SB-02. This boiler was constructed in March 1994 and uses fuel oil No.2 or biofuel (such as soy diesel) as an alternative fuel.

This boiler is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc and 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJJ.

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

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Requirements: Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units [326 IAC 12]

E.3.1 General Provisions Relating to New Source Performance Standards under 40 CFR Part 60 [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

(a) The Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A – General Provisions (included as Attachment B), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12, for boiler SB-02 in accordance with the schedule in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc.

(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.3.2 New Source Performance Standards for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units: Requirements [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc]

The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc (included as Attachment D) which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12 for boiler SB-02.

(1) 40 CFR 60.40c(a), (b), (c), and (d)
(2) 40 CFR 60.41c
(3) 40 CFR 60.42c(d), (h)(1), (i), and (j)
(4) 40 CFR 60.44c(g) and (h)
(5) 40 CFR 60.46c(d), (e), and (f)
(6) 40 CFR 60.48c(a), (b), (d), (e), (f)(1), (g)(2), (i), and (j)

SECTION E.4 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description: Blowing Still

(a) One (1) Asphalt Blowing Still, identified as ST-100, having a maximum capacity of 21.15 tons per hour (63.45 tons per batch), with emissions exhausted to a 5,000-gallon, condensate vapor knock-out tank (identified as ST-046 and constructed in 1996). The knock-out tank exhausts to a 7.5 MMBtu per hour, natural gas-fired afterburner (identified as CE-01), used to control PM, PM10, PM2.5, and VOC emissions, exhausting at stack CE-02. Blowing Still ST-100 was constructed in 1996.

The blowing still is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU and 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAAAAA.

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

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements: Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing

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

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAAAAA.

E.4.2 NESHAP for Area Sources: Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAAAAA]

The Permittee, which is primarily engaged in operations of asphalt processing at an area source of HAP emissions shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAAAAA (included as Attachment F of this permit):

(1) 40 CFR 63.11559
(2) 40 CFR 63.11560(a)
(3) 40 CFR 63.11561(a) and (c)
(4) 40 CFR 63.11562(a), (d), (g), and (i)
(5) 40 CFR 63.11563(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (h), (i), (j), and (k)
(6) 40 CFR 63.11564
(7) 40 CFR 63.11565
(8) 40 CFR 63.11566
(9) 40 CFR 63.11567
(10) Tables 1, 3, 4, and 5

E.4.3 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1), (4)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [40 CFR 63.11562]

In order to determine compliance with Condition E.4.2, the Permittee shall perform the stack testing required under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAAAAA, utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.

SECTION E.5 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description: Boilers

(b) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-01, with a maximum heat input capacity of 6.7 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack SB-01. This boiler was constructed in 1959 and uses fuel oil No.2 or biofuel (such as soy diesel) as an alternative fuel.

This boiler is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJJ.

(c) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-02, with a maximum heat input capacity of 24.25 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack SB-02. This boiler was constructed in March 1994 and uses fuel oil No.2 or biofuel (such as soy diesel) as an alternative fuel.

This boiler is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc and 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJJ.

(d) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as WB-01, with a maximum heat input capacity of 6.7 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack WB-01. This boiler is planned to be constructed in 2012 and uses fuel oil No.2 or biofuel (such as soy diesel) as an alternative fuel.

This boiler is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJJ.

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

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers

E.5.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A] [326 IAC 20-1]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJJ.

E.5.2 NESHAP for Area Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ]

The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ (included as Attachment G of this permit) for boilers SB-01, SB-02, and WB-01:

(1) 40 CFR 63.11193
(2) 40 CFR 63.11194
(3) 40 CFR 63.11196(a) and (c)
(4) 40 CFR 63.11200
(5) 40 CFR 63.11201(b) and (d)
(6) 40 CFR 63.11205(a)
(7) 40 CFR 63.11210(c) and (d)
(8) 40 CFR 63.11214(b) and (c)
(9) 40 CFR 63.11223(a) and (b)
(10) 40 CFR 63.11225(a), (b), (c), (d), and (g)
(11) 40 CFR 63.11235
(12) 40 CFR 63.11236
(13) 40 CFR 63.11237
(14) Tables 2 and 8

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

FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE STATE OPERATING PERMIT (FESOP) CERTIFICATION

Source Name: Asphalt Materials, Inc.
Source Address: 4902 West 86th Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268
FESOP Permit No.: F097-25354-00098

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:
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

FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE STATE OPERATING PERMIT (FESOP) EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT

Source Name: Asphalt Materials, Inc.
Source Address: 4902 West 86th Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268
FESOP Permit No.: F097-25354-00098

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 Describe:
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

FESOP Quarterly Report

Source Name: Asphalt Materials, Inc.
Source Address: 4902 West 86th Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268
FESOP Permit No.: F097-25354-00098
Facility: Boilers (SB-01, WB-01, and SB-02), and heaters (H0-01 through HO-04, TH-34 and TH-42)
Parameter: Fuel Oil No. 2 Usage
Limit: The amount of No. 2 fuel oil and No. 2 fuel oil equivalents burned shall not exceed 2,802,817 gallons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. The sulfur content of the No. 2 fuel oil and biofuel shall not exceed 0.5% by weight, each.

YEAR:_____

Month	Column 1			Column 2			Column 1 + 2		
	This Month			Previous 11 Months			12 Month Total		
	No. 2 Fuel Oil Month and Equivalent Usage (gal)	No. 2 Fuel Oil Sulfur Content (%)	Biofuel Sulfur Content (%)	No. 2 Fuel Oil Month and Equivalent Usage (gal)	No. 2 Fuel Oil Sulfur Content (%)	Biofuel Sulfur Content (%)	No. 2 Fuel Oil Month and Equivalent Usage (gal)	No. 2 Fuel Oil Sulfur Content (%)	Biofuel Sulfur Content (%)
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

FESOP Quarterly Report

Source Name: Asphalt Materials, Inc.
Source Address: 4902 West 86th Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268
FESOP Permit No.: F097-25354-00098
Facility: Asphalt Blowing Still ST-100
Parameter: Asphalt Throughput
Limit: 65,217 tons of asphalt per twelve (12) consecutive month period. Compliance shall be determined at the end of each month.

YEAR:_____

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	Asphalt Throughput This Month (tons)	Asphalt Throughput Previous 11 Months (tons)	Asphalt Throughput 12 Month Total (tons)
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

FESOP Quarterly Report

Source Name: Asphalt Materials, Inc.
Source Address: 4902 West 86th Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268
FESOP Permit No.: F097-25354-00098
Facility: Boiler SB-02
Parameter: Fuel Oil No. 2 Usage
Limit: 1,125,000 gallons of No. 2 fuel oil with a sulfur content of less than or equal to 0.5% by weight. Compliance shall be determined at the end of each month.

YEAR:_____

Month	Column 1		Column 2		Column 1 + Column 2	
	This Month		Previous 11 Months		12 Month Total	
	Fuel Oil Usage (gal)	Sulfur Content (%)	Fuel Oil Usage (gal)	Sulfur Content (%)	Fuel Oil Usage (gal)	Sulfur Content (%)
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
FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE STATE OPERATING PERMIT (FESOP)
QUARTERLY DEVIATION AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT

Source Name: Asphalt Materials, Inc.
Source Address: 4902 West 86th Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268
FESOP Permit No.: F097-25354-00098

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

Page 1 of 2

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

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

Form Completed by:_____

Title / Position:_____

Date:_____

Phone: _____

ATTACHMENT A

Asphalt Materials, Inc.
4902 West 86th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Permit No.: F097-25354-00098

FUGITIVE DUST CONTROL PLAN

Fugitive particulate matter emissions from unpaved roads and parking lots shall be controlled by:

(a) Applying a dust suppressant, such as water or an asphalt emulsion, to road and parking lot surfaces when needed.

(b) The dust suppressant will be sprayed on roadway surfaces on an as-needed basis, contingent upon precipitation events and humidity.

(c) Vehicle traffic speeds on unpaved roadways shall be limited to 10 miles per hour.

ATTACHMENT B

PART 60—NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

Subpart A—General Provisions

Asphalt Materials, Inc.
4902 West 86th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Permit No.: F097-25354-00098

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 60.1 Applicability.

(a) Except as provided in subparts B and C, the provisions of this part apply to the owner or operator of any stationary source which contains an affected facility, the construction or modification of which is commenced after the date of publication in this part of any standard (or, if earlier, the date of publication of any proposed standard) applicable to that facility.

(b) Any new or revised standard of performance promulgated pursuant to section 111(b) of the Act shall apply to the owner or operator of any stationary source which contains an affected facility, the construction or modification of which is commenced after the date of publication in this part of such new or revised standard (or, if earlier, the date of publication of any proposed standard) applicable to that facility.

(c) In addition to complying with the provisions of this part, the owner or operator of an affected facility may be required to obtain an operating permit issued to stationary sources by an authorized State air pollution control agency or by the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) pursuant to Title V of the Clean Air Act (Act) as amended November 15, 1990 (42 U.S.C. 7661). For more information about obtaining an operating permit see part 70 of this chapter.

(d) *Site-specific standard for Merck & Co., Inc.'s Stonewall Plant in Elkton, Virginia.* (1) This paragraph applies only to the pharmaceutical manufacturing facility, commonly referred to as the Stonewall Plant, located at Route 340 South, in Elkton, Virginia (“site”).

(2) Except for compliance with 40 CFR 60.49b(u), the site shall have the option of either complying directly with the requirements of this part, or reducing the site-wide emissions caps in accordance with the procedures set forth in a permit issued pursuant to 40 CFR 52.2454. If the site chooses the option of reducing the site-wide emissions caps in accordance with the procedures set forth in such permit, the requirements of such permit shall apply in lieu of the otherwise applicable requirements of this part.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (d)(2) of this section, for any provisions of this part except for Subpart Kb, the owner/operator of the site shall comply with the applicable provisions of this part if the Administrator determines that compliance with the provisions of this part is necessary for achieving the objectives of the regulation and the Administrator notifies the site in accordance with the provisions of the permit issued pursuant to 40 CFR 52.2454.

[40 FR 53346, Nov. 17, 1975, as amended at 55 FR 51382, Dec. 13, 1990; 59 FR 12427, Mar. 16, 1994; 62 FR 52641, Oct. 8, 1997]

§ 60.2 Definitions.

The terms used in this part are defined in the Act or in this section as follows:

Act means the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*)

Administrator means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or his authorized representative.

Affected facility means, with reference to a stationary source, any apparatus to which a standard is applicable.

Alternative method means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant which is not a reference or equivalent method but which has been demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction to, in specific cases, produce results adequate for his determination of compliance.

Approved permit program means a State permit program approved by the Administrator as meeting the requirements of part 70 of this chapter or a Federal permit program established in this chapter pursuant to Title V of the Act (42 U.S.C. 7661).

Capital expenditure means an expenditure for a physical or operational change to an existing facility which exceeds the product of the applicable “annual asset guideline repair allowance percentage” specified in the latest edition of

Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Publication 534 and the existing facility's basis, as defined by section 1012 of the Internal Revenue Code. However, the total expenditure for a physical or operational change to an existing facility must not be reduced by any “excluded additions” as defined in IRS Publication 534, as would be done for tax purposes.

Clean coal technology demonstration project means a project using funds appropriated under the heading ‘Department of Energy-Clean Coal Technology’, up to a total amount of $2,500,000,000 for commercial demonstrations of clean coal technology, or similar projects funded through appropriations for the Environmental Protection Agency.

Commenced means, with respect to the definition of *new source* in section 111(a)(2) of the Act, that an owner or operator has undertaken a continuous program of construction or modification or that an owner or operator has entered into a contractual obligation to undertake and complete, within a reasonable time, a continuous program of construction or modification.

Construction means fabrication, erection, or installation of an affected facility.

Continuous monitoring system means the total equipment, required under the emission monitoring sections in applicable subparts, used to sample and condition (if applicable), to analyze, and to provide a permanent record of emissions or process parameters.

Electric utility steam generating unit means any steam electric generating unit that is constructed for the purpose of supplying more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity and more than 25 MW electrical output to any utility power distribution system for sale. Any steam supplied to a steam distribution system for the purpose of providing steam to a steam-electric generator that would produce electrical energy for sale is also considered in determining the electrical energy output capacity of the affected facility.

Equivalent method means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant which has been demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction to have a consistent and quantitatively known relationship to the reference method, under specified conditions.

Excess Emissions and Monitoring Systems Performance Report is a report that must be submitted periodically by a source in order to provide data on its compliance with stated emission limits and operating parameters, and on the performance of its monitoring systems.

Existing facility means, with reference to a stationary source, any apparatus of the type for which a standard is promulgated in this part, and the construction or modification of which was commenced before the date of proposal of that standard; or any apparatus which could be altered in such a way as to be of that type.

Force majeure means, for purposes of §60.8, an event that will be or has been caused by circumstances beyond the control of the affected facility, its contractors, or any entity controlled by the affected facility that prevents the owner or operator from complying with the regulatory requirement to conduct performance tests within the specified timeframe despite the affected facility's best efforts to fulfill the obligation. Examples of such events are acts of nature, acts of war or terrorism, or equipment failure or safety hazard beyond the control of the affected facility.

Isokinetic sampling means sampling in which the linear velocity of the gas entering the sampling nozzle is equal to that of the undisturbed gas stream at the sample point.

Issuance of a part 70 permit will occur, if the State is the permitting authority, in accordance with the requirements of part 70 of this chapter and the applicable, approved State permit program. When the EPA is the permitting authority, issuance of a Title V permit occurs immediately after the EPA takes final action on the final permit.

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. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

Modification means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, an existing facility which increases the amount of any air pollutant (to which a standard applies) emitted into the atmosphere by that facility or which results in the emission of any air pollutant (to which a standard applies) into the atmosphere not previously emitted.

Monitoring device means the total equipment, required under the monitoring of operations sections in applicable subparts, used to measure and record (if applicable) process parameters.

Nitrogen oxides means all oxides of nitrogen except nitrous oxide, as measured by test methods set forth in this part.

One-hour period means any 60-minute period commencing on the hour.

Opacity means the degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background.

Owner or operator means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises an affected facility or a stationary source of which an affected facility is a part.

Part 70 permit means any permit issued, renewed, or revised pursuant to part 70 of this chapter.

Particulate matter means any finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, as measured by the reference methods specified under each applicable subpart, or an equivalent or alternative method.

Permit program means a comprehensive State operating permit system established pursuant to title V of the Act (42 U.S.C. 7661) and regulations codified in part 70 of this chapter and applicable State regulations, or a comprehensive Federal operating permit system established pursuant to title V of the Act and regulations codified in this chapter.

Permitting authority means:

(1) The State air pollution control agency, local agency, other State agency, or other agency authorized by the Administrator to carry out a permit program under part 70 of this chapter; or

(2) The Administrator, in the case of EPA-implemented permit programs under title V of the Act (42 U.S.C. 7661).

Proportional sampling means sampling at a rate that produces a constant ratio of sampling rate to stack gas flow rate.

Reactivation of a very clean coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit means any physical change or change in the method of operation associated with the commencement of commercial operations by a coal-fired utility unit after a period of discontinued operation where the unit:

(1) Has not been in operation for the two-year period prior to the enactment of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, and the emissions from such unit continue to be carried in the permitting authority's emissions inventory at the time of enactment;

(2) Was equipped prior to shut-down with a continuous system of emissions control that achieves a removal efficiency for sulfur dioxide of no less than 85 percent and a removal efficiency for particulates of no less than 98 percent;

(3) Is equipped with low-NO_Xburners prior to the time of commencement of operations following reactivation; and

(4) Is otherwise in compliance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act.

Reference method means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant as specified in the applicable subpart.

Repowering means replacement of an existing coal-fired boiler with one of the following clean coal technologies: atmospheric or pressurized fluidized bed combustion, integrated gasification combined cycle, magnetohydrodynamics, direct and indirect coal-fired turbines, integrated gasification fuel cells, or as determined by the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, a derivative of one or more of these technologies, and any other technology capable of controlling multiple combustion emissions simultaneously with improved boiler or generation efficiency and with significantly greater waste reduction relative to the performance of technology in widespread commercial use as of November 15, 1990. Repowering shall also include any oil and/or gas-fired unit which has been awarded clean coal technology demonstration funding as of January 1, 1991, by the Department of Energy.

Run means the net period of time during which an emission sample is collected. Unless otherwise specified, a run may be either intermittent or continuous within the limits of good engineering practice.

Shutdown means the cessation of operation of an affected facility for any purpose.

Six-minute period means any one of the 10 equal parts of a one-hour period.

Standard means a standard of performance proposed or promulgated under this part.

Standard conditions means a temperature of 293 K (68F) and a pressure of 101.3 kilopascals (29.92 in Hg).

Startup means the setting in operation of an affected facility for any purpose.

State means all non-Federal authorities, including local agencies, interstate associations, and State-wide programs, that have delegated authority to implement: (1) The provisions of this part; and/or (2) the permit program established under part 70 of this chapter. The term State shall have its conventional meaning where clear from the context.

Stationary source means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any air pollutant.

Title V permit means any permit issued, renewed, or revised pursuant to Federal or State regulations established to implement title V of the Act (42 U.S.C. 7661). A title V permit issued by a State permitting authority is called a part 70 permit in this part.

Volatile Organic Compound means any organic compound which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions; or which is measured by a reference method, an equivalent method, an alternative method, or which is determined by procedures specified under any subpart.

[44 FR 55173, Sept. 25, 1979, as amended at 45 FR 5617, Jan. 23, 1980; 45 FR 85415, Dec. 24, 1980; 54 FR 6662, Feb. 14, 1989; 55 FR 51382, Dec. 13, 1990; 57 FR 32338, July 21, 1992; 59 FR 12427, Mar. 16, 1994; 72 FR 27442, May 16, 2007]

§ 60.3 Units and abbreviations.

Used in this part are abbreviations and symbols of units of measure. These are defined as follows:

(a) System International (SI) units of measure:

A—ampere

g—gram

Hz—hertz

J—joule

K—degree Kelvin

kg—kilogram

m—meter

m^3 —cubic meter

mg—milligram—10^{-3}gram

mm—millimeter—10^{-3}meter

Mg—megagram—10^6 gram

mol—mole

N—newton

ng—nanogram—10^{-9}gram

nm—nanometer—10^{-9}meter

Pa—pascal

s—second

V—volt

W—watt

Ω—ohm

μg—microgram—10^{-6}gram

(b) Other units of measure:

Btu—British thermal unit

°C—degree Celsius (centigrade)

cal—calorie

cfm—cubic feet per minute

cu ft—cubic feet

dcf—dry cubic feet

dcm—dry cubic meter

dscf—dry cubic feet at standard conditions

dscm—dry cubic meter at standard conditions

eq—equivalent

°F—degree Fahrenheit

ft—feet

gal—gallon

gr—grain

g-eq—gram equivalent

hr—hour

in—inch

k—1,000

l—liter

lpm—liter per minute

lb—pound

meq—milliequivalent

min—minute

ml—milliliter

mol. wt.—molecular weight

ppb—parts per billion

ppm—parts per million

psia—pounds per square inch absolute

psig—pounds per square inch gage

°R—degree Rankine

scf—cubic feet at standard conditions

scfh—cubic feet per hour at standard conditions

scm—cubic meter at standard conditions

sec—second

sq ft—square feet

std—at standard conditions

(c) Chemical nomenclature:

CdS—cadmium sulfide

CO—carbon monoxide

CO_2—carbon dioxide

HCl—hydrochloric acid

Hg—mercury

H_2O—water

H_2S—hydrogen sulfide

H_2SO_4—sulfuric acid

N_2—nitrogen

NO—nitric oxide

NO_2—nitrogen dioxide

NO_X—nitrogen oxides

O_2—oxygen

SO_2—sulfur dioxide

SO_3—sulfur trioxide

SO_X—sulfur oxides

(d) Miscellaneous:

A.S.T.M.—American Society for Testing and Materials [42 FR 37000, July 19, 1977; 42 FR 38178, July 27, 1977]

§ 60.4 Address.

(a) All requests, reports, applications, submittals, and other communications to the Administrator pursuant to this part shall be submitted in duplicate to the appropriate Regional Office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to the attention of the Director of the Division indicated in the following list of EPA Regional Offices.

Region I (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont), Director, Air Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, John F. Kennedy Federal Building, Boston, MA 02203.

Region II (New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands), Director, Air and Waste Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Federal Office Building, 26 Federal Plaza (Foley Square), New York, NY 10278.

Region III (Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia), Director, Air and Waste Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Curtis Building, Sixth and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19106.

Region IV (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee), Director, Air and Waste Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 345 Courtland Street, NE., Atlanta, GA 30365.

Region V (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin), Director, Air and Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, IL 60604–3590.

Region VI (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas); Director; Air, Pesticides, and Toxics Division; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, TX 75202.

Region VII (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska), Director, Air, RCRA, and Toxics Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 901 N. 5th Street, Kansas City, KS 66101.

Region VIII (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming) Director, Air and Toxics Technical Enforcement Program, Office of Enforcement, Compliance and Environmental Justice, Mail Code 8ENF–AT, 1595 Wynkoop Street, Denver, CO 80202–1129.

Region IX (American Samoa, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Nevada, Northern Mariana Islands), Director, Air Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105.

Region X (Alaska, Oregon, Idaho, Washington), Director, Air and Waste Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Sixth Avenue, Seattle, WA 98101.

(b) Section 111(c) directs the Administrator to delegate to each State, when appropriate, the authority to implement and enforce standards of performance for new stationary sources located in such State. All information required to be submitted to EPA under paragraph (a) of this section, must also be submitted to the appropriate State Agency of any State to which this authority has been delegated (provided, that each specific delegation may except sources from a certain Federal or State reporting requirement). The appropriate mailing address for those States whose delegation request has been approved is as follows:

(A) [Reserved]

(B) State of Alabama, Air Pollution Control Division, Air Pollution Control Commission, 645 S. McDonough Street, Montgomery, AL 36104.

(C) State of Alaska, Department of Environmental Conservation, Pouch O, Juneau, AK 99811.

(D) Arizona:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Air Quality, P.O. Box 600, Phoenix, AZ 85001–0600.

Maricopa County Air Pollution Control, 2406 S. 24th Street, Suite E–214, Phoenix, AZ 85034.

Pima County Department of Environmental Quality, 130 West Congress Street, 3rd Floor, Tucson, AZ 85701–1317.

Pinal County Air Quality Control District, Building F, 31 North Pinal Street, Florence, AZ 85232.

Note: For tables listing the delegation status of agencies in Region IX, see paragraph (d) of this section.

(E) State of Arkansas: Chief, Division of Air Pollution Control, Arkansas Department of Pollution Control and Ecology, 8001 National Drive, P.O. Box 9583, Little Rock, AR 72209.

(F) California:

Amador County Air Pollution Control District, 500 Argonaut Lane, Jackson, CA 95642.

Antelope Valley Air Pollution Control District, 43301 Division Street, Suite 206, P.O. Box 4409, Lancaster, CA 93539–4409.

Bay Area Air Quality Management District, 939 Ellis Street, San Francisco, CA 94109.

Butte County Air Pollution Control District, 2525 Dominic Drive, Suite J, Chico, CA 95928–7184.

Calaveras County Air Pollution Control District, 891 Mountain Ranch Rd., San Andreas, CA 95249.

Colusa County Air Pollution Control District, 100 Sunrise Blvd., Suite F, Colusa, CA 95932–3246.

El Dorado County Air Pollution Control District, 2850 Fairlane Court, Bldg. C, Placerville, CA 95667–4100.

Feather River Air Quality Management District, 938 14th Street, Marysville, CA 95901–4149.

Glenn County Air Pollution Control District, 720 N. Colusa Street, P.O. Box 351, Willows, CA 95988–0351.

Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District, 157 Short Street, Suite 6, Bishop, CA 93514–3537.

Imperial County Air Pollution Control District, 150 South Ninth Street, El Centro, CA 92243–2801.

Kern County Air Pollution Control District (Southeast Desert), 2700 M. Street, Suite 302, Bakersfield, CA 93301–2370.

Lake County Air Quality Management District, 885 Lakeport Blvd., Lakeport, CA 95453–5405.

Lassen County Air Pollution Control District, 175 Russell Avenue, Susanville, CA 96130–4215.

Mariposa County Air Pollution Control District, P.O. Box 5, Mariposa, CA 95338.

Mendocino County Air Pollution Control District, 306 E. Gobbi Street, Ukiah, CA 95482–5511.

Modoc County Air Pollution Control District, 202 W. 4th Street, Alturas, CA 96101–3915.

Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District, 14306 Part Avenue, Victorville, CA 92392–2310.

Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District, 24580 Silver Cloud Ct., Monterey, CA 93940–6536.

North Coast Unified Air Pollution Control District, 2300 Myrtle Avenue, Eureka, CA 95501–3327.

Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District, 200 Litton Drive, P.O. Box 2509, Grass Valley, CA 95945–2509.

Northern Sonoma County Air Pollution Control District, 150 Matheson Street, Healdsburg, CA 95448–4908.

Placer County Air Pollution Control District, DeWitt Center, 11464 “B” Avenue, Auburn, CA 95603–2603.

Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District, 777 12th Street, Third Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814–1908.

San Diego County Air Pollution Control District, 9150 Chesapeake Drive, San Diego, CA 92123–1096.

San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District, 1999 Tuolumne Street, 1990 E. Gettysburg, Fresno, CA 93726.

San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District, 3433 Roberto Court, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401–7126.

Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District, 26 Castilian Drive, B–23, Goleta, CA 93117–3027.

Shasta County Air Quality Management District, 1855 Placer Street, Suite 101, Redding, CA 96001–1759.

Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District, 525 So. Foothill Drive, Yreka, CA 96097–3036.

South Coast Air Quality Management District, 21865 E. Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765–4182.

Tehama County Air Pollution Control District, P.O. Box 38 (1750 Walnut Street), Red Bluff, CA 96080–0038.

Tuolumne County Air Pollution Control District, 2 South Green Street, Sonora, CA 95370–4618.

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District, 669 County Square Drive, Ventura, CA 93003–5417.

Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District, 1947 Galileo Ct., Suite 103, Davis, CA 95616–4882.

Note: For tables listing the delegation status of agencies in Region IX, see paragraph (d) of this section.

(G) State of Colorado, Department of Public Health and Environment, 4300 Cherry Creek Drive South, Denver, CO 80222–1530.

Note: For a table listing Region VIII's NSPS delegation status, see paragraph (c) of this section.

(H) State of Connecticut, Bureau of Air Management, Department of Environmental Protection, State Office Building, 165 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, CT 06106.

(I) State of Delaware, Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, 89 Kings Highway, P.O. Box 1401, Dover, DE 19901

(J) District of Columbia, Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, 5000 Overlook Avenue SW., Washington DC 20032.

(K) Bureau of Air Quality Management, Department of Environmental Regulation, Twin Towers Office Building, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, FL 32301.

(L) State of Georgia, Environmental Protection Division, Department of Natural Resources, 270 Washington Street, SW., Atlanta, GA 30334.

(M) Hawaii:

Hawaii State Agency, Clean Air Branch, 919 Ala Moana Blvd., 3rd Floor, Post Office Box 3378, Honolulu, HI 96814.

Note: For tables listing the delegation status of agencies in Region IX, see paragraph (d) of this section.

(N) State of Idaho, Department of Health and Welfare, Statehouse, Boise, ID 83701.

(O) State of Illinois, Bureau of Air, Division of Air Pollution Control, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, 2200 Churchill Road, Springfield, IL 62794–9276.

(P) State of Indiana, Indiana Department of Environmental Management, 100 North Senate Avenue, P.O. Box 6015, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206–6015.

(Q) State of Iowa: Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division, Air Quality Bureau, 7900 Hickman Road, Suite 1, Urbandale, IA 50322.

(R) State of Kansas: Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Bureau of Air and Radiation, 1000 S.W. Jackson, Suite 310, Topeka, KS 66612–1366.

(S) Division of Air Pollution Control, Department for Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, U.S. 127, Frankfort, KY 40601.

(T) State of Louisiana: Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Assessment, P.O. Box 4314, Baton Rouge, LA 70821–4314. For a list of delegated standards for Louisiana (excluding Indian country), see paragraph (e)(1) of this section.

(U) State of Maine, Bureau of Air Quality Control, Department of Environmental Protection, State House, Station No. 17, Augusta, ME 04333.

(V) State of Maryland: Bureau of Air Quality and Noise Control, Maryland State Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, 201 West Preston Street, Baltimore, MD 21201.

(W) Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Division of Air Quality Control, Department of Environmental Protection, One Winter Street, 7th floor, Boston, MA 02108.

(X) State of Michigan, Air Quality Division, Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, P.O. Box 30260, Lansing, Michigan 48909.

(Y) Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Division of Air Quality, 520 Lafayette Road, St. Paul, MN 55155.

(Z) Bureau of Pollution Control, Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 10385, Jackson, MS 39209.

(AA) State of Missouri: Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Quality, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102.

(BB) State of Montana, Department of Environmental Quality, 1520 E. 6th Ave., PO Box 200901, Helena, MT 59620–0901.

Note: For a table listing Region VIII's NSPS delegation status, see paragraph (c) of this section.

(CC) State of Nebraska, Nebraska Department of Environmental Control, P.O. Box 94877, State House Station, Lincoln, NE 68509.

Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department, Division of Environmental Health, 2200 St. Marys Avenue, Lincoln, NE 68502

(DD) Nevada:

Nevada State Agency, Air Pollution Control, Bureau of Air Quality/Division of Environmental Protection, 333 West Nye Lane, Carson City, NV 89710.

Clark County Department of Air Quality Management, 500 S. Grand Central Parkway, First floor, Las Vegas, NV 89155–1776.

Washoe County Air Pollution Control, Washoe County District Air Quality Management, P.O. Box 11130, 1001 E. Ninth Street, Reno, NV 89520.

Note: For tables listing the delegation status of agencies in Region IX, see paragraph (d) of this section.

(EE) State of New Hampshire, Air Resources Division, Department of Environmental Services, 64 North Main Street, Caller Box 2033, Concord, NH 03302–2033.

(FF) State of New Jersey: New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Environmental Quality, Enforcement Element, John Fitch Plaza, CN–027, Trenton, NJ 08625.

(1) The following table lists the specific source and pollutant categories that have been delegated to the states in Region II. The (X) symbol is used to indicate each category that has been delegated.

	Subpart	State			
		New Jersey	**New York**	**Puerto Rico**	**Virgin Islands**
D	Fossil-Fuel Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction Commenced After August 17, 1971 (Steam Generators and Lignite Fired Steam Generators)	X	X	X	X
Da	Electric Utility Steam Generating Units for Which Construction Commenced After September 18, 1978	X		X	
Db	Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	X	X	X	X
E	Incinerators	X	X	X	X
F	Portland Cement Plants	X	X	X	X
G	Nitric Acid Plants	X	X	X	X
H	Sulfuric Acid Plants	X	X	X	X
I	Asphalt Concrete Plants	X	X	X	X
J	Petroleum Refineries—(All Categories)	X	X	X	X
K	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids Constructed After June 11, 1973, and prior to May 19, 1978	X	X	X	X
Ka	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids Constructed After May 18, 1978	X	X	X	
L	Secondary Lead Smelters	X	X	X	X
M	Secondary Brass and Bronze Ingot Production Plants	X	X	X	X
N	Iron and Steel Plants	X	X	X	X
O	Sewage Treatment Plants	X	X	X	X
P	Primary Copper Smelters	X	X	X	X
Q	Primary Zinc Smelters	X	X	X	X
R	Primary Lead Smelters	X	X	X	X
S	Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants	X	X	X	X
T	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Plants	X	X	X	X
U	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants	X	X	X	X
V	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate	X	X	X	X

	Plants				
W	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Triple Superphosphate Plants	X	X	X	X
X	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Granular Triple Superphosphate	X	X	X	X
Y	Coal Preparation Plants	X	X	X	X
Z	Ferroally Production Facilities	X	X	X	X
AA	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces	X	X	X	X
AAa	Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels in Steel Plants	X	X	X	
BB	Kraft Pulp Mills	X	X	X	
CC	Glass Manufacturing Plants	X	X	X	
DD	Grain Elevators	X	X	X	
EE	Surface Coating of Metal Furniture	X	X	X	
GG	Stationary Gas Turbines	X	X	X	
HH	Lime Plants	X	X	X	
KK	Lead Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants	X	X		
LL	Metallic Mineral Processing Plants	X	X	X	
MM	Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Surface Coating Operations	X	X		
NN	Phosphate Rock Plants	X	X		
PP	Ammonium Sulfate Manufacturing Plants	X	X		
QQ	Graphic Art Industry Publication Rotogravure Printing	X	X	X	X
RR	Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Operations	X	X	X	
SS	Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances	X	X	X	
TT	Metal Coil Surface Coating	X	X	X	
UU	Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture	X	X	X	
VV	Equipment Leaks of Volatile Organic Compounds in Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry	X		X	
WW	Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry	X	X	X	
XX	Bulk Gasoline Terminals	X	X	X	

FFF	Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing	X	X	X	
GGG	Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries	X		X	
HHH	Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities	X		X	
JJJ	Petroleum Dry Clearners	X	X	X	
KKK	Equipment Leaks of VOC from Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants				
LLL	Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants; SO_2Emissions		X		
OOO	Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants		X	X	
PPP	Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants		X	X	

(GG) State of New Mexico: New Mexico Environment Department, 1190 St. Francis Drive, P.O. Box 26110, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87502. Note: For a list of delegated standards for New Mexico (excluding Bernalillo County and Indian country), see paragraph (e)(1) of this section.

(i) Albuquerque-Bernalillo County Air Quality Control Board, c/o Environmental Health Department, P.O. Box 1293, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103.

(ii) [Reserved]

(HH) New York: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, 50 Wolf Road Albany, New York 12233, attention: Division of Air Resources.

(II) North Carolina Environmental Management Commission, Department of Natural and Economic Resources, Division of Environmental Management, P.O. Box 27687, Raleigh, NC 27611. Attention: Air Quality Section.

(JJ) State of North Dakota, Division of Air Quality, North Dakota Department of Health, P.O. Box 5520, Bismarck, ND 58506–5520.

Note: For a table listing Region VIII's NSPS delegation status, see paragraph (c) of this section.

(KK) State of Ohio:

(i) Medina, Summit and Portage Counties; Director, Akron Regional Air Quality Management District, 177 South Broadway, Akron, OH 44308.

(ii) Stark County: Air Pollution Control Division, 420 Market Avenue North, Canton, Ohio 44702–3335.

(iii) Butler, Clermont, Hamilton, and Warren Counties: Air Program Manager, Hamilton County Department of Environmental Services, 1632 Central Parkway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45210.

(iv) Cuyahoga County: Commissioner, Department of Public Health & Welfare, Division of Air Pollution Control, 1925 Saint Clair, Cleveland, Ohio 44114.

(v) Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Harrison, Jefferson, and Monroe Counties: Director, North Ohio Valley Air Authority (NOVAA), 814 Adams Street, Steubenville, OH 43952.

(vi) Clark, Darke, Greene, Miami, Montgomery, and Preble Counties: Director, Regional Air Pollution Control Agency (RAPCA) 451 West Third Street, Dayton, Ohio 45402.

(vii) Lucas County and the City of Rossford (in Wood County): Director, Toledo Environmental Services Agency, 26 Main Street, Toledo, OH 43605.

(viii) Adams, Brown, Lawrence, and Scioto Counties; Engineer-Director, Air Division, Portsmouth City Health Department, 740 Second Street, Portsmouth, OH 45662.

(ix) Allen, Ashland, Auglaize, Crawford, Defiance, Erie, Fulton, Hancock, Hardin, Henry, Huron, Marion, Mercer, Ottawa, Paulding, Putnam, Richland, Sandusky, Seneca, Van Wert, Williams, Wood (except City of Rossford), and Wyandot Counties: Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, Northwest District Office, Air Pollution Control, 347 Dunbridge Rd., Bowling Green, Ohio 43402.

(x) Ashtabula, Holmes, Lorain, and Wayne Counties: Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, Northeast District Office, Air Pollution Unit, 2110 East Aurora Road, Twinsburg, OH 44087.

(xi) Athens, Coshocton, Gallia, Guernsey, Hocking, Jackson, Meigs, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Perry, Pike, Ross, Tuscarawas, Vinton, and Washington Counties: Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, Southeast District Office, Air Pollution Unit, 2195 Front Street, Logan, OH 43138.

(xii) Champaign, Clinton, Highland, Logan, and Shelby Counties: Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, Southwest District Office, Air Pollution Unit, 401 East Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio 45402–2911.

(xiii) Delaware, Fairfield, Fayette, Franklin, Knox, Licking, Madison, Morrow, Pickaway, and Union Counties: Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, Central District Office, Air Pollution Control, 3232 Alum Creek Drive, Columbus, Ohio, 43207–3417.

(xiv) Geauga and Lake Counties: Lake County General Health District, Air Pollution Control, 105 Main Street, Painesville, OH 44077.

(xv) Mahoning and Trumbull Counties: Mahoning-Trumbull Air Pollution Control Agency, 9 West Front Street, Youngstown, OH 44503.

(LL) State of Oklahoma, Oklahoma State Department of Health, Air Quality Service, P.O. Box 53551, Oklahoma City, OK 73152.

(i) Oklahoma City and County: Director, Oklahoma City-County Health Department, 921 Northeast 23rd Street, Oklahoma City, OK 73105.

(ii) Tulsa County: Tulsa City-County Health Department, 4616 East Fifteenth Street, Tulsa, OK 74112.

(MM) State of Oregon. (i) Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ), 811 SW Sixth Avenue, Portland, OR 97204–1390, *http://www.deq.state.or.us.*

(ii) Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority (LRAPA), 1010 Main Street, Springfield, Oregon 97477, *http://www.lrapa.org.*

(NN)(a) City of Philadelphia: Philadelphia Department of Public Health, Air Management Services, 500 S. Broad Street, Philadelphia, PA 19146.

(b) Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: Department of Environmental Resources, Post Office Box 2063, Harrisburg, PA 17120.

(c) Allegheny County: Allegheny County Health Department, Bureau of Air Pollution Control, 301 Thirty-ninth Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15201.

(OO) State of Rhode Island, Division of Air and Hazardous Materials, Department of Environmental Management, 291 Promenade Street, Providence, RI 02908.

(PP) State of South Carolina, Office of Environmental Quality Control, Department of Health and Environmental Control, 2600 Bull Street, Columbia, SC 29201.

(QQ) State of South Dakota, Air Quality Program, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Joe Foss Building, 523 East Capitol, Pierre, SD 57501–3181.

Note: For a table listing Region VIII's NSPS delegation status, see paragragh (c) of this section.

(RR) Division of Air Pollution Control, Tennessee Department of Public Health, 256 Capitol Hill Building, Nashville, TN 37219.

Knox County Department of Air Pollution, City/County Building, Room L222, 400 Main Avenue, Knoxville, TN 37902.

Air Pollution Control Bureau, Metropolitan Health Department, 311 23rd Avenue North, Nashville, TN 37203.

(SS) State of Texas, Texas Air Control Board, 6330 Highway 290 East, Austin, TX 78723.

(TT) State of Utah, Division of Air Quality, Department of Environmental Quality, P.O. Box 144820, Salt Lake City, UT 84114–4820.

Note: For a table listing Region VIII's NSPS delegation status, see paragraph (c) of this section.

(UU) State of Vermont, Air Pollution Control Division, Agency of Natural Resources, Building 3 South, 103 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676.

(VV) Commonwealth of Virginia, Virginia State Air Pollution Control Board, Room 1106, Ninth Street Office Building, Richmond, VA 23219.

(WW) *State of Washington.* (i) Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology), P.O. Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504–7600, *http://www.ecy.wa.gov/*

(ii) Benton Clean Air Authority (BCAA), 650 George Washington Way, Richland, WA 99352–4289, *http://www.bcaa.net/*

(iii) Northwest Air Pollution Control Authority (NWAPA), 1600 South Second St., Mount Vernon, WA 98273–5202, *http://www.nwair.org/*

(iv) Olympic Regional Clean Air Agency (ORCAA), 909 Sleater-Kinney Road S.E., Suite 1, Lacey, WA 98503–1128, *http://www.orcaa.org/*

(v) Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (PSCAA), 110 Union Street, Suite 500, Seattle, WA 98101–2038, *http://www.pscleanair.org/*

(vi) Spokane County Air Pollution Control Authority (SCAPCA), West 1101 College, Suite 403, Spokane, WA 99201, *http://www.scapca.org/*

(vii) Southwest Clean Air Agency (SWCAA), 1308 NE. 134th St., Vancouver, WA 98685–2747, *http://www.swcleanair.org/*

(viii) Yakima Regional Clean Air Authority (YRCAA), 6 South 2nd Street, Suite 1016, Yakima, WA 98901, *http://co.yakima.wa.us/cleanair/default.htm*

(ix) The following table lists the delegation status of the New Source Performance Standards for the State of Washington. An “X” indicates the subpart has been delegated, subject to all the conditions and limitations set forth in Federal law and the letters granting delegation. Some authorities cannot be delegated and are retained by EPA. Refer to the letters granting delegation for a discussion of these retained authorities. The dates noted at the end of the table indicate the effective dates of Federal rules that have been delegated. Authority for implementing and enforcing any amendments made to these rules after these effective dates are not delegated.

NSPS Subparts Delegated to Washington Air Agencies

Subpart[1]	Washington							
	Ecology[2]	BCAA[3]	NWAPA[4]	ORCAA[5]	PSCAA[6]	SCAPCA[7]	SWCAA[8]	YRCAA[9]
A General Provisions	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
B Adoption and Submittal of State Plans for Designated Facilities								
C Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times								
Cb Large Municipal Waste Combustors that are Constructed on or before September 20, 1994 (Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times)								
Cc Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times)								

Subpart[1]	Washington							
	Ecology[2]	BCAA[3]	NWAPA[4]	ORCAA[5]	PSCAA[6]	SCAPCA[7]	SWCAA[8]	YRCAA[9]
Cd Sulfuric Acid Production Units (Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times)								
Ce Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators (Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times)								
D Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators for which Construction is Commenced after August 17, 1971	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Da Electric Utility Steam Generating Units for which Construction is Commenced after September 18, 1978	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Db Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dc Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
E Incinerators	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ea Municipal Waste Combustors for which Construction is Commenced after December 20, 1989 and on or before September 20, 1994	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Eb—Large Municipal Waste Combustors		X		X	X	X		
Ec—Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators	X	X	X	X	X	X		
F Portland Cement Plants	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
G Nitric Acid Plants	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
H Sulfuric Acid Plants	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
I Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
J Petroleum Refineries	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Subpart[1]	Washington							
	Ecology[2]	BCAA[3]	NWAPA[4]	ORCAA[5]	PSCAA[6]	SCAPCA[7]	SWCAA[8]	YRCAA[9]
K Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after June 11, 1973 and prior to May 19, 1978	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ka Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after May 18, 1978 and prior to July 23, 1984	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kb VOC Liquid Storage Vessels (including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
L Secondary Lead Smelters	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
M Secondary Brass and Bronze Production Plants	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
N Primary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces for which Construction is Commenced after June 11, 1973	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Na Secondary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Steel-making Facilities for which Construction is Commenced after January 20, 1983	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
O Sewage Treatment Plants	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
P Primary Copper Smelters	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Q Primary Zinc Smelters	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R Primary Lead Smelters	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
S Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants[10]	X							
T Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Plants	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Subpart[1]	Washington							
	Ecology[2]	BCAA[3]	NWAPA[4]	ORCAA[5]	PSCAA[6]	SCAPCA[7]	SWCAA[8]	YRCAA[9]
U Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
V Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate Plants	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
W Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Triple Superphosphate Plants	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Granular Triple Superphosphate Storage Facilities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Y Coal Preparation Plants	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Z Ferroalloy Production Facilities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
AA Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces Constructed after October 21, 1974 and on or before August 17, 1983	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
AAa Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels Constructed after August 7, 1983	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
BB Kraft Pulp Mills[11]	X							
CC Glass Manufacturing Plants	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DD Grain Elevators	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
EE Surface Coating of Metal Furniture	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
GG Stationary Gas Turbines	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
HH Lime Manufacturing Plants	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
KK Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
LL Metallic Mineral Processing Plants	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MM Automobile and Light Duty Truck Surface Coating Operations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NN Phosphate Rock Plants	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
PP Ammonium Sulfate	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Subpart[1]	Washington							
	Ecology[2]	BCAA[3]	NWAPA[4]	ORCAA[5]	PSCAA[6]	SCAPCA[7]	SWCAA[8]	YRCAA[9]
Manufacture								
QQ Graphic Arts Industry: Publication Rotogravure Printing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
RR Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Standards	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SS Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TT Metal Coil Surface Coating	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
UU Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roof Manufacture	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
VV Equipment Leaks of VOC in Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
WW Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
XX Bulk Gasoline Terminals	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
AAA New Residential Wood Heaters								
BBB Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DDD VOC Emissions from Polymer Manufacturing Industry	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
FFF Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
GGG Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
HHH Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
III VOC Emissions from Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry Air Oxidation Unit Processes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
JJJ Petroleum Dry Cleaners	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
KKK Equipment Leaks of VOC from Onshore Natural Gas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Subpart[1]	Washington							
	Ecology[2]	BCAA[3]	NWAPA[4]	ORCAA[5]	PSCAA[6]	SCAPCA[7]	SWCAA[8]	YRCAA[9]
Processing Plants								
LLL Onshore Natural Gas Processing: SO_2Emissions	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NNN VOC Emissions from Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry Distillation Operations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
OOO Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants			X		X		X	
PPP Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
QQQ VOC Emissions from Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
RRR VOCs from Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry Reactor Processes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SSS Magnetic Tape Coating Facilities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TTT Industrial Surface Coating: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
UUU Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
VVV Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates Facilities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
WWW Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
AAAA Small Municipal Waste Combustion Units for which Construction is Commenced after August 30, 1999 or for which Modification or Reconstruction is Commenced after June 6, 2001	X	X		X	X	X		X
BBBB Small Municipal Waste Combustion Units Constructed on or before August 30, 1999								

Subpart[1]	Washington							
	Ecology[2]	BCAA[3]	NWAPA[4]	ORCAA[5]	PSCAA[6]	SCAPCA[7]	SWCAA[8]	YRCAA[9]
(Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times)								
CCCC Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units for which Construction is Commenced after November, 30, 1999 or for which Modification or Reconstruction is Commenced on or after June 1, 2001	X	X		X	X	X		X
DDDD Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units that Commenced Construction on or before November 30, 1999 (Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times)								

[1]Any authority within any subpart of this part that is not delegable, is not delegated. Please refer to Attachment B to the delegation letters for a listing of the NSPS authorities excluded from delegation.

[2]Washington State Department of Ecology, for 40 CFR 60.17(h)(1), (h)(2), (h)(3) and 40 CFR part 60, subpart AAAA, as in effect on June 6, 2001; for 40 CFR part 60, subpart CCCC, as in effect on June 1, 2001; and for all other NSPS delegated, as in effect February 20, 2001.

[3]Benton Clean Air Authority, for 40 CFR 60.17(h)(1), (h)(2), (h)(3) and 40 CFR part 60, subpart AAAA, as in effect on June 6, 2001; for 40 CFR part 60, subpart CCCC, as in effect on June 1, 2001; and for all other NSPS delegated, as in effect February 20, 2001.

[4]Northwest Air Pollution Authority, for all NSPS delegated, as in effect on July 1, 2000.

[5]Olympic Regional Clean Air Authority, for 40 CFR 60.17(h)(1), (h)(2), (h)(3) and 40 CFR part 60, subpart AAAA, as in effect on June 6, 2001; for 40 CFR part 60, subpart CCCC, as in effect on June 1, 2001; and for all other NSPS delegated, as in effect February 20, 2001.

[6]Puget Sound Clean Air Authority, for all NSPS delegated, as in effect on July 1, 2002.

[7]Spokane County Air Pollution Control Authority, for 40 CFR 60.17(h)(1), (h)(2), (h)(3) and 40 CFR part 60, subpart AAAA, as in effect on June 6, 2001; for 40 CFR part 60, subpart CCCC, as in effect on June 1, 2001; and for all other NSPS delegated, as in effect February 20, 2001.

[8]Southwest Clean Air Agency, for all NSPS delegated, as in effect on July 1, 2000.

[9]Yakima Regional Clean Air Authority, for 40 CFR 60.17(h)(1), (h)(2), (h)(3) and 40 CFR part 60, subpart AAAA, as in effect on June 6, 2001; for 40 CFR part 60, subpart CCCC, as in effect on June 1, 2001; and for all other NSPS delegated, as in effect February 20, 2001.

[10]Subpart S of this part is not delegated to local agencies in Washington because the Washington State Department of Ecology retains sole authority to regulate Primary Aluminum Plants, pursuant to Washington Administrative Code 173–415–010.

[11]Subpart BB of this part is not delegated to local agencies in Washington because the Washington State Department of Ecology retains sole authority to regulate Kraft and Sulfite Pulping Mills, pursuant to Washington State Administrative Code 173–405–012 and 173–410–012.

(XX) State of West Virginia: Air Pollution Control Commission, 1558 Washington Street East, Charleston, WV 25311.

(YY) Wisconsin—Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707.

(ZZ) State of Wyoming, Department of Environmental Quality, Air Quality Division, Herschler Building, 122 West 25th Street, Cheyenne, WY 82002.

Note: For a table listing Region VIII's NSPS delegation status, see paragraph (c) of this section.

(AAA) Territory of Guam: Guam Environmental Protection Agency, Post Office Box 2999, Agana, Guam 96910.

Note: For tables listing the delegation status of agencies in Region IX, see paragraph (d) of this section.

(BBB) Commonwealth of Puerto Rico: Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board, P.O. Box 11488, Santurce, PR 00910, Attention: Air Quality Area Director (see table under §60.4(b)(FF)(1)).

(CCC) U.S. Virgin Islands: U.S. Virgin Islands Department of Conservation and Cultural Affairs, P.O. Box 578, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, VI 00801.

(DDD) American Samoa Environmental Protection Agency, Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799.

Note: For tables listing the delegation status of agencies in Region IX, see paragraph (d) of this section.

(EEE) Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Division of Environmental Quality, P.O. Box 1304, Saipan, MP 96950.

Note: For tables listing the delegation status of agencies in Region IX, see paragraph (d) of this section.

(c) The following is a table indicating the delegation status of New Source Performance Standards for Region VIII.

Delegation Status of New Source Performance Standards

[(NSPS) for Region VIII]

Subpart	CO	MT	ND	SD	UT	WY
A—General Provisions	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
D—Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generators	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Da—Electric Utility Steam Generators	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Db—Industrial-Commercial—Institutional Steam Generators	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Dc—Industrial-Commercial—Institutional Steam Generators	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
E—Incinerators	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ea—Municipal Waste Combustors	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Eb—Large Municipal Waste Combustors		(*)		(*)	(*)	(*)
Ec—Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
F—Portland Cement Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
G—Nitric Acid Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
H—Sulfuric Acid Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
I—Asphalt Concrete Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
J—Petroleum Refineries	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
K—Petroleum Storage Vessels (after 6/11/73 & prior to 5/19/78)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ka—Petroleum Storage Vessels (after 5/18/78 & prior to 7/23/84)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Kb—Petroleum Storage Vessels (after 7/23/84)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
L—Secondary Lead Smelters	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		

Subpart	CO	MT	ND	SD	UT	WY
M—Secondary Brass and Bronze Production						
Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		
N—Primary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces (after 6/11/73)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		
Na—Secondary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces (after 1/20/83)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		
O—Sewage Treatment Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
P—Primary Copper Smelters	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		
Q—Primary Zinc Smelters	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		
R—Primary Lead Smelters	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		
S—Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		
T—Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet Process Phosphoric Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
U—Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
V—Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
W—Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Triple Superphosphate Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
X—Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Granular Triple Superphosphate Storage Facilities	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
Y—Coal Preparation Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Z—Ferroalloy Production Facilities	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
AA—Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces (10/21/74–8/17/83)	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
AAa—Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels (after 8/7/83)	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
BB—Kraft Pulp Mills	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		
CC—Glass Manufacturing Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
DD—Grain Elevator	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
EE—Surface Coating of Metal Furniture	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
GG—Stationary Gas Turbines	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
HH—Lime Manufacturing Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
KK—Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
LL—Metallic Mineral Processing Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

Subpart	CO	MT	ND	SD	UT	WY
MM—Automobile & Light Duty Truck Surface Coating Operations	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
NN—Phosphate Rock Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
PP—Ammonium Sulfate Manufacturing	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
QQ—Graphic Arts Industry: Publication Rotogravure Printing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
RR—Pressure Sensitive Tape & Label Surface Coating	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
SS—Industrial Surface Coating: Large Applications	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
TT—Metal Coil Surface Coating	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
UU—Asphalt Processing & Asphalt Roofing Manufacture	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
VV—Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing: Equipment Leaks of VOC	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
WW—Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
XX—Bulk Gasoline Terminals	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
AAA—Residential Wood Heaters	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
BBB—Rubber Tires	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
DDD—VOC Emissions from Polymer Manufacturing Industry	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
FFF—Flexible Vinyl & Urethane Coating & Printing	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
GGG—Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
HHH—Synthetic Fiber Production	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
III—VOC Emissions from the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry Air Oxidation Unit Processes		(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
JJJ—Petroleum Dry Cleaners	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
KKK—Equipment Leaks of VOC from Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
LLL—Onshore Natural Gas Processing: SO_2Emissions	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
NNN—VOC Emissions from the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry Distillation Operations	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
OOO—Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
PPP—Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
QQQ—VOC Emissions from Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
RRR—VOC Emissions from Synthetic Organic Chemistry Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Reactor Processes	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

Subpart	CO	MT	ND	SD	UT	WY
SSS—Magnetic Tape Industry	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
TTT—Plastic Parts for Business Machine Coatings	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
UUU—Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
VVV—Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
WWW—Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
AAAA-Small Municipal Waste Combustors		(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)
CCCC-Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units		(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)

(*) Indicates approval of State regulation.

(d) The following tables list the specific part 60 standards that have been delegated unchanged to the air pollution control agencies in Region IX. The (X) symbol is used to indicate each standard that has been delegated. The following provisions of this subpart are not delegated: §§60.4(b), 60.8(b), 60.9, 60.11(b), 60.11(e), 60.13(a), 60.13(d)(2), 60.13(g), 60.13(i).

(1) *Arizona.* The following table identifies delegations as of May 18, 2006:

Delegation Status for New Source Performance Standards for Arizona

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		Arizona DEQ	Maricopa County	Pima County	Pinal County
A	General Provisions	X	X	X	X
D	Fossil-Fuel Fired Steam Generators Constructed After August 17, 1971	X	X	X	X
Da	Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Constructed After September 18, 1978	X	X	X	X
Db	Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	X	X	X	X
Dc	Small Industrial Steam Generating Units	X	X	X	X
E	Incinerators	X	X	X	X
Ea	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After December 20, 1989 and On or Before September 20, 1994	X	X	X	X
Eb	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After September 20, 1994	X	X	X	
Ec	Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 1996		X	X	

		Air pollution control agency			
	Subpart	**Arizona DEQ**	**Maricopa County**	**Pima County**	**Pinal County**
F	Portland Cement Plants	X	X	X	X
G	Nitric Acid Plants	X	X	X	X
H	Sulfuric Acid Plant	X	X	X	X
I	Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities	X	X	X	X
J	Petroleum Refineries	X	X	X	X
K	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	X	X	X	X
Ka	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	X	X	X	X
Kb	Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984	X	X	X	X
L	Secondary Lead Smelters	X	X	X	X
M	Secondary Brass and Bronze Production Plants	X	X	X	X
N	Primary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces for Which Construction is Commenced After June 11, 1973	X	X	X	X
Na	Secondary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Steelmaking Facilities for Which Construction is Commenced After January 20, 1983	X	X	X	X
O	Sewage Treatment Plants	X	X	X	X
P Primary Copper Smelters	X	X	X	X	

		Air pollution control agency			
	Subpart	**Arizona DEQ**	**Maricopa County**	**Pima County**	**Pinal County**
Q	Primary Zinc Smelters	X	X	X	X
R	Primary Lead Smelters	X	X	X	X
S	Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants	X	X	X	X
T	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Plants	X	X	X	X
U	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants	X	X	X	X
V	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate Plants	X	X	X	X
W	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Triple Superphosphate Plants	X	X	X	X
X	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Granular Triple Superphosphate Storage Facilities	X	X	X	X
Y	Coal Preparation Plants	X	X	X	X
Z	Ferroalloy Production Facilities	X	X	X	X
AA	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces Constructed After October 21, 1974 and On or Before August 17, 1983	X	X	X	X
AAa	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels Constructed After August 7, 1983	X	X	X	X
BB	Kraft Pulp Mills	X	X	X	X
CC	Glass Manufacturing Plants	X	X	X	X
DD	Grain Elevators	X	X	X	X
EE	Surface Coating of Metal Furniture	X	X	X	X
FF	(Reserved)				
GG	Stationary Gas Turbines	X	X	X	X
HH	Lime Manufacturing Plants	X	X	X	X
KK	Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants	X	X	X	X

		Air pollution control agency			
	Subpart	**Arizona DEQ**	**Maricopa County**	**Pima County**	**Pinal County**
LL	Metallic Mineral Processing Plants	X	X	X	X
MM	Automobile and Light Duty Trucks Surface Coating Operations	X	X	X	X
NN	Phosphate Rock Plants	X	X	X	X
PP	Ammonium Sulfate Manufacture	X	X	X	X
QQ	Graphic Arts Industry: Publication Rotogravure Printing	X	X	X	X
RR	Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Operations	X	X	X	X
SS	Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances	X	X	X	X
TT	Metal Coil Surface Coating	X	X	X	X
UU	Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture	X	X	X	X
VV	Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry	X	X	X	X
WW	Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry	X	X	X	X
XX	Bulk Gasoline Terminals	X	X	X	X
AAA	New Residential Wool Heaters	X	X	X	X
BBB	Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry	X	X	X	X
CCC	(Reserved)				
DDD	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions from the Polymer Manufacturing Industry	X	X	X	X
EEE	(Reserved)				
FFF	Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing	X	X	X	X
GGG	Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries	X	X	X	X
HHH	Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities	X	X	X	X

		Air pollution control agency			
	Subpart	**Arizona DEQ**	**Maricopa County**	**Pima County**	**Pinal County**
III	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Air Oxidation Unit Processes	X	X	X	X
JJJ	Petroleum Dry Cleaners	X	X	X	X
KKK	Equipment Leaks of VOC From Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants	X	X	X	X
LLL	Onshore Natural Gas Processing: SO2 Emissions	X	X	X	X
MMM	(Reserved)				
NNN	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Distillation Operations	X	X	X	X
OOO	Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants	X	X	X	X
PPP	Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants	X	X	X	X
QQQ	VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems	X	X	X	X
RRR	Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Reactor Processes		X	X	
SSS	Magnetic Tape Coating Facilities	X	X	X	X
TTT	Industrial Surface Coating: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines	X	X	X	X
UUU	Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries	X	X	X	
VVV	Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates Facilities	X	X	X	X
WWW	Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	X	X	X	
AAAA	Small Municipal Waste Combustion Units for Which Construction is Commenced After August 30, 1999 or for Which Modification	X	X		

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		Arizona DEQ	Maricopa County	Pima County	Pinal County
	or Reconstruction is Commended After June 6, 2001				
CCCC	Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units for Which Construction Is Commenced After November 30, 1999 or for Which Modification or Reconstruction Is Commenced on or After June 1, 2001	X	X		
EEEE	Other Solid Waste Incineration Units for Which Construction is Commenced After December 9, 2004, or for Which Modification or Reconstruction is Commenced on or After June 16, 2006				
KKKK	Stationary Combustion Turbines				
GGGG	(Reserved)				

(2) *California.* The following tables identify delegations for each of the local air pollution control agencies of California.

(i) Delegations for Amador County Air Pollution Control District, Antelope Valley Air Pollution Control District, Bay Area Air Quality Management District, and Butte County Air Pollution Control District are shown in the following table:

Delegation Status for New Source Performance Standards for Amador County APCD, Antelope Valley APCD, Bay Area AQMD, and Butte County AQMD

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		Amador County APCD	Antelope Valley APCD	Bay Area AQMD	Butte County APCD
A	General Provisions				
D	Fossil-Fuel Fired Steam Generators Constructed After August 17, 1971			X	
Da	Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Constructed After September 18, 1978			X	
Db	Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units			X	
Dc	Small Industrial Steam Generating Units			X	
E	Incinerators			X	
Ea	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed			X	

		Air pollution control agency			
	Subpart	**Amador County APCD**	**Antelope Valley APCD**	**Bay Area AQMD**	**Butte County APCD**
	After December 20, 1989 and On or Before September 20, 1994				
Eb	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After September 20, 1994				
Ec	Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 1996				
F	Portland Cement Plants			X	
G	Nitric Acid Plants			X	
H	Sulfuric Acid Plants			X	
I	Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities			X	
J	Petroleum Refineries			X	
K	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978			X	
Ka	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984			X	
Kb	Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984			X	
L	Secondary Lead Smelters			X	
M	Secondary Brass and Bronze Production Plants			X	
N	Primary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces for Which Construction is Commenced After June 11, 1973			X	
Na	Secondary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Steelmaking Facilities for Which Construction is Commenced After January 20, 1983			X	

		Air pollution control agency			
	Subpart	**Amador County APCD**	**Antelope Valley APCD**	**Bay Area AQMD**	**Butte County APCD**
O	Sewage Treatment Plants			X	
P	Primary Copper Smelters			X	
Q	Primary Zinc Smelters			X	
R	Primary Lead Smelters			X	
S	Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants			X	
T	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Plants				
U	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants			X	
V	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate Plants			X	
W	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Triple Superphosphate Plants			X	
X	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Granular Triple Superphosphate Storage Facilities			X	
Y	Coal Preparation Plants			X	
Z	Ferroalloy Production Facilities			X	
AA	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces Constructed After October 21, 1974 and On or Before August 17, 1983			X	
AAa	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels Constructed After August 7, 1983			X	
BB	Kraft pulp Mills			X	
CC	Glass Manufacturing Plants			X	
DD	Grain Elevators			X	
EE	Surface Coating of Metal Furniture			X	
FF	(Reserved)				
GG	Stationary Gas Turbines			X	
HH	Lime Manufacturing Plants			X	

		Air pollution control agency			
	Subpart	**Amador County APCD**	**Antelope Valley APCD**	**Bay Area AQMD**	**Butte County APCD**
KK	Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants			X	
LL	Metallic Mineral Processing Plants			X	
MM	Automobile and Light Duty Trucks Surface Coating Operations			X	
NN	Phosphate Rock Plants			X	
PP	Ammonium Sulfate Manufacture			X	
QQ	Graphic Arts Industry: Publication Rotogravure Printing			X	
RR	Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Operations			X	
SS	Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances			X	
TT	Metal Coil Surface Coating			X	
UU	Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture			X	
VV	Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry			X	
WW	Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry			X	
XX	Bulk Gasoline Terminals				
AAA	New Residential Wool Heaters			X	
BBB	Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry			X	
CCC	(Reserved)				
DDD	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions from the Polymer Manufacturing Industry			X	
EEE	(Reserved)				
FFF	Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing			X	
GGG	Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries			X	
HHH	Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities			X	

		Air pollution control agency			
	Subpart	**Amador County APCD**	**Antelope Valley APCD**	**Bay Area AQMD**	**Butte County APCD**
III	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Air Oxidation Unit Processes				
JJJ	Petroleum Dry Cleaners			X	
KKK	Equipment Leaks of VOC From Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants			X	
LLL	Onshore Natural Gas Processing: SO2 Emissions				
MMM	(Reserved)				
NNN	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Distillation Operations			X	
OOO	Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants			X	
PPP	Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants			X	
QQQ	VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems				
RRR	Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Reactor Processes				
SSS	Magnetic Tape Coating Facilities			X	
TTT	Industrial Surface Coating: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines			X	
UUU	Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries			X	
VVV	Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates Facilities			X	
WWW	Municipal Solid Waste Landfills				

(ii) [Reserved]

(iii) Delegations for Glenn County Air Pollution Control District, Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District, Imperial County Air Pollution Control District, and Kern County Air Pollution Control District are shown in the following table:

Delegation Status for New Source Performance Standards for Glenn County APCD, Great Basin Unified APCD, Imperial County APCD, and Kern County APCD

		Air pollution control agency			
	Subpart	**Glenn County APCD**	**Great Basin Unified APCD**	**Imperial County APCD**	**Kern County APCD**
A	General Provisions		X		X
D	Fossil-Fuel Fired Steam Generators Constructed After August 17, 1971		X		X
Da	Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Constructed After September 18, 1978		X		X
Db	Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units		X		X
Dc	Small Industrial Steam Generating Units		X		X
E	Incinerators		X		X
Ea	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After December 20, 1989 and On or Before September 20, 1994		X		
Eb	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After September 20, 1994				
Ec	Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 1996				
F	Portland Cement Plants		X		X
G	Nitric Acid Plants		X		X
H	Sulfuric Acid Plants		X		
I	Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities		X		X
J	Petroleum Refineries		X		X
K	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11,		X		X

		Air pollution control agency			
	Subpart	**Glenn County APCD**	**Great Basin Unified APCD**	**Imperial County APCD**	**Kern County APCD**
	1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978				
Ka	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984		X		X
Kb	Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984		X		X
L	Secondary Lead Smelters		X		X
M	Secondary Brass and Bronze Production Plants		X		X
N	Primary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces for Which Construction is Commenced After June 11, 1973		X		X
Na	Secondary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Steelmaking Facilities for Which Construction is Commenced After January 20, 1983		X		X
O	Sewage Treatment Plants		X		X
P	Primary Copper Smelters		X		X
Q	Primary Zinc Smelters		X		X
R	Primary Lead Smelters		X		X
S	Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants		X		X
T	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Plants		X		X
U	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants		X		X
V	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium		X		X

		Air pollution control agency			
	Subpart	**Glenn County APCD**	**Great Basin Unified APCD**	**Imperial County APCD**	**Kern County APCD**
	Phosphate Plants				
W	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Triple Superphosphate Plants		X		X
X	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Granular Triple Superphosphate Storage Facilities		X		X
Y	Coal Preparation Plants		X		X
Z	Ferroalloy Production Facilities		X		X
AA	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces Constructed After October 21, 1974 and On or Before August 17, 1983		X		X
AAa	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels Constructed After August 7, 1983		X		X
BB	Kraft pulp Mills		X		X
CC	Glass Manufacturing Plants		X		X
DD	Grain Elevators		X		X
EE	Surface Coating of Metal Furniture		X		X
FF	(Reserved)				
GG	Stationary Gas Turbines		X		X
HH	Lime Manufacturing Plants		X		X
KK	Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants		X		X
LL	Metallic Mineral Processing Plants		X		X
MM	Automobile and Light Duty Trucks Surface Coating Operations		X		X
NN	Phosphate Rock Plants		X		X
PP	Ammonium Sulfate Manufacture		X		X
QQ	Graphic Arts Industry: Publication		X		X

		Air pollution control agency			
	Subpart	**Glenn County APCD**	**Great Basin Unified APCD**	**Imperial County APCD**	**Kern County APCD**
	Rotogravure Printing				
RR	Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Operations		X		X
SS	Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances		X		X
TT	Metal Coil Surface Coating		X		X
UU	Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture		X		X
VV	Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry		X		X
WW	Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry		X		X
XX	Bulk Gasoline Terminals				
AAA	New Residential Wool Heaters		X		X
BBB	Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry		X		X
CCC	(Reserved)				
DDD	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions from the Polymer Manufacturing Industry		X		X
EEE	(Reserved)				
FFF	Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing		X		X
GGG	Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries		X		X
HHH	Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities		X		X
III	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Air Oxidation Unit Processes		X		X
JJJ	Petroleum Dry Cleaners		X		X

		Air pollution control agency			
	Subpart	**Glenn County APCD**	**Great Basin Unified APCD**	**Imperial County APCD**	**Kern County APCD**
KKK	Equipment Leaks of VOC From Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants		X		X
LLL	Onshore Natural Gas Processing: SO2 Emissions				X
MMM	(Reserved)				
NNN	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Distillation Operations		X		X
OOO	Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants		X		X
PPP	Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants		X		X
QQQ	VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems		X		X
RRR	Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Reactor Processes				X
SSS	Magnetic Tape Coating Facilities		X		X
TTT	Industrial Surface Coating: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines		X	X	
UUU	Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries		X		X
VVV	Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates Facilities		X		X
WWW	Municipal Solid Waste Landfills				X

(iv) Delegations for Lake County Air Quality Management District, Lassen County Air Pollution Control District, Mariposa County Air Pollution Control District, and Mendocino County Air Pollution Control District are shown in the following table:

Delegation Status for New Source Performance Standards for Lake County Air Quality Management District, Lassen County Air Pollution Control District, Mariposa County Air Pollution Control District, and Mendocino County Air Pollution Control District

		Air pollution control agency			
	Subpart	**Lake County AQMD**	**Lassen County APCD**	**Mariposa County AQMD**	**Mendocino County AQMD**
A	General Provisions	X			X
D	Fossil-Fuel Fired Steam Generators Constructed After August 17, 1971	X			X
Da	Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Constructed After September 18, 1978	X			X
Db	Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	X			
Dc	Small Industrial Steam Generating Units	X			X
E	Incinerators	X			X
Ea	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After December 20, 1989 and On or Before September 20, 1994	X			X
Eb	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After September 20, 1994				
Ec	Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 1996				
F	Portland Cement Plants	X			X
G	Nitric Acid Plants	X			X
H	Sulfuric Acid Plants	X			X
I	Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities	X			X
J	Petroleum Refineries	X			X
K	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	X			X
Ka	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18,	X			X

		Air pollution control agency			
	Subpart	**Lake County AQMD**	**Lassen County APCD**	**Mariposa County AQMD**	**Mendocino County AQMD**
	1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984				
Kb	Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984	X			X
L	Secondary Lead Smelters	X			X
M	Secondary Brass and Bronze Production Plants	X			X
N	Primary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces for Which Construction is Commenced After June 11, 1973	X			X
Na	Secondary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Steelmaking Facilities for Which Construction is Commenced After January 20, 1983	X			X
O	Sewage Treatment Plants	X			X
P	Primary Copper Smelters	X			X
Q	Primary Zinc Smelters	X			X
R	Primary Lead Smelters	X			X
S	Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants	X			X
T	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Plants	X			X
U	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants	X			X
V	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate Plants	X			X
W	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Triple Superphosphate Plants	X			X
X	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Granular Triple Superphosphate Storage Facilities	X			X
Y	Coal Preparation Plants	X			X

		Air pollution control agency			
	Subpart	**Lake County AQMD**	**Lassen County APCD**	**Mariposa County AQMD**	**Mendocino County AQMD**
Z	Ferroalloy Production Facilities	X			X
AA	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces Constructed After October 21, 1974 and On or Before August 17, 1983	X			X
AAa	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels Constructed After August 7, 1983	X			X
BB	Kraft Pulp Mills	X			X
CC	Glass Manufacturing Plants	X			X
DD	Grain Elevators	X			X
EE	Surface Coating of Metal Furniture	X			X
FF	(Reserved)				
GG	Stationary Gas Turbines	X			X
HH	Lime Manufacturing Plants	X			X
KK	Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants	X			X
LL	Metallic Mineral Processing Plants	X			X
MM	Automobile and Light Duty Trucks Surface Coating Operations	X			X
NN	Phosphate Rock Plants	X			X
PP	Ammonium Sulfate Manufacture	X			X
QQ	Graphic Arts Industry: Publication Rotogravure Printing	X			X
RR	Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Operations	X			X
SS	Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances	X			X
TT	Metal Coil Surface Coating	X			X
UU	Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture	X			X
VV	Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic	X			X

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		Lake County AQMD	**Lassen County APCD**	**Mariposa County AQMD**	**Mendocino County AQMD**
	Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry				
WW	Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry	X			X
XX	Bulk Gasoline Terminals				
AAA	New Residential Wool Heaters	X			X
BBB	Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry	X			X
CCC	(Reserved)				
DDD	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions from the Polymer Manufacturing Industry	X			X
EEE	(Reserved)				
FFF	Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing	X			X
GGG	Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries	X			X
HHH	Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities	X			X
III	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Air Oxidation Unit Processes	X			X
JJJ	Petroleum Dry Cleaners	X			X
KKK	Equipment Leaks of VOC From Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants	X			X
LLL	Onshore Natural Gas Processing: SO2 Emissions	X			X
MMM	(Reserved)				
NNN	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Distillation Operations	X			X
OOO	Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants	X			X
PPP	Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing	X			X

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		Lake County AQMD	Lassen County APCD	Mariposa County AQMD	Mendocino County AQMD
	Plants				
QQQ	VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems	X			X
RRR	Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Reactor Processes	X			
SSS	Magnetic Tape Coating Facilities	X			X
TTT	Industrial Surface Coating: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines				
UUU	Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries	X			X
VVV	Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates Facilities	X			X
WWW	Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	X			

(v) Delegations for Modoc County Air Pollution Control District, Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District, Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District, and North Coast Unified Air Pollution Control District are shown in the following table:

Delegation Status for New Source Performance Standards for Modoc County Air Pollution Control District, Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District, Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District, and North Coast Unified Air Pollution Control District

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		Modoc County APCD	Mojave Desert AQMD	Monterey Bay Unified APCD	North Coast Unified AQMD
A	General Provisions	X		X	X
D	Fossil-Fuel Fired Steam Generators Constructed After August 17, 1971	X	X	X	X
Da	Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Constructed After September 18, 1978	X		X	X
Db	Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam	X		X	X

		Air pollution control agency			
	Subpart	**Modoc County APCD**	**Mojave Desert AQMD**	**Monterey Bay Unified APCD**	**North Coast Unified AQMD**
	Generating Units				
Dc	Small Industrial Steam Generating Units			X	
E	Incinerators	X	X	X	X
Ea	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After December 20, 1989 and On or Before September 20, 1994				
Eb	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After September 20, 1994				
Ec	Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 1996				
F	Portland Cement Plants	X	X	X	X
G	Nitric Acid Plants	X	X	X	X
H	Sulfuric Acid Plants	X	X	X	X
I	Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities	X	X	X	X
J	Petroleum Refineries	X	X	X	X
K	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	X	X	X	X
Ka	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	X		X	X
Kb	Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984	X		X	X
L	Secondary Lead Smelters	X	X	X	X

		Air pollution control agency			
	Subpart	**Modoc County APCD**	**Mojave Desert AQMD**	**Monterey Bay Unified APCD**	**North Coast Unified AQMD**
M	Secondary Brass and Bronze Production Plants	X	X	X	X
N	Primary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces for Which Construction is Commenced After June 11, 1973	X	X	X	X
Na	Secondary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Steelmaking Facilities for Which Construction is Commenced After January 20, 1983	X		X	X
O	Sewage Treatment Plants	X	X	X	X
P	Primary Copper Smelters	X		X	X
Q	Primary Zinc Smelters	X		X	X
R	Primary Lead Smelters	X		X	X
S	Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants	X		X	X
T	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Plants	X	X	X	X
U	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants	X	X	X	X
V	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate Plants	X	X	X	X
W	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Triple Superphosphate Plants	X	X	X	X
X	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Granular Triple Superphosphate Storage Facilities	X	X	X	X
Y	Coal Preparation Plants	X	X	X	X
Z	Ferroalloy Production Facilities	X		X	X
AA	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces Constructed After October 21, 1974 and On or Before August 17, 1983	X	X	X	X

		Air pollution control agency			
	Subpart	**Modoc County APCD**	**Mojave Desert AQMD**	**Monterey Bay Unified APCD**	**North Coast Unified AQMD**
AAa	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels Constructed After August 7, 1983	X		X	X
BB	Kraft pulp Mills	X		X	X
CC	Glass Manufacturing Plants	X		X	X
DD	Grain Elevators	X		X	X
EE	Surface Coating of Metal Furniture	X		X	X
FF	(Reserved)				
GG	Stationary Gas Turbines	X		X	X
HH	Lime Manufacturing Plants	X		X	X
KK	Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants	X		X	X
LL	Metallic Mineral Processing Plants	X		X	X
MM	Automobile and Light Duty Trucks Surface Coating Operations	X		X	X
NN	Phosphate Rock Plants	X		X	X
PP	Ammonium Sulfate Manufacture	X		X	X
QQ	Graphic Arts Industry: Publication Rotogravure Printing	X		X	X
RR	Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Operations	X		X	X
SS	Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances	X		X	X
TT	Metal Coil Surface Coating	X		X	X
UU	Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture	X		X	X
VV	Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry	X		X	X

		Air pollution control agency			
	Subpart	**Modoc County APCD**	**Mojave Desert AQMD**	**Monterey Bay Unified APCD**	**North Coast Unified AQMD**
WW	Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry	X		X	X
XX	Bulk Gasoline Terminals				
AAA	New Residential Wool Heaters	X		X	X
BBB	Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry	X		X	X
CCC	(Reserved)				
DDD	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions from the Polymer manufacturing Industry	X		X	
EEE	(Reserved)				
FFF	Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing	X		X	X
GGG	Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries	X		X	X
HHH	Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities	X		X	X
III	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Air Oxidation Unit Processes				
JJJ	Petroleum Dry Cleaners	X		X	X
KKK	Equipment Leaks of VOC From Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants	X		X	X
LLL	Onshore Natural Gas Processing: SO2 Emissions	X		X	X
MMM	(Reserved)				
NNN	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Distillation Operations	X		X	
OOO	Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants	X		X	X

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		Modoc County APCD	Mojave Desert AQMD	Monterey Bay Unified APCD	North Coast Unified AQMD
PPP	Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants	X		X	X
QQQ	VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems	X		X	X
RRR	Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Reactor Processes				
SSS	Magnetic Tape Coating Facilities	X		X	X
TTT	Industrial Surface Coating: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines	X		X	X
UUU	Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries			X	
VVV	Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates Facilities			X	X
WWW	Municipal Solid Waste Landfills				

(vi) Delegations for Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District, Northern Sonoma County Air Pollution Control District, Placer County Air Pollution Control District, and Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District are shown in the following table:

Delegation Status for New Source Performance Standards for Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District, Northern Sonoma County Air Pollution Control District, Placer County Air Pollution Control District, and Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		Northern Sierra AQMD	Northern Sonoma County APCD	Placer County APCD	Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD
A	General Provisions		X		X
D	Fossil-Fuel Fired Steam Generators Constructed After August 17, 1971		X		X
Da	Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Constructed After September 18, 1978		X		X
Db	Industrial-Commercial-Institutional				X

		Air pollution control agency			
	Subpart	**Northern Sierra AQMD**	**Northern Sonoma County APCD**	**Placer County APCD**	**Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD**
	Steam Generating Units				
Dc	Small Industrial Steam Generating Units				X
E	Incinerators		X		X
Ea	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After December 20, 1989 and On or Before September 20, 1994				X
Eb	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After September 20, 1994				X
Ec	Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 1996				X
F	Portland Cement Plants		X		X
G	Nitric Acid Plants		X		X
H	Sulfuric Acid Plants		X		X
I	Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities		X		X
J	Petroleum Refineries		X		X
K	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978		X		X
Ka	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984		X		X
Kb	Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984				X

		Air pollution control agency			
	Subpart	**Northern Sierra AQMD**	**Northern Sonoma County APCD**	**Placer County APCD**	**Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD**
L	Secondary Lead Smelters		X		X
M	Secondary Brass and Bronze Production Plants		X		X
N	Primary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces for Which Construction is Commenced After June 11, 1973		X		X
Na	Secondary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Steelmaking Facilities for Which Construction is Commenced After January 20, 1983				X
O	Sewage Treatment Plants		X		X
P	Primary Copper Smelters		X		X
Q	Primary Zinc Smelters		X		X
R	Primary Lead Smelters		X		X
S	Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants		X		X
T	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Plants		X		X
U	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants		X		X
V	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate Plants		X		X
W	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Triple Superphosphate Plants		X		X
X	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Granular Triple Superphosphate Storage Facilities		X		X
Y	Coal Preparation Plants		X		X
Z	Ferroalloy Production Facilities		X		X
AA	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces Constructed After October 21, 1974 and		X		X

		Air pollution control agency			
	Subpart	**Northern Sierra AQMD**	**Northern Sonoma County APCD**	**Placer County APCD**	**Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD**
	On or Before August 17, 1983				
AAa	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels Constructed After August 7, 1983				X
BB	Kraft pulp Mills		X		X
CC	Glass Manufacturing Plants		X		X
DD	Grain Elevators		X		X
EE	Surface Coating of Metal Furniture				X
FF	(Reserved)				
GG	Stationary Gas Turbines		X		X
HH	Lime Manufacturing Plants		X		X
KK	Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants				X
LL	Metallic Mineral Processing Plants				X
MM	Automobile and Light Duty Trucks Surface Coating Operations		X		X
NN	Phosphate Rock Plants				X
PP	Ammonium Sulfate Manufacture		X		X
QQ	Graphic Arts Industry: Publication Rotogravure Printing				X
RR	Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Operations				X
SS	Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances				X
TT	Metal Coil Surface Coating				X
UU	Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture				X
VV	Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals				X

		Air pollution control agency			
	Subpart	**Northern Sierra AQMD**	**Northern Sonoma County APCD**	**Placer County APCD**	**Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD**
	Manufacturing Industry				
WW	Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry				X
XX	Bulk Gasoline Terminals				
AAA	New Residential Wool Heaters				X
BBB	Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry				X
CCC	(Reserved)				
DDD	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions from the Polymer Manufacturing Industry				X
EEE	(Reserved)				
FFF	Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing				X
GGG	Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries				X
HHH	Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities				X
III	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Air Oxidation Unit Processes				X
JJJ	Petroleum Dry Cleaners				X
KKK	Equipment Leaks of VOC From Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants				X
LLL	Onshore Natural Gas Processing: SO2 Emissions				X
MMM	(Reserved)				
NNN	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Distillation Operations				X
OOO	Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants				X

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		Northern Sierra AQMD	Northern Sonoma County APCD	Placer County APCD	Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD
PPP	Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants				X
QQQ	VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems				X
RRR	Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Reactor Processes				X
SSS	Magnetic Tape Coating Facilities				X
TTT	Industrial Surface Coating: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines				X
UUU	Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries				X
VVV	Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates Facilities				X
WWW	Municipal Solid Waste Landfills				X

(vii) Delegations for San Diego County Air Pollution Control District, San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District, San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District, and Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District are shown in the following table:

Delegation Status for New Source Performance Standards for San Diego County Air Pollution Control District, San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District, San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District, and Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District

	Subpart	Air Pollution Control Agency			
		San Diego County APCD	San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD	San Luis Obispo County APCD	Santa Barbara County APCD
A	General Provisions	X	X	X	X
D	Fossil-Fuel Fired Steam Generators Constructed After August 17, 1971	X	X	X	X
Da	Electric Utility Steam Generating Units	X	X	X	X

		Air Pollution Control Agency			
	Subpart	**San Diego County APCD**	**San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD**	**San Luis Obispo County APCD**	**Santa Barbara County APCD**
	Constructed After September 18, 1978				
Db	Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units		X	X	X
Dc	Small Industrial Steam Generating Units	X	X		X
E	Incinerators	X	X	X	X
Ea	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After December 20, 1989 and On or Before September 20, 1994		X	X	X
Eb	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After September 20, 1994			X	
Ec	Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 1996				
F	Portland Cement Plants		X	X	X
G	Nitric Acid Plants		X	X	X
H	Sulfuric Acid Plants		X	X	X
I	Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities	X	X	X	X
J	Petroleum Refineries	X	X	X	X
K	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	X	X	X	X
Ka	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	X	X	X	X
Kb	Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction,	X	X	X	X

		Air Pollution Control Agency			
	Subpart	**San Diego County APCD**	**San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD**	**San Luis Obispo County APCD**	**Santa Barbara County APCD**
	Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984				
L	Secondary Lead Smelters	X	X	X	X
M	Secondary Brass and Bronze Production Plants	X	X	X	X
N	Primary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces for Which Construction is Commenced After June 11, 1973		X	X	X
Na	Secondary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Steelmaking Facilities for Which Construction is Commenced After January 20, 1983		X	X	X
O	Sewage Treatment Plants	X	X	X	X
P	Primary Copper Smelters		X	X	X
Q	Primary Zinc Smelters		X	X	X
R	Primary Lead Smelters		X	X	X
S	Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants		X	X	X
T	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Plants		X	X	X
U	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants		X	X	X
V	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate Plants		X	X	X
W	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Triple Superphosphate Plants		X	X	X
X	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Granular Triple Superphosphate Storage Facilities		X	X	X
Y	Coal Preparation Plants		X	X	X

		Air Pollution Control Agency			
	Subpart	**San Diego County APCD**	**San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD**	**San Luis Obispo County APCD**	**Santa Barbara County APCD**
Z	Ferroalloy Production Facilities		X	X	X
AA	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces Constructed After October 21, 1974 and On or Before August 17, 1983		X	X	X
AAa	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels Constructed After August 7, 1983		X	X	X
BB	Kraft pulp Mills		X	X	X
CC	Glass Manufacturing Plants	X	X	X	X
DD	Grain Elevators	X	X	X	X
EE	Surface Coating of Metal Furniture		X	X	X
FF	(Reserved)				
GG	Stationary Gas Turbines	X	X	X	X
HH	Lime Manufacturing Plants		X	X	X
KK	Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants		X	X	X
LL	Metallic Mineral Processing Plants		X	X	X
MM	Automobile and Light Duty Trucks Surface Coating Operations		X	X	X
NN	Phosphate Rock Plants		X	X	X
PP	Ammonium Sulfate Manufacture		X	X	X
QQ	Graphic Arts Industry: Publication Rotogravure Printing		X	X	X
RR	Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Operations		X	X	X
SS	Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances		X	X	X
TT	Metal Coil Surface Coating		X	X	X

		Air Pollution Control Agency			
	Subpart	**San Diego County APCD**	**San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD**	**San Luis Obispo County APCD**	**Santa Barbara County APCD**
UU	Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture		X	X	X
VV	Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry		X	X	X
WW	Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry		X	X	X
XX	Bulk Gasoline Terminals				
AAA	New Residential Wool Heaters		X	X	X
BBB	Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry		X	X	X
CCC	(Reserved)				
DDD	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions from the Polymer Manufacturing Industry		X		X
EEE	(Reserved)				
FFF	Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing		X	X	X
GGG	Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries		X	X	X
HHH	Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities		X	X	X
III	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Air Oxidation Unit Processes		X		X
JJJ	Petroleum Dry Cleaners		X	X	X
KKK	Equipment Leaks of VOC From Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants		X	X	X
LLL	Onshore Natural Gas Processing: SO_2Emissions		X	X	X
MMM	(Reserved)				

	Subpart	Air Pollution Control Agency			
		San Diego County APCD	San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD	San Luis Obispo County APCD	Santa Barbara County APCD
NNN	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Distillation Operations		X		X
OOO	Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants	X	X	X	X
PPP	Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants		X	X	X
QQQ	VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems		X	X	X
RRR	Volatile Organic Compound Emissions From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Reactor Processes		X	X	X
SSS	Magnetic Tape Coating Facilities		X	X	X
TTT	Industrial Surface Coating: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines		X	X	X
UUU	Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries	X	X	X	X
VVV	Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates Facilities		X	X	X
WWW	Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	X	X	X	X

(viii) Delegations for Shasta County Air Quality Management District, Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District, South Coast Air Quality Management District, and Tehama County Air Pollution Control District are shown in the following table:

Delegation Status for New Source Performance Standards for Shasta County Air Quality Management District, Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District, South Coast Air Quality Management District, and Tehama County Air Pollution Control District

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		Shasta County AQMD	Siskiyou County APCD	South Coast AQMD	Tehama County APCD

		Air pollution control agency			
	Subpart	**Shasta County AQMD**	**Siskiyou County APCD**	**South Coast AQMD**	**Tehama County APCD**
A	General Provisions	X	X	X	
D	Fossil-Fuel Fired Steam Generators Constructed After August 17, 1971	X		X	
Da	Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Constructed After September 18, 1978			X	
Db	Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units			X	
Dc	Small Industrial Steam Generating Units			X	
E	Incinerators	X		X	
Ea	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After December 20, 1989 and On or Before September 20, 1994			X	
Eb	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After September 20, 1994			X	
Ec	Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 1996			X	
F	Portland Cement Plants	X		X	
G	Nitric Acid Plants	X		X	
H	Sulfuric Acid Plants	X		X	
I	Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities	X		X	
J	Petroleum Refineries	X		X	
K	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	X		X	
Ka	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984			X	
Kb	Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels)			X	

		Air pollution control agency			
	Subpart	**Shasta County AQMD**	**Siskiyou County APCD**	**South Coast AQMD**	**Tehama County APCD**
	for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984				
L	Secondary Lead Smelters	X		X	
M	Secondary Brass and Bronze Production Plants	X		X	
N	Primary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces for Which Construction is Commenced After June 11, 1973	X		X	
Na	Secondary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Steelmaking Facilities for Which Construction is Commenced After January 20, 1983			X	
O	Sewage Treatment Plants	X		X	
P	Primary Copper Smelters	X		X	
Q	Primary Zinc Smelters	X		X	
R	Primary Lead Smelters	X		X	
S	Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants	X		X	
T	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Plants	X		X	
U	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants	X		X	
V	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate Plants	X		X	
W	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Triple Superphosphate Plants	X		X	
X	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Granular Triple Superphosphate Storage Facilities	X		X	
Y	Coal Preparation Plants	X		X	
Z	Ferroalloy Production Facilities	X		X	
AA	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces Constructed After October 21, 1974 and On or Before August 17, 1983	X		X	

		Air pollution control agency			
	Subpart	**Shasta County AQMD**	**Siskiyou County APCD**	**South Coast AQMD**	**Tehama County APCD**
AAa	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels Constructed After August 7, 1983			X	
BB	Kraft pulp Mills	X		X	
CC	Glass Manufacturing Plants			X	
DD	Grain Elevators	X		X	
EE	Surface Coating of Metal Furniture			X	
FF	(Reserved)				
GG	Stationary Gas Turbines			X	
HH	Lime Manufacturing Plants	X		X	
KK	Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants			X	
LL	Metallic Mineral Processing Plants			X	
MM	Automobile and Light Duty Trucks Surface Coating Operations			X	
NN	Phosphate Rock Plants			X	
PP	Ammonium Sulfate Manufacture			X	
QQ	Graphic Arts Industry: Publication Rotogravure Printing			X	
RR	Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Operations			X	
SS	Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances			X	
TT	Metal Coil Surface Coating			X	
UU	Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture			X	
VV	Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry			X	
WW	Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry			X	
XX	Bulk Gasoline Terminals				
AAA	New Residential Wool Heaters		X	X	

		Air pollution control agency			
	Subpart	**Shasta County AQMD**	**Siskiyou County APCD**	**South Coast AQMD**	**Tehama County APCD**
BBB	Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry		X	X	
CCC	(Reserved)				
DDD	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions from the Polymer Manufacturing Industry			X	
EEE	(Reserved)				
FFF	Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing			X	
GGG	Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries			X	
HHH	Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities			X	
III	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Air Oxidation Unit Processes			X	
JJJ	Petroleum Dry Cleaners			X	
KKK	Equipment Leaks of VOC From Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants			X	
LLL	Onshore Natural Gas Processing: SO2 Emissions			X	
MMM	(Reserved)				
NNN	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Distillation Operations			X	
OOO	Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants			X	
PPP	Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants			X	
QQQ	VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems		X	X	
RRR	Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing			X	

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency			
		Shasta County AQMD	Siskiyou County APCD	South Coast AQMD	Tehama County APCD
	Industry (SOCMI) Reactor Processes				
SSS	Magnetic Tape Coating Facilities		X	X	
TTT	Industrial Surface Coating: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines		X	X	
UUU	Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries			X	
VVV	Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates Facilities			X	
WWW	Municipal Solid Waste Landfills			X	

(ix) Delegations for Tuolumne County Air Pollution Control District, Ventura County Air Pollution Control District, and Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District are shown in the following table:

Delegation Status for New Source Performance Standards for Tuolumne County Air Pollution Control District, Ventura County Air Pollution Control District, and Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency		
		Tuolumne County APCD	Ventura County APCD	Yolo-Solano AQMD
A	General Provisions		X	X
D	Fossil-Fuel Fired Steam Generators Constructed After August 17, 1971		X	X
Da	Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Constructed After September 18, 1978		X	
Db	Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units		X	X
Dc	Small Industrial Steam Generating Units		X	
E	Incinerators		X	
Ea	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After December 20, 1989 and On or Before September 20, 1994		X	
Eb	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After			

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency		
		Tuolumne County APCD	**Ventura County APCD**	**Yolo-Solano AQMD**
	September 20, 1994			
Ec	Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 1996			
F	Portland Cement Plants		X	
G	Nitric Acid Plants		X	
H	Sulfuric Acid Plants		X	
I	Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities		X	X
J	Petroleum Refineries		X	X
K	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978		X	X
Ka	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984		X	
Kb	Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984		X	
L	Secondary Lead Smelters		X	
M	Secondary Brass and Bronze Production Plants		X	
N	Primary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces for Which Construction is Commenced After June 11, 1973		X	
Na	Secondary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Steelmaking Facilities for Which Construction is Commenced After January 20, 1983		X	
O	Sewage Treatment Plants		X	
P	Primary Copper Smelters		X	

		Air pollution control agency		
	Subpart	**Tuolumne County APCD**	**Ventura County APCD**	**Yolo-Solano AQMD**
Q	Primary Zinc Smelters		X	
R	Primary Lead Smelters		X	
S	Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants		X	
T	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Plants		X	
U	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants		X	
V	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate Plants		X	
W	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Triple Superphosphate Plants		X	
X	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Granular Triple Superphosphate Storage Facilities		X	
Y	Coal Preparation Plants		X	
Z	Ferroalloy Production Facilities		X	
AA	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces Constructed After October 21, 1974 and On or Before August 17, 1983		X	X
AAa	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels Constructed After August 7, 1983		X	
BB	Kraft pulp Mills		X	
CC	Glass Manufacturing Plants		X	
DD	Grain Elevators		X	
EE	Surface Coating of Metal Furniture		X	
FF	(Reserved)			
GG	Stationary Gas Turbines		X	
HH	Lime Manufacturing Plants		X	

		Air pollution control agency		
	Subpart	**Tuolumne County APCD**	**Ventura County APCD**	**Yolo-Solano AQMD**
KK	Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants		X	
LL	Metallic Mineral Processing Plants		X	
MM	Automobile and Light Duty Trucks Surface Coating Operations		X	
NN	Phosphate Rock Plants		X	
PP	Ammonium Sulfate Manufacture		X	
QQ	Graphic Arts Industry: Publication Rotogravure Printing		X	
RR	Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Operations		X	
SS	Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances		X	
TT	Metal Coil Surface Coating		X	
UU	Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture		X	
VV	Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry		X	
WW	Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry		X	
XX	Bulk Gasoline Terminals			
AAA	New Residential Wool Heaters		X	
BBB	Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry		X	
CCC	(Reserved)			
DDD	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions from the Polymer Manufacturing Industry		X	
EEE	(Reserved)			
FFF	Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing		X	
GGG	Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries		X	
HHH	Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities		X	

		Air pollution control agency		
	Subpart	**Tuolumne County APCD**	**Ventura County APCD**	**Yolo-Solano AQMD**
III	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Air Oxidation Unit Processes		X	
JJJ	Petroleum Dry Cleaners		X	
KKK	Equipment Leaks of VOC From Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants		X	
LLL	Onshore Natural Gas Processing: SO2 Emissions		X	
MMM	(Reserved)			
NNN	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Distillation Operations		X	
OOO	Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants		X	X
PPP	Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants		X	
QQQ	VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems		X	
RRR	Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Reactor Processes		X	
SSS	Magnetic Tape Coating Facilities		X	
TTT	Industrial Surface Coating: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines		X	
UUU	Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries		X	
VVV	Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates Facilities		X	
WWW	Municipal Solid Waste Landfills		X	X

(3) *Hawaii.* The following table identifies delegations as of October 21, 2004:

Delegation Status for New Source Performance Standards for Hawaii

	Subpart	Hawaii
A	General Provisions	X
D	Fossil-Fuel Fired Steam Generators Constructed After August 17, 1971	X
Da	Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Constructed After September 18, 1978	X
Db	Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	X
Dc	Small Industrial Steam Generating Units	X
E	Incinerators	X
Ea	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After December 20, 1989 and On or Before September 20, 1994	X
Eb	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After September 20, 1994	X
Ec	Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 19	X
F	Portland Cement Plants	X
G	Nitric Acid Plants	
H	Sulfuric Acid Plants	
I	Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities	X
J	Petroleum Refineries	X
Ka	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	X
Kb	Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984	X
L	Secondary Lead Smelters	
M	Secondary Brass and Bronze Production Plants	
N	Primary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces for Which Construction is Commenced After June 11, 1973	
Na	Secondary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Steelmaking Facilities for Which Construction is Commenced After January 20, 1983	
O	Sewage Treatment Plants	X
P	Primary Copper Smelters	
Q	Primary Zinc Smelters	

	Subpart	Hawaii
R	Primary Lead Smelters	
S	Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants	
T	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Plants	
U	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants	
V	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate Plants	
W	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Triple Superphosphate Plants	
X	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Granular Triple Superphosphate Storage Facilities	
Y	Coal Preparation Plants	X
Z	Ferroalloy Production Facilities	
AA	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces Constructed After October 21, 1974 and On or Before August 17, 1983	X
AAa	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels Constructed After August 7, 1983	X
BB	Kraft pulp Mills	
CC	Glass Manufacturing Plants	
DD	Grain Elevators	
EE	Surface Coating of Metal Furniture	
FF	(Reserved)	
GG	Stationary Gas Turbines	X
HH	Lime Manufacturing Plants	
KK	Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants	
LL	Metallic Mineral Processing Plants	
MM	Automobile and Light Duty Trucks Surface Coating Operations	
NN	Phosphate Rock Plants	
PP	Ammonium Sulfate Manufacture	
QQ	Graphic Arts Industry: Publication Rotogravure Printing	
RR	Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Operations	
SS	Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances	
TT	Metal Coil Surface Coating	
UU	Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture	

	Subpart	Hawaii
VV	Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry	X
WW	Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry	X
XX	Bulk Gasoline Terminals	X
AAA	New Residential Wool Heaters	
BBB	Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry	
CCC	(Reserved)	
DDD	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions from the Polymer Manufacturing Industry	
EEE	(Reserved)	
FFF	Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing	
GGG	Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries	X
HHH	Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities	
III	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Air Oxidation Unit Processes	
JJJ	Petroleum Dry Cleaners	X
KKK	Equipment Leaks of VOC From Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants	
LLL	Onshore Natural Gas Processing: SO2 Emissions	
MMM	(Reserved)	
NNN	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Distillation Operations	X
OOO	Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants	X
PPP	Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants	
QQQ	VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater	X
RRR	Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Reactor Processes	
SSS	Magnetic Tape Facilities	
TTT	Industrial Surface Coating: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines	
UUU	Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries	X
VVV	Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates Facilities	X

	Subpart	Hawaii
WWW	Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	
AAAA	Small MunIcipal Waste Combudtion Units for Which Construction is Commenced After August 30, 1999 or for Which Modification or Reconstruction is Commenced After June 6, 2001	X
CCCC	Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units for Which Construction Is Commenced After November 30, 199 or for Which Modification or Reconstruction Is Commenced on or After June 1, 2001	X

(4) *Nevada.* The following table identifies delegations as of January 12, 2007:

Delegation Status for New Source Performance Standards for Nevada

		Air pollution control agency		
	Subpart	Nevada DEP	Clark County	Washoe County
A	General Provisions	X	X	X
D	Fossil-Fuel Fired Steam Generators Constructed After August 17, 1971	X	X	X
Da	Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Constructed After September 18, 1978	X		
Db	Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	X		
Dc	Small Industrial Steam Generating Units	X		
E	Incinerators	X	X	X
Ea	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After December 20, 1989 and On or Before September 20, 1994	X		
Eb	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After September 20, 1994	X		
Ec	Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 1996	X		
F	Portland Cement Plants	X	X	X
G	Nitric Acid Plants	X		X
H	Sulfuric Acid Plants	X		X

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency		
		Nevada DEP	Clark County	Washoe County
I	Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities	X	X	X
J	Petroleum Refineries	X		X
K	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	X	X	X
Ka	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984	X	X	X
Kb	Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984	X		
L	Secondary Lead Smelters	X	X	X
M	Secondary Brass and Bronze Production Plants	X		X
N	Primary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces for Which Construction is Commenced After June 11, 1973	X		X
Na	Secondary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Steelmaking Facilities for Which Construction is Commenced After January 20, 1983	X		
O	Sewage Treatment Plants	X	X	X
P	Primary Copper Smelters	X	X	X
Q	Primary Zinc Smelters	X	X	X
R	Primary Lead Smelters	X	X	X
S	Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants	X		X
T	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Plants	X		X
U	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants	X		X

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency		
		Nevada DEP	Clark County	Washoe County
V	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate Plants	X		X
W	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Triple Superphosphate Plants	X		X
X	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Granular Triple Superphosphate Storage Facilities	X		X
Y	Coal Preparation Plants	X	X	X
Z	Ferroalloy Production Facilities	X		X
AA	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces Constructed After October 21, 1974 and On or Before August 17, 1983	X		X
AAa	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels Constructed After August 7, 1983	X		
BB	Kraft pulp Mills	X		X
CC	Glass Manufacturing Plants	X		X
DD	Grain Elevators	X	X	X
EE	Surface Coating of Metal Furniture	X	X	X
FF	(Reserved)			
GG	Stationary Gas Turbines	X	X	X
HH	Lime Manufacturing Plants	X	X	X
KK	Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants	X	X	X
LL	Metallic Mineral Processing Plants	X	X	X
MM	Automobile and Light Duty Trucks Surface Coating Operations	X	X	X
NN	Phosphate Rock Plants	X	X	X
PP	Ammonium Sulfate Manufacture	X		X
QQ	Graphic Arts Industry: Publication Rotogravure Printing	X	X	X
RR	Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating	X		X

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency		
		Nevada DEP	Clark County	Washoe County
	Operations			
SS	Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances	X	X	X
TT	Metal Coil Surface Coating	X	X	X
UU	Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture	X	X	X
VV	Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry	X	X	X
WW	Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry	X		X
XX	Bulk Gasoline Terminals	X		X
AAA	New Residential Wool Heaters			
BBB	Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry	X		
CCC	(Reserved)			
DDD	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions from the Polymer Manufacturing Industry	X		
EEE	(Reserved)			
FFF	Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing	X		X
GGG	Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries	X		X
HHH	Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities	X		X
III	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Air Oxidation Unit Processes	X		
JJJ	Petroleum Dry Cleaners	X	X	X
KKK	Equipment Leaks of VOC From Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants	X		
LLL	Onshore Natural Gas Processing: SO_2Emissions	X		
MMM	(Reserved)			
NNN	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry	X		

	Subpart	Air pollution control agency		
		Nevada DEP	Clark County	Washoe County
	(SOCMI) Distillation Operations			
OOO	Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants	X		X
PPP	Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants	X		X
QQQ	VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems	X		
RRR	Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Reactor Processes			
SSS	Magnetic Tape Coating Facilities	X		
TTT	Industrial Surface Coating: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines	X		
UUU	Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries	X		
VVV	Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates Facilities	X		
WWW	Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	X		
AAAA	Small Municipal Waste Combustion Units for Which Construction is Commenced After August 30, 1999 or for Which Modification or Reconstruction is Commended After June 6, 2001	X		
CCCC	Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units for Which Construction Is Commenced After November 30, 1999 or for Which Modification or Reconstruction Is Commenced on or After June 1, 2001	X		
EEEE	Other Solid Waste Incineration Units for Which Construction is Commenced After December 9, 2004, or for Which Modification or Reconstruction is Commenced on or After June 16, 2006	X		
KKKK	Stationary Combustion Turbines	X		
GGGG	(Reserved)			

(5) *Guam.* The following table identifies delegations as of June 15, 2001:

Delegation Status for New Source Performance Standards for Guam

	Subpart	Guam
A	General Provisions	X
D	Fossil-Fuel Fired Steam Generators Constructed After August 17, 1971	X
Da	Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Constructed After September 18, 1978	
Db	Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	
Dc	Small Industrial Steam Generating Units	
E	Incinerators	
Ea	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After December 20, 1989 and On or Before September 20, 1994	
Eb	Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed After September 20, 1994	
Ec	Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 1996	
F	Portland Cement Plants	X
G	Nitric Acid Plants	
H	Sulfuric Acid Plants	
I	Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities	X
J	Petroleum Refineries	X
K	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978	X

(e) The following lists the specific part 60 standards that have been delegated unchanged to the air pollution control agencies in Region 6.

(1) *New Mexico.* The New Mexico Environment Department has been delegated all part 60 standards promulgated by EPA, except subpart AAA—Standards of Performance for New Residential Wood Heaters, as amended in theFederal Registerthrough September 1, 2002.

(2) *Louisiana* . The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality has been delegated all part 60 standards promulgated by EPA, except subpart AAA—Standards of Performance for New Residential Wood Heaters, as amended in theFederal Registerthrough July 1, 2002.

(3) *Albuquerque-Bernalillo County Air Quality Control Board.* The Albuquerque-Bernalillo County Air Quality Control Board has been delegated all part 60 standards promulgated by EPA, except Subpart AAA—Standards of Performance for New Residential Wood Heaters; Subpart WWW—Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills; Subpart Cc—Emissions Guidelines and Compliance Times for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills, as amended in theFederal Registerthrough July 1, 2004.

[40 FR 18169, Apr. 25, 1975]

Editorial Note: ForFederal Registercitations affecting §60.4 see the List of CFR Sections Affected which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.**60.5 Determination of construction or modification.**

(a) When requested to do so by an owner or operator, the Administrator will make a determination of whether action taken or intended to be taken by such owner or operator constitutes construction (including reconstruction) or modification or the commencement thereof within the meaning of this part.

(b) The Administrator will respond to any request for a determination under paragraph (a) of this section within 30 days of receipt of such request.

[40 FR 58418, Dec. 16, 1975]

§ 60.6 Review of plans.

(a) When requested to do so by an owner or operator, the Administrator will review plans for construction or modification for the purpose of providing technical advice to the owner or operator.

(b)(1) A separate request shall be submitted for each construction or modification project.

(2) Each request shall identify the location of such project, and be accompanied by technical information describing the proposed nature, size, design, and method of operation of each affected facility involved in such project, including information on any equipment to be used for measurement or control of emissions.

(c) Neither a request for plans review nor advice furnished by the Administrator in response to such request shall (1) relieve an owner or operator of legal responsibility for compliance with any provision of this part or of any applicable State or local requirement, or (2) prevent the Administrator from implementing or enforcing any provision of this part or taking any other action authorized by the Act.

[36 FR 24877, Dec. 23, 1971, as amended at 39 FR 9314, Mar. 8, 1974]

§ 60.7 Notification and record keeping.

(a) Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall furnish the Administrator written notification or, if acceptable to both the Administrator and the owner or operator of a source, electronic notification, as follows:

(1) A notification of the date construction (or reconstruction as defined under §60.15) of an affected facility is commenced postmarked no later than 30 days after such date. This requirement shall not apply in the case of mass-produced facilities which are purchased in completed form.

(2) [Reserved]

(3) A notification of the actual date of initial startup of an affected facility postmarked within 15 days after such date.

(4) A notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the emission rate of any air pollutant to which a standard applies, unless that change is specifically exempted under an applicable subpart or in §60.14(e). This notice shall be postmarked 60 days or as soon as practicable before the change is commenced and shall include information describing the precise nature of the change, present and proposed emission control systems, productive capacity of the facility before and after the change, and the expected completion date of the change. The Administrator may request additional relevant information subsequent to this notice.

(5) A notification of the date upon which demonstration of the continuous monitoring system performance commences in accordance with §60.13(c). Notification shall be postmarked not less than 30 days prior to such date.

(6) A notification of the anticipated date for conducting the opacity observations required by §60.11(e)(1) of this part. The notification shall also include, if appropriate, a request for the Administrator to provide a visible emissions reader during a performance test. The notification shall be postmarked not less than 30 days prior to such date.

(7) A notification that continuous opacity monitoring system data results will be used to determine compliance with the applicable opacity standard during a performance test required by §60.8 in lieu of Method 9 observation data as allowed by §60.11(e)(5) of this part. This notification shall be postmarked not less than 30 days prior to the date of the performance test.

(b) Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility; any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment; or any periods during which a continuous monitoring system or monitoring device is inoperative.

(c) Each owner or operator required to install a continuous monitoring device shall submit excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report (excess emissions are defined in applicable subparts) and-or summary report form (see paragraph (d) of this section) to the Administrator semiannually, except when: more frequent reporting is specifically required by an applicable subpart; or the Administrator, on a case-by-case basis, determines that more frequent reporting is necessary to accurately assess the compliance status of the source. All reports shall be

postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each six-month period. Written reports of excess emissions shall include the following information:

(1) The magnitude of excess emissions computed in accordance with §60.13(h), any conversion factor(s) used, and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period of excess emissions. The process operating time during the reporting period.

(2) Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs during startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected facility. The nature and cause of any malfunction (if known), the corrective action taken or preventative measures adopted.

(3) The date and time identifying each period during which the continuous monitoring system was inoperative except for zero and span checks and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments.

(4) When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous monitoring system(s) have not been inoperative, repaired, or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.

(d) The summary report form shall contain the information and be in the format shown in figure 1 unless otherwise specified by the Administrator. One summary report form shall be submitted for each pollutant monitored at each affected facility.

(1) If the total duration of excess emissions for the reporting period is less than 1 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period and CMS downtime for the reporting period is less than 5 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period, only the summary report form shall be submitted and the excess emission report described in §60.7(c) need not be submitted unless requested by the Administrator.

(2) If the total duration of excess emissions for the reporting period is 1 percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period or the total CMS downtime for the reporting period is 5 percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period, the summary report form and the excess emission report described in §60.7(c) shall both be submitted.

Figure 1—Summary Report—Gaseous and Opacity Excess Emission and Monitoring System Performance

Pollutant (Circle One—SO_2/NO_X/TRS/H_2S/CO/Opacity)

Reporting period dates: From _____ to _____

Company:

Emission Limitation_____

Address:

Monitor Manufacturer and Model No._____

Date of Latest CMS Certification or Audit_____

Process Unit(s) Description:

Total source operating time in reporting period[1] _____

Emission data summary[1]		**CMS performance summary[1]**	
1. Duration of excess emissions in reporting period due to:		1. CMS downtime in reporting period due to:	
a. Startup/shutdown		a. Monitor equipment malfunctions	
b. Control equipment problems		b. Non-Monitor equipment malfunctions	
c. Process problems		c. Quality assurance calibration	

d. Other known causes		d. Other known causes	
e. Unknown causes		e. Unknown causes	
2. Total duration of excess emission		2. Total CMS Downtime	
3. Total duration of excess emissions × (100) [Total source operating time]	%[2]	3. [Total CMS Downtime] × (100) [Total source operating time]	%[2]

[1]For opacity, record all times in minutes. For gases, record all times in hours.

[2]For the reporting period: If the total duration of excess emissions is 1 percent or greater of the total operating time or the total CMS downtime is 5 percent or greater of the total operating time, both the summary report form and the excess emission report described in §60.7(c) shall be submitted.

On a separate page, describe any changes since last quarter in CMS, process or controls. I certify that the information contained in this report is true, accurate, and complete.

_____

Name

_____

Signature

_____

Title

_____

Date

(e)(1) Notwithstanding the frequency of reporting requirements specified in paragraph (c) of this section, an owner or operator who is required by an applicable subpart to submit excess emissions and monitoring systems performance reports (and summary reports) on a quarterly (or more frequent) basis may reduce the frequency of reporting for that standard to semiannual if the following conditions are met:

(i) For 1 full year (e.g., 4 quarterly or 12 monthly reporting periods) the affected facility's excess emissions and monitoring systems reports submitted to comply with a standard under this part continually demonstrate that the facility is in compliance with the applicable standard;

(ii) The owner or operator continues to comply with all recordkeeping and monitoring requirements specified in this subpart and the applicable standard; and

(iii) The Administrator does not object to a reduced frequency of reporting for the affected facility, as provided in paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(2) The frequency of reporting of excess emissions and monitoring systems performance (and summary) reports may be reduced only after the owner or operator notifies the Administrator in writing of his or her intention to make such a change and the Administrator does not object to the intended change. In deciding whether to approve a reduced frequency of reporting, the Administrator may review information concerning the source's entire previous performance history during the required recordkeeping period prior to the intended change, including performance test results, monitoring data, and evaluations of an owner or operator's conformance with operation and maintenance requirements. Such information may be used by the Administrator to make a judgment about the source's potential for noncompliance in the future. If the Administrator disapproves the owner or operator's request to reduce the frequency of reporting, the Administrator will notify the owner or operator in writing within 45 days after receiving notice of the owner or operator's intention. The notification from the Administrator to the owner or operator will specify the grounds on which the disapproval is based. In the absence of a notice of disapproval within 45 days, approval is automatically granted.

(3) As soon as monitoring data indicate that the affected facility is not in compliance with any emission limitation or operating parameter specified in the applicable standard, the frequency of reporting shall revert to the frequency

specified in the applicable standard, and the owner or operator shall submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report (and summary report, if required) at the next appropriate reporting period following the noncomplying event. After demonstrating compliance with the applicable standard for another full year, the owner or operator may again request approval from the Administrator to reduce the frequency of reporting for that standard as provided for in paragraphs (e)(1) and (e)(2) of this section.

(f) Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall maintain a file of all measurements, including continuous monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; all continuous monitoring system performance evaluations; all continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices; and all other information required by this part recorded in a permanent form suitable for inspection. The file shall be retained for at least two years following the date of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records, except as follows:

(1) This paragraph applies to owners or operators required to install a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) where the CEMS installed is automated, and where the calculated data averages do not exclude periods of CEMS breakdown or malfunction. An automated CEMS records and reduces the measured data to the form of the pollutant emission standard through the use of a computerized data acquisition system. In lieu of maintaining a file of all CEMS subhourly measurements as required under paragraph (f) of this section, the owner or operator shall retain the most recent consecutive three averaging periods of subhourly measurements and a file that contains a hard copy of the data acquisition system algorithm used to reduce the measured data into the reportable form of the standard.

(2) This paragraph applies to owners or operators required to install a CEMS where the measured data is manually reduced to obtain the reportable form of the standard, and where the calculated data averages do not exclude periods of CEMS breakdown or malfunction. In lieu of maintaining a file of all CEMS subhourly measurements as required under paragraph (f) of this section, the owner or operator shall retain all subhourly measurements for the most recent reporting period. The subhourly measurements shall be retained for 120 days from the date of the most recent summary or excess emission report submitted to the Administrator.

(3) The Administrator or delegated authority, upon notification to the source, may require the owner or operator to maintain all measurements as required by paragraph (f) of this section, if the Administrator or the delegated authority determines these records are required to more accurately assess the compliance status of the affected source.

(g) If notification substantially similar to that in paragraph (a) of this section is required by any other State or local agency, sending the Administrator a copy of that notification will satisfy the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section.

(h) Individual subparts of this part may include specific provisions which clarify or make inapplicable the provisions set forth in this section.

[36 FR 24877, Dec. 28, 1971, as amended at 40 FR 46254, Oct. 6, 1975; 40 FR 58418, Dec. 16, 1975; 45 FR 5617, Jan. 23, 1980; 48 FR 48335, Oct. 18, 1983; 50 FR 53113, Dec. 27, 1985; 52 FR 9781, Mar. 26, 1987; 55 FR 51382, Dec. 13, 1990; 59 FR 12428, Mar. 16, 1994; 59 FR 47265, Sep. 15, 1994; 64 FR 7463, Feb. 12, 1999]

§ 60.8 Performance tests.

(a) Except as specified in paragraphs (a)(1),(a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(4) of this section, within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup of such facility, or at such other times specified by this part, and at such other times as may be required by the Administrator under section 114 of the Act, the owner or operator of such facility shall conduct performance test(s) and furnish the Administrator a written report of the results of such performance test(s).

(1) If a force majeure is about to occur, occurs, or has occurred for which the affected owner or operator intends to assert a claim of force majeure, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator, in writing as soon as practicable following the date the owner or operator first knew, or through due diligence should have known that the event may cause or caused a delay in testing beyond the regulatory deadline, but the notification must occur before the performance test deadline unless the initial force majeure or a subsequent force majeure event delays the notice, and in such cases, the notification shall occur as soon as practicable.

(2) The owner or operator shall provide to the Administrator a written description of the force majeure event and a rationale for attributing the delay in testing beyond the regulatory deadline to the force majeure; describe the measures taken or to be taken to minimize the delay; and identify a date by which the owner or operator proposes to conduct the performance test. The performance test shall be conducted as soon as practicable after the force majeure occurs.

(3) The decision as to whether or not to grant an extension to the performance test deadline is solely within the discretion of the Administrator. The Administrator will notify the owner or operator in writing of approval or disapproval of the request for an extension as soon as practicable.

(4) Until an extension of the performance test deadline has been approved by the Administrator under paragraphs (a)(1), (2), and (3) of this section, the owner or operator of the affected facility remains strictly subject to the requirements of this part.

(b) Performance tests shall be conducted and data reduced in accordance with the test methods and procedures contained in each applicable subpart unless the Administrator (1) specifies or approves, in specific cases, the use of a reference method with minor changes in methodology, (2) approves the use of an equivalent method, (3) approves the use of an alternative method the results of which he has determined to be adequate for indicating whether a specific source is in compliance, (4) waives the requirement for performance tests because the owner or operator of a source has demonstrated by other means to the Administrator's satisfaction that the affected facility is in compliance with the standard, or (5) approves shorter sampling times and smaller sample volumes when necessitated by process variables or other factors. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to abrogate the Administrator's authority to require testing under section 114 of the Act.

(c) Performance tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator shall specify to the plant operator based on representative performance of the affected facility. The owner or operator shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a performance test nor shall emissions in excess of the level of the applicable emission limit during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction be considered a violation of the applicable emission limit unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard.

(d) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide the Administrator at least 30 days prior notice of any performance test, except as specified under other subparts, to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present. If after 30 days notice for an initially scheduled performance test, there is a delay (due to operational problems, etc.) in conducting the scheduled performance test, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall notify the Administrator (or delegated State or local agency) as soon as possible of any delay in the original test date, either by providing at least 7 days prior notice of the rescheduled date of the performance test, or by arranging a rescheduled date with the Administrator (or delegated State or local agency) by mutual agreement.

(e) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide, or cause to be provided, performance testing facilities as follows:

(1) Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such facility. This includes (i) constructing the air pollution control system such that volumetric flow rates and pollutant emission rates can be accurately determined by applicable test methods and procedures and (ii) providing a stack or duct free of cyclonic flow during performance tests, as demonstrated by applicable test methods and procedures.

(2) Safe sampling platform(s).

(3) Safe access to sampling platform(s).

(4) Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

(f) Unless otherwise specified in the applicable subpart, each performance test shall consist of three separate runs using the applicable test method. Each run shall be conducted for the time and under the conditions specified in the applicable standard. For the purpose of determining compliance with an applicable standard, the arithmetic means of results of the three runs shall apply. In the event that a sample is accidentally lost or conditions occur in which one of the three runs must be discontinued because of forced shutdown, failure of an irreplaceable portion of the sample train, extreme meteorological conditions, or other circumstances, beyond the owner or operator's control, compliance may, upon the Administrator's approval, be determined using the arithmetic mean of the results of the two other runs.

[36 FR 24877, Dec. 23, 1971, as amended at 39 FR 9314, Mar. 8, 1974; 42 FR 57126, Nov. 1, 1977; 44 FR 33612, June 11, 1979; 54 FR 6662, Feb. 14, 1989; 54 FR 21344, May 17, 1989; 64 FR 7463, Feb. 12, 1999; 72 FR 27442, May 16, 2007]

§ 60.9 Availability of information.

The availability to the public of information provided to, or otherwise obtained by, the Administrator under this part shall be governed by part 2 of this chapter. (Information submitted voluntarily to the Administrator for the purposes of §§60.5 and 60.6 is governed by §§2.201 through 2.213 of this chapter and not by §2.301 of this chapter.)

§ 60.10 State authority.

The provisions of this part shall not be construed in any manner to preclude any State or political subdivision thereof from:

(a) Adopting and enforcing any emission standard or limitation applicable to an affected facility, provided that such emission standard or limitation is not less stringent than the standard applicable to such facility.

(b) Requiring the owner or operator of an affected facility to obtain permits, licenses, or approvals prior to initiating construction, modification, or operation of such facility.

§ 60.11 Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements.

(a) Compliance with standards in this part, other than opacity standards, shall be determined in accordance with performance tests established by §60.8, unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard.

(b) Compliance with opacity standards in this part shall be determined by conducting observations in accordance with Method 9 in appendix A of this part, any alternative method that is approved by the Administrator, or as provided in paragraph (e)(5) of this section. For purposes of determining initial compliance, the minimum total time of observations shall be 3 hours (30 6-minute averages) for the performance test or other set of observations (meaning those fugitive-type emission sources subject only to an opacity standard).

(c) The opacity standards set forth in this part shall apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction, and as otherwise provided in the applicable standard.

(d) At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, owners and operators shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating 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, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source.

(e)(1) For the purpose of demonstrating initial compliance, opacity observations shall be conducted concurrently with the initial performance test required in §60.8 unless one of the following conditions apply. If no performance test under §60.8 is required, then opacity observations shall be conducted within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated but no later than 180 days after initial startup of the facility. If visibility or other conditions prevent the opacity observations from being conducted concurrently with the initial performance test required under §60.8, the source owner or operator shall reschedule the opacity observations as soon after the initial performance test as possible, but not later than 30 days thereafter, and shall advise the Administrator of the rescheduled date. In these cases, the 30-day prior notification to the Administrator required in §60.7(a)(6) shall be waived. The rescheduled opacity observations shall be conducted (to the extent possible) under the same operating conditions that existed during the initial performance test conducted under §60.8. The visible emissions observer shall determine whether visibility or other conditions prevent the opacity observations from being made concurrently with the initial performance test in accordance with procedures contained in Method 9 of appendix B of this part. Opacity readings of portions of plumes which contain condensed, uncombined water vapor shall not be used for purposes of determing compliance with opacity standards. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall make available, upon request by the Administrator, such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions under which the visual observations were made and shall provide evidence indicating proof of current visible observer emission certification. Except as provided in paragraph (e)(5) of this section, the results of continuous monitoring by transmissometer which indicate that the opacity at the time visual observations were made was not in excess of the standard are probative but not conclusive evidence of the actual opacity of an emission, provided that the source shall meet the burden of proving that the instrument used meets (at the time of the alleged violation) Performance Specification 1 in appendix B of this part, has been properly maintained and (at the time of the alleged violation) that the resulting data have not been altered in any way.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (e)(3) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility to which an opacity standard in this part applies shall conduct opacity observations in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section, shall record the opacity of emissions, and shall report to the Administrator the opacity results along with the results of the initial performance test required under §60.8. The inability of an owner or operator to secure a visible emissions observer shall not be considered a reason for not conducting the opacity observations concurrent with the initial performance test.

(3) The owner or operator of an affected facility to which an opacity standard in this part applies may request the Administrator to determine and to record the opacity of emissions from the affected facility during the initial performance test and at such times as may be required. The owner or operator of the affected facility shall report the

opacity results. Any request to the Administrator to determine and to record the opacity of emissions from an affected facility shall be included in the notification required in §60.7(a)(6). If, for some reason, the Administrator cannot determine and record the opacity of emissions from the affected facility during the performance test, then the provisions of paragraph (e)(1) of this section shall apply.

(4) An owner or operator of an affected facility using a continuous opacity monitor (transmissometer) shall record the monitoring data produced during the initial performance test required by §60.8 and shall furnish the Administrator a written report of the monitoring results along with Method 9 and §60.8 performance test results.

(5) An owner or operator of an affected facility subject to an opacity standard may submit, for compliance purposes, continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) data results produced during any performance test required under §60.8 in lieu of Method 9 observation data. If an owner or operator elects to submit COMS data for compliance with the opacity standard, he shall notify the Administrator of that decision, in writing, at least 30 days before any performance test required under §60.8 is conducted. Once the owner or operator of an affected facility has notified the Administrator to that effect, the COMS data results will be used to determine opacity compliance during subsequent tests required under §60.8 until the owner or operator notifies the Administrator, in writing, to the contrary. For the purpose of determining compliance with the opacity standard during a performance test required under §60.8 using COMS data, the minimum total time of COMS data collection shall be averages of all 6-minute continuous periods within the duration of the mass emission performance test. Results of the COMS opacity determinations shall be submitted along with the results of the performance test required under §60.8. The owner or operator of an affected facility using a COMS for compliance purposes is responsible for demonstrating that the COMS meets the requirements specified in §60.13(c) of this part, that the COMS has been properly maintained and operated, and that the resulting data have not been altered in any way. If COMS data results are submitted for compliance with the opacity standard for a period of time during which Method 9 data indicates noncompliance, the Method 9 data will be used to determine compliance with the opacity standard.

(6) Upon receipt from an owner or operator of the written reports of the results of the performance tests required by §60.8, the opacity observation results and observer certification required by §60.11(e)(1), and the COMS results, if applicable, the Administrator will make a finding concerning compliance with opacity and other applicable standards. If COMS data results are used to comply with an opacity standard, only those results are required to be submitted along with the performance test results required by §60.8. If the Administrator finds that an affected facility is in compliance with all applicable standards for which performance tests are conducted in accordance with §60.8 of this part but during the time such performance tests are being conducted fails to meet any applicable opacity standard, he shall notify the owner or operator and advise him that he may petition the Administrator within 10 days of receipt of notification to make appropriate adjustment to the opacity standard for the affected facility.

(7) The Administrator will grant such a petition upon a demonstration by the owner or operator that the affected facility and associated air pollution control equipment was operated and maintained in a manner to minimize the opacity of emissions during the performance tests; that the performance tests were performed under the conditions established by the Administrator; and that the affected facility and associated air pollution control equipment were incapable of being adjusted or operated to meet the applicable opacity standard.

(8) The Administrator will establish an opacity standard for the affected facility meeting the above requirements at a level at which the source will be able, as indicated by the performance and opacity tests, to meet the opacity standard at all times during which the source is meeting the mass or concentration emission standard. The Administrator will promulgate the new opacity standard in theFederal Register.

(f) Special provisions set forth under an applicable subpart shall supersede any conflicting provisions in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section.

(g) For the purpose of submitting compliance certifications or establishing whether or not a person has violated or is in violation of any standard in this part, nothing in this part shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information, relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance test or procedure had been performed.

[38 FR 28565, Oct. 15, 1973, as amended at 39 FR 39873, Nov. 12, 1974; 43 FR 8800, Mar. 3, 1978; 45 FR 23379, Apr. 4, 1980; 48 FR 48335, Oct. 18, 1983; 50 FR 53113, Dec. 27, 1985; 51 FR 1790, Jan. 15, 1986; 52 FR 9781, Mar. 26, 1987; 62 FR 8328, Feb. 24, 1997; 65 FR 61749, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.12 Circumvention.

No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment or process, the use of which conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable standard. Such concealment includes, but is not limited to, the use of gaseous diluents to achieve

compliance with an opacity standard or with a standard which is based on the concentration of a pollutant in the gases discharged to the atmosphere.

[39 FR 9314, Mar. 8, 1974]

§ 60.13 Monitoring requirements.

(a) For the purposes of this section, all continuous monitoring systems required under applicable subparts shall be subject to the provisions of this section upon promulgation of performance specifications for continuous monitoring systems under appendix B to this part and, if the continuous monitoring system is used to demonstrate compliance with emission limits on a continuous basis, appendix F to this part, unless otherwise specified in an applicable subpart or by the Administrator. Appendix F is applicable December 4, 1987.

(b) All continuous monitoring systems and monitoring devices shall be installed and operational prior to conducting performance tests under §60.8. Verification of operational status shall, as a minimum, include completion of the manufacturer's written requirements or recommendations for installation, operation, and calibration of the device.

(c) If the owner or operator of an affected facility elects to submit continous opacity monitoring system (COMS) data for compliance with the opacity standard as provided under §60.11(e)(5), he shall conduct a performance evaluation of the COMS as specified in Performance Specification 1, appendix B, of this part before the performance test required under §60.8 is conducted. Otherwise, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct a performance evaluation of the COMS or continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) during any performance test required under §60.8 or within 30 days thereafter in accordance with the applicable performance specification in appendix B of this part, The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct COMS or CEMS performance evaluations at such other times as may be required by the Administrator under section 114 of the Act.

(1) The owner or operator of an affected facility using a COMS to determine opacity compliance during any performance test required under §60.8 and as described in §60.11(e)(5) shall furnish the Administrator two or, upon request, more copies of a written report of the results of the COMS performance evaluation described in paragraph (c) of this section at least 10 days before the performance test required under §60.8 is conducted.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (c)(1) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall furnish the Administrator within 60 days of completion two or, upon request, more copies of a written report of the results of the performance evaluation.

(d)(1) Owners and operators of a CEMS installed in accordance with the provisions of this part, must check the zero (or low level value between 0 and 20 percent of span value) and span (50 to 100 percent of span value) calibration drifts at least once daily in accordance with a written procedure. The zero and span must, as a minimum, be adjusted whenever either the 24-hour zero drift or the 24-hour span drift exceeds two times the limit of the applicable performance specification in appendix B of this part. The system must allow the amount of the excess zero and span drift to be recorded and quantified whenever specified. Owners and operators of a COMS installed in accordance with the provisions of this part, must automatically, intrinsic to the opacity monitor, check the zero and upscale (span) calibration drifts at least once daily. For a particular COMS, the acceptable range of zero and upscale calibration materials is as defined in the applicable version of PS–1 in appendix B of this part. For a COMS, the optical surfaces, exposed to the effluent gases, must be cleaned before performing the zero and upscale drift adjustments, except for systems using automatic zero adjustments. The optical surfaces must be cleaned when the cumulative automatic zero compensation exceeds 4 percent opacity.

(2) Unless otherwise approved by the Administrator, the following procedures must be followed for a COMS. Minimum procedures must include an automated method for producing a simulated zero opacity condition and an upscale opacity condition using a certified neutral density filter or other related technique to produce a known obstruction of the light beam. Such procedures must provide a system check of all active analyzer internal optics with power or curvature, all active electronic circuitry including the light source and photodetector assembly, and electronic or electro-mechanical systems and hardware and or software used during normal measurement operation.

(e) Except for system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments required under paragraph (d) of this section, all continuous monitoring systems shall be in continuous operation and shall meet minimum frequency of operation requirements as follows:

(1) All continuous monitoring systems referenced by paragraph (c) of this section for measuring opacity of emissions shall complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.

(2) All continuous monitoring systems referenced by paragraph (c) of this section for measuring emissions, except opacity, shall complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.

(f) All continuous monitoring systems or monitoring devices shall be installed such that representative measurements of emissions or process parameters from the affected facility are obtained. Additional procedures for location of continuous monitoring systems contained in the applicable Performance Specifications of appendix B of this part shall be used.

(g) When the effluents from a single affected facility or two or more affected facilities subject to the same emission standards are combined before being released to the atmosphere, the owner or operator may install applicable continuous monitoring systems on each effluent or on the combined effluent. When the affected facilities are not subject to the same emission standards, separate continuous monitoring systems shall be installed on each effluent. When the effluent from one affected facility is released to the atmosphere through more than one point, the owner or operator shall install an applicable continuous monitoring system on each separate effluent unless the installation of fewer systems is approved by the Administrator. When more than one continuous monitoring system is used to measure the emissions from one affected facility (e.g., multiple breechings, multiple outlets), the owner or operator shall report the results as required from each continuous monitoring system.

(h)(1) Owners or operators of all continuous monitoring systems for measurement of opacity shall reduce all data to 6-minute averages and for continuous monitoring systems other than opacity to 1-hour averages for time periods as defined in §60.2. Six-minute opacity averages shall be calculated from 36 or more data points equally spaced over each 6-minute period.

(2) For continuous monitoring systems other than opacity, 1-hour averages shall be computed as follows, except that the provisions pertaining to the validation of partial operating hours are only applicable for affected facilities that are required by the applicable subpart to include partial hours in the emission calculations:

(i) Except as provided under paragraph (h)(2)(iii) of this section, for a full operating hour (any clock hour with 60 minutes of unit operation), at least four valid data points are required to calculate the hourly average, *i.e.* , one data point in each of the 15-minute quadrants of the hour.

(ii) Except as provided under paragraph (h)(2)(iii) of this section, for a partial operating hour (any clock hour with less than 60 minutes of unit operation), at least one valid data point in each 15-minute quadrant of the hour in which the unit operates is required to calculate the hourly average.

(iii) For any operating hour in which required maintenance or quality-assurance activities are performed:

(A) If the unit operates in two or more quadrants of the hour, a minimum of two valid data points, separated by at least 15 minutes, is required to calculate the hourly average; or

(B) If the unit operates in only one quadrant of the hour, at least one valid data point is required to calculate the hourly average.

(iv) If a daily calibration error check is failed during any operating hour, all data for that hour shall be invalidated, unless a subsequent calibration error test is passed in the same hour and the requirements of paragraph (h)(2)(iii) of this section are met, based solely on valid data recorded after the successful calibration.

(v) For each full or partial operating hour, all valid data points shall be used to calculate the hourly average.

(vi) Except as provided under paragraph (h)(2)(vii) of this section, data recorded during periods of continuous monitoring system breakdown, repair, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments shall not be included in the data averages computed under this paragraph.

(vii) Owners and operators complying with the requirements of §60.7(f)(1) or (2) must include any data recorded during periods of monitor breakdown or malfunction in the data averages.

(viii) When specified in an applicable subpart, hourly averages for certain partial operating hours shall not be computed or included in the emission averages (*e.g.* hours with < 30 minutes of unit operation under §60.47b(d)).

(ix) Either arithmetic or integrated averaging of all data may be used to calculate the hourly averages. The data may be recorded in reduced or nonreduced form (*e.g.* , ppm pollutant and percent O_2or ng/J of pollutant).

(3) All excess emissions shall be converted into units of the standard using the applicable conversion procedures specified in the applicable subpart. After conversion into units of the standard, the data may be rounded to the same number of significant digits used in the applicable subpart to specify the emission limit.

(i) After receipt and consideration of written application, the Administrator may approve alternatives to any monitoring procedures or requirements of this part including, but not limited to the following:

(1) Alternative monitoring requirements when installation of a continuous monitoring system or monitoring device specified by this part would not provide accurate measurements due to liquid water or other interferences caused by substances in the effluent gases.

(2) Alternative monitoring requirements when the affected facility is infrequently operated.

(3) Alternative monitoring requirements to accommodate continuous monitoring systems that require additional measurements to correct for stack moisture conditions.

(4) Alternative locations for installing continuous monitoring systems or monitoring devices when the owner or operator can demonstrate that installation at alternate locations will enable accurate and representative measurements.

(5) Alternative methods of converting pollutant concentration measurements to units of the standards.

(6) Alternative procedures for performing daily checks of zero and span drift that do not involve use of span gases or test cells.

(7) Alternatives to the A.S.T.M. test methods or sampling procedures specified by any subpart.

(8) Alternative continuous monitoring systems that do not meet the design or performance requirements in Performance Specification 1, appendix B, but adequately demonstrate a definite and consistent relationship between its measurements and the measurements of opacity by a system complying with the requirements in Performance Specification 1. The Administrator may require that such demonstration be performed for each affected facility.

(9) Alternative monitoring requirements when the effluent from a single affected facility or the combined effluent from two or more affected facilities is released to the atmosphere through more than one point.

(j) An alternative to the relative accuracy (RA) test specified in Performance Specification 2 of appendix B may be requested as follows:

(1) An alternative to the reference method tests for determining RA is available for sources with emission rates demonstrated to be less than 50 percent of the applicable standard. A source owner or operator may petition the Administrator to waive the RA test in Section 8.4 of Performance Specification 2 and substitute the procedures in Section 16.0 if the results of a performance test conducted according to the requirements in §60.8 of this subpart or other tests performed following the criteria in §60.8 demonstrate that the emission rate of the pollutant of interest in the units of the applicable standard is less than 50 percent of the applicable standard. For sources subject to standards expressed as control efficiency levels, a source owner or operator may petition the Administrator to waive the RA test and substitute the procedures in Section 16.0 of Performance Specification 2 if the control device exhaust emission rate is less than 50 percent of the level needed to meet the control efficiency requirement. The alternative procedures do not apply if the continuous emission monitoring system is used to determine compliance continuously with the applicable standard. The petition to waive the RA test shall include a detailed description of the procedures to be applied. Included shall be location and procedure for conducting the alternative, the concentration or response levels of the alternative RA materials, and the other equipment checks included in the alternative procedure. The Administrator will review the petition for completeness and applicability. The determination to grant a waiver will depend on the intended use of the CEMS data (e.g., data collection purposes other than NSPS) and may require specifications more stringent than in Performance Specification 2 (e.g., the applicable emission limit is more stringent than NSPS).

(2) The waiver of a CEMS RA test will be reviewed and may be rescinded at such time, following successful completion of the alternative RA procedure, that the CEMS data indicate that the source emissions are approaching the level. The criterion for reviewing the waiver is the collection of CEMS data showing that emissions have exceeded 70 percent of the applicable standard for seven, consecutive, averaging periods as specified by the applicable regulation(s). For sources subject to standards expressed as control efficiency levels, the criterion for reviewing the waiver is the collection of CEMS data showing that exhaust emissions have exceeded 70 percent of the level needed to meet the control efficiency requirement for seven, consecutive, averaging periods as specified by the applicable regulation(s) [e.g., §60.45(g) (2) and (3), §60.73(e), and §60.84(e)]. It is the responsibility of the source operator to maintain records and determine the level of emissions relative to the criterion on the waiver of RA testing. If this criterion is exceeded, the owner or operator must notify the Administrator within 10 days of such occurrence and include a description of the nature and cause of the increasing emissions. The Administrator will review the notification and may rescind the waiver and require the owner or operator to conduct a RA test of the CEMS as specified in Section 8.4 of Performance Specification 2.

[40 FR 46255, Oct. 6, 1975; 40 FR 59205, Dec. 22, 1975, as amended at 41 FR 35185, Aug. 20, 1976; 48 FR 13326, Mar. 30, 1983; 48 FR 23610, May 25, 1983; 48 FR 32986, July 20, 1983; 52 FR 9782, Mar. 26, 1987; 52 FR 17555,

May 11, 1987; 52 FR 21007, June 4, 1987; 64 FR 7463, Feb. 12, 1999; 65 FR 48920, Aug. 10, 2000; 65 FR 61749, Oct. 17, 2000; 66 FR 44980, Aug. 27, 2001; 71 FR 31102, June 1, 2006; 72 FR 32714, June 13, 2007]

Editorial Note: At 65 FR 61749, Oct. 17, 2000, §60.13 was amended by revising the words “ng/J of pollutant” to read “ng of pollutant per J of heat input” in the sixth sentence of paragraph (h). However, the amendment could not be incorporated because the words “ng/J of pollutant” do not exist in the sixth sentence of paragraph (h).

§ 60.14 Modification.

(a) Except as provided under paragraphs (e) and (f) of this section, any physical or operational change to an existing facility which results in an increase in the emission rate to the atmosphere of any pollutant to which a standard applies shall be considered a modification within the meaning of section 111 of the Act. Upon modification, an existing facility shall become an affected facility for each pollutant to which a standard applies and for which there is an increase in the emission rate to the atmosphere.

(b) Emission rate shall be expressed as kg/hr of any pollutant discharged into the atmosphere for which a standard is applicable. The Administrator shall use the following to determine emission rate:

(1) Emission factors as specified in the latest issue of “Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors,” EPA Publication No. AP–42, or other emission factors determined by the Administrator to be superior to AP–42 emission factors, in cases where utilization of emission factors demonstrates that the emission level resulting from the physical or operational change will either clearly increase or clearly not increase.

(2) Material balances, continuous monitor data, or manual emission tests in cases where utilization of emission factors as referenced in paragraph (b)(1) of this section does not demonstrate to the Administrator's satisfaction whether the emission level resulting from the physical or operational change will either clearly increase or clearly not increase, or where an owner or operator demonstrates to the Administrator's satisfaction that there are reasonable grounds to dispute the result obtained by the Administrator utilizing emission factors as referenced in paragraph (b)(1) of this section. When the emission rate is based on results from manual emission tests or continuous monitoring systems, the procedures specified in appendix C of this part shall be used to determine whether an increase in emission rate has occurred. Tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator shall specify to the owner or operator based on representative performance of the facility. At least three valid test runs must be conducted before and at least three after the physical or operational change. All operating parameters which may affect emissions must be held constant to the maximum feasible degree for all test runs.

(c) The addition of an affected facility to a stationary source as an expansion to that source or as a replacement for an existing facility shall not by itself bring within the applicability of this part any other facility within that source.

(d) [Reserved]

(e) The following shall not, by themselves, be considered modifications under this part:

(1) Maintenance, repair, and replacement which the Administrator determines to be routine for a source category, subject to the provisions of paragraph (c) of this section and §60.15.

(2) An increase in production rate of an existing facility, if that increase can be accomplished without a capital expenditure on that facility.

(3) An increase in the hours of operation.

(4) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material if, prior to the date any standard under this part becomes applicable to that source type, as provided by §60.1, the existing facility was designed to accommodate that alternative use. A facility shall be considered to be designed to accommodate an alternative fuel or raw material if that use could be accomplished under the facility's construction specifications as amended prior to the change. Conversion to coal required for energy considerations, as specified in section 111(a)(8) of the Act, shall not be considered a modification.

(5) The addition or use of any system or device whose primary function is the reduction of air pollutants, except when an emission control system is removed or is replaced by a system which the Administrator determines to be less environmentally beneficial.

(6) The relocation or change in ownership of an existing facility.

(f) Special provisions set forth under an applicable subpart of this part shall supersede any conflicting provisions of this section.

(g) Within 180 days of the completion of any physical or operational change subject to the control measures specified in paragraph (a) of this section, compliance with all applicable standards must be achieved.

(h) No physical change, or change in the method of operation, at an existing electric utility steam generating unit shall be treated as a modification for the purposes of this section provided that such change does not increase the maximum hourly emissions of any pollutant regulated under this section above the maximum hourly emissions achievable at that unit during the 5 years prior to the change.

(i) Repowering projects that are awarded funding from the Department of Energy as permanent clean coal technology demonstration projects (or similar projects funded by EPA) are exempt from the requirements of this section provided that such change does not increase the maximum hourly emissions of any pollutant regulated under this section above the maximum hourly emissions achievable at that unit during the five years prior to the change.

(j)(1) Repowering projects that qualify for an extension under section 409(b) of the Clean Air Act are exempt from the requirements of this section, provided that such change does not increase the actual hourly emissions of any pollutant regulated under this section above the actual hourly emissions achievable at that unit during the 5 years prior to the change.

(2) This exemption shall not apply to any new unit that:

(i) Is designated as a replacement for an existing unit;

(ii) Qualifies under section 409(b) of the Clean Air Act for an extension of an emission limitation compliance date under section 405 of the Clean Air Act; and

(iii) Is located at a different site than the existing unit.

(k) The installation, operation, cessation, or removal of a temporary clean coal technology demonstration project is exempt from the requirements of this section. A *temporary clean coal control technology demonstration project,* for the purposes of this section is a clean coal technology demonstration project that is operated for a period of 5 years or less, and which complies with the State implementation plan for the State in which the project is located and other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards during the project and after it is terminated.

(l) The reactivation of a very clean coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit is exempt from the requirements of this section.

[40 FR 58419, Dec. 16, 1975, as amended at 43 FR 34347, Aug. 3, 1978; 45 FR 5617, Jan. 23, 1980; 57 FR 32339, July 21, 1992; 65 FR 61750, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.15 Reconstruction.

(a) An existing facility, upon reconstruction, becomes an affected facility, irrespective of any change in emission rate.

(b) “Reconstruction” means the replacement of components of an existing facility to such an extent that:

(1) The fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new facility, and

(2) It is technologically and economically feasible to meet the applicable standards set forth in this part.

(c) “Fixed capital cost” means the capital needed to provide all the depreciable components.

(d) If an owner or operator of an existing facility proposes to replace components, and the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new facility, he shall notify the Administrator of the proposed replacements. The notice must be postmarked 60 days (or as soon as practicable) before construction of the replacements is commenced and must include the following information:

(1) Name and address of the owner or operator.

(2) The location of the existing facility.

(3) A brief description of the existing facility and the components which are to be replaced.

(4) A description of the existing air pollution control equipment and the proposed air pollution control equipment.

(5) An estimate of the fixed capital cost of the replacements and of constructing a comparable entirely new facility.

(6) The estimated life of the existing facility after the replacements.

(7) A discussion of any economic or technical limitations the facility may have in complying with the applicable standards of performance after the proposed replacements.

(e) The Administrator will determine, within 30 days of the receipt of the notice required by paragraph (d) of this section and any additional information he may reasonably require, whether the proposed replacement constitutes reconstruction.

(f) The Administrator's determination under paragraph (e) shall be based on:

(1) The fixed capital cost of the replacements in comparison to the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new facility;

(2) The estimated life of the facility after the replacements compared to the life of a comparable entirely new facility;

(3) The extent to which the components being replaced cause or contribute to the emissions from the facility; and

(4) Any economic or technical limitations on compliance with applicable standards of performance which are inherent in the proposed replacements.

(g) Individual subparts of this part may include specific provisions which refine and delimit the concept of reconstruction set forth in this section.

[40 FR 58420, Dec. 16, 1975]

§ 60.16 Priority list.

Prioritized Major Source Categories

Priority Number [1]	Source Category
1.	Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) and Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels and Handling Equipment
	(a) SOCMI unit processes
	(b) Volatile organic liquid (VOL) storage vessels and handling equipment
	(c) SOCMI fugitive sources
	(d) SOCMI secondary sources
2.	Industrial Surface Coating: Cans
3.	Petroleum Refineries: Fugitive Sources
4.	Industrial Surface Coating: Paper
5.	Dry Cleaning
	(a) Perchloroethylene
	(b) Petroleum solvent
6.	Graphic Arts
7.	Polymers and Resins: Acrylic Resins
8.	Mineral Wool (Deleted)
9.	Stationary Internal Combustion Engines
10.	Industrial Surface Coating: Fabric

Priority Number [1]	Source Category
11.	Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units.
12.	Incineration: Non-Municipal (Deleted)
13.	Non-Metallic Mineral Processing
14.	Metallic Mineral Processing
15.	Secondary Copper (Deleted)
16.	Phosphate Rock Preparation
17.	Foundries: Steel and Gray Iron
18.	Polymers and Resins: Polyethylene
19.	Charcoal Production
20.	Synthetic Rubber
	(a) Tire manufacture
	(b) SBR production
21.	Vegetable Oil
22.	Industrial Surface Coating: Metal Coil
23.	Petroleum Transportation and Marketing
24.	By-Product Coke Ovens
25.	Synthetic Fibers
26.	Plywood Manufacture
27.	Industrial Surface Coating: Automobiles
28.	Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances
29.	Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production
30.	Secondary Aluminum
31.	Potash (Deleted)
32.	Lightweight Aggregate Industry: Clay, Shale, and Slate[2]
33.	Glass
34.	Gypsum
35.	Sodium Carbonate
36.	Secondary Zinc (Deleted)

Priority Number [1]	Source Category
37.	Polymers and Resins: Phenolic
38.	Polymers and Resins: Urea-Melamine
39.	Ammonia (Deleted)
40.	Polymers and Resins: Polystyrene
41.	Polymers and Resins: ABS-SAN Resins
42.	Fiberglass
43.	Polymers and Resins: Polypropylene
44.	Textile Processing
45.	Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture
46.	Brick and Related Clay Products
47.	Ceramic Clay Manufacturing (Deleted)
48.	Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer
49.	Castable Refractories (Deleted)
50.	Borax and Boric Acid (Deleted)
51.	Polymers and Resins: Polyester Resins
52.	Ammonium Sulfate
53.	Starch
54.	Perlite
55.	Phosphoric Acid: Thermal Process (Deleted)
56.	Uranium Refining
57.	Animal Feed Defluorination (Deleted)
58.	Urea (for fertilizer and polymers)
59.	Detergent (Deleted)
Other Source Categories	
Lead acid battery manufacture[3]	
Organic solvent cleaning[3]	
Industrial surface coating: metal furniture[3]	
Stationary gas turbines[4]	

Priority Number [1]	Source Category
Municipal solid waste landfills[4]	

[1]Low numbers have highest priority, e.g., No. 1 is high priority, No. 59 is low priority.

[2]Formerly titled “Sintering: Clay and Fly Ash”.

[3]Minor source category, but included on list since an NSPS is being developed for that source category.

[4]Not prioritized, since an NSPS for this major source category has already been promulgated.

[47 FR 951, Jan. 8, 1982, as amended at 47 FR 31876, July 23, 1982; 51 FR 42796, Nov. 25, 1986; 52 FR 11428, Apr. 8, 1987; 61 FR 9919, Mar. 12, 1996]

§ 60.17 Incorporations by reference.

The materials listed below are incorporated by reference in the corresponding sections noted. These incorporations by reference were approved by the Director of the Federal Register on the date listed. These materials are incorporated as they exist on the date of the approval, and a notice of any change in these materials will be published in theFederal Register.The materials are available for purchase at the corresponding address noted below, and all are available for inspection at the Library (C267–01), U.S. EPA, Research Triangle Park, NC or at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202–741–6030, or go to: *http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.*

(a) The following materials are available for purchase from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), 100 Barr Harbor Drive, Post Office Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428–2959; or ProQuest, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

(1) ASTM A99–76, 82 (Reapproved 1987), Standard Specification for Ferromanganese, incorporation by reference (IBR) approved for §60.261.

(2) ASTM A100–69, 74, 93, Standard Specification for Ferrosilicon, IBR approved for §60.261.

(3) ASTM A101–73, 93, Standard Specification for Ferrochromium, IBR approved for §60.261.

(4) ASTM A482–76, 93, Standard Specification for Ferrochromesilicon, IBR approved for §60.261.

(5) ASTM A483–64, 74 (Reapproved 1988), Standard Specification for Silicomanganese, IBR approved for §60.261.

(6) ASTM A495–76, 94, Standard Specification for Calcium-Silicon and Calcium Manganese-Silicon, IBR approved for §60.261.

(7) ASTM D86–78, 82, 90, 93, 95, 96, Distillation of Petroleum Products, IBR approved for §§60.562–2(d), 60.593(d), 60.593a(d), and 60.633(h).

(8) ASTM D129–64, 78, 95, 00, Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (General Bomb Method), IBR approved for §§60.106(j)(2), 60.335(b)(10)(i), and appendix A: Method 19, 12.5.2.2.3.

(9) ASTM D129–00 (Reapproved 2005), Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (General Bomb Method), IBR approved for §60.4415(a)(1)(i).

(10) ASTM D240–76, 92, Standard Test Method for Heat of Combustion of Liquid Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter, IBR approved for §§60.46(c), 60.296(b), and appendix A: Method 19, Section 12.5.2.2.3.

(11) ASTM D270–65, 75, Standard Method of Sampling Petroleum and Petroleum Products, IBR approved for appendix A: Method 19, Section 12.5.2.2.1.

(12) ASTM D323–82, 94, Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method), IBR approved for §§60.111(l), 60.111a(g), 60.111b(g), and 60.116b(f)(2)(ii).

(13) ASTM D388–77, 90, 91, 95, 98a, 99 (Reapproved 2004)ε^1 , Standard Specification for Classification of Coals by Rank, IBR approved for §§60.24(h)(8), 60.41 of subpart D of this part, 60.45(f)(4)(i), 60.45(f)(4)(ii), 60.45(f)(4)(vi), 60.41Da of subpart Da of this part, 60.41b of subpart Db of this part, 60.41c of subpart Dc of this part, and 60.4102.

(14) ASTM D388–77, 90, 91, 95, 98a, Standard Specification for Classification of Coals by Rank, IBR approved for §§60.251(b) and (c) of subpart Y of this part.

(15) ASTM D396–78, 89, 90, 92, 96, 98, Standard Specification for Fuel Oils, IBR approved for §§60.41b of subpart Db of this part, 60.41c of subpart Dc of this part, 60.111(b) of subpart K of this part, and 60.111a(b) of subpart Ka of this part.

(16) ASTM D975–78, 96, 98a, Standard Specification for Diesel Fuel Oils, IBR approved for §§60.111(b) of subpart K of this part and 60.111a(b) of subpart Ka of this part.

(17) ASTM D1072–80, 90 (Reapproved 1994), Standard Test Method for Total Sulfur in Fuel Gases, IBR approved for §60.335(b)(10)(ii).

(18) ASTM D1072–90 (Reapproved 1999), Standard Test Method for Total Sulfur in Fuel Gases, IBR approved for §60.4415(a)(1)(ii).

(19) ASTM D1137–53, 75, Standard Method for Analysis of Natural Gases and Related Types of Gaseous Mixtures by the Mass Spectrometer, IBR approved for §60.45(f)(5)(i).

(20) ASTM D1193–77, 91, Standard Specification for Reagent Water, IBR approved for appendix A: Method 5, Section 7.1.3; Method 5E, Section 7.2.1; Method 5F, Section 7.2.1; Method 6, Section 7.1.1; Method 7, Section 7.1.1; Method 7C, Section 7.1.1; Method 7D, Section 7.1.1; Method 10A, Section 7.1.1; Method 11, Section 7.1.3; Method 12, Section 7.1.3; Method 13A, Section 7.1.2; Method 26, Section 7.1.2; Method 26A, Section 7.1.2; and Method 29, Section 7.2.2.

(21) ASTM D1266–87, 91, 98, Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (Lamp Method), IBR approved for §§60.106(j)(2) and 60.335(b)(10)(i).

(22) ASTM D1266–98 (Reapproved 2003)e1, Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (Lamp Method), IBR approved for §60.4415(a)(1)(i).

(23) ASTM D1475–60 (Reapproved 1980), 90, Standard Test Method for Density of Paint, Varnish Lacquer, and Related Products, IBR approved for §60.435(d)(1), appendix A: Method 24, Section 6.1; and Method 24A, Sections 6.5 and 7.1.

(24) ASTM D1552–83, 95, 01, Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (High-Temperature Method), IBR approved for §§60.106(j)(2), 60.335(b)(10)(i), and appendix A: Method 19, Section 12.5.2.2.3.

(25) ASTM D1552–03, Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (High-Temperature Method), IBR approved for §60.4415(a)(1)(i).

(26) ASTM D1826–77, 94, Standard Test Method for Calorific Value of Gases in Natural Gas Range by Continuous Recording Calorimeter, IBR approved for §§60.45(f)(5)(ii), 60.46(c)(2), 60.296(b)(3), and appendix A: Method 19, Section 12.3.2.4.

(27) ASTM D1835–87, 91, 97, 03a, Standard Specification for Liquefied Petroleum (LP) Gases, IBR approved for §§60.41Da of subpart Da of this part, 60.41b of subpart Db of this part, and 60.41c of subpart Dc of this part.

(28) ASTM D1945–64, 76, 91, 96, Standard Method for Analysis of Natural Gas by Gas Chromatography, IBR approved for §60.45(f)(5)(i).

(29) ASTM D1946–77, 90 (Reapproved 1994), Standard Method for Analysis of Reformed Gas by Gas Chromatography, IBR approved for §§60.18(f)(3), 60.45(f)(5)(i), 60.564(f)(1), 60.614(e)(2)(ii), 60.614(e)(4), 60.664(e)(2)(ii), 60.664(e)(4), 60.704(d)(2)(ii), and 60.704(d)(4).

(30) ASTM D2013–72, 86, Standard Method of Preparing Coal Samples for Analysis, IBR approved for appendix A: Method 19, Section 12.5.2.1.3.

(31) ASTM D2015–77 (Reapproved 1978), 96, Standard Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Solid Fuel by the Adiabatic Bomb Calorimeter, IBR approved for §60.45(f)(5)(ii), 60.46(c)(2), and appendix A: Method 19, Section 12.5.2.1.3.

(32) ASTM D2016–74, 83, Standard Test Methods for Moisture Content of Wood, IBR approved for appendix A: Method 28, Section 16.1.1.

(33) ASTM D2234–76, 96, 97b, 98, Standard Methods for Collection of a Gross Sample of Coal, IBR approved for appendix A: Method 19, Section 12.5.2.1.1.

(34) ASTM D2369–81, 87, 90, 92, 93, 95, Standard Test Method for Volatile Content of Coatings, IBR approved for appendix A: Method 24, Section 6.2.

(35) ASTM D2382–76, 88, Heat of Combustion of Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter (High-Precision Method), IBR approved for §§60.18(f)(3), 60.485(g)(6), 60.485a(g)(6), 60.564(f)(3), 60.614(e)(4), 60.664(e)(4), and 60.704(d)(4).

(36) ASTM D2504–67, 77, 88 (Reapproved 1993), Noncondensable Gases in C3 and Lighter Hydrocarbon Products by Gas Chromatography, IBR approved for §§60.485(g)(5) and 60.485a(g)(5).

(37) ASTM D2584–68 (Reapproved 1985), 94, Standard Test Method for Ignition Loss of Cured Reinforced Resins, IBR approved for §60.685(c)(3)(i).

(38) ASTM D2597–94 (Reapproved 1999), Standard Test Method for Analysis of Demethanized Hydrocarbon Liquid Mixtures Containing Nitrogen and Carbon Dioxide by Gas Chromatography, IBR approved for §60.335(b)(9)(i).

(39) ASTM D2622–87, 94, 98, Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by Wavelength Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry, IBR approved for §§60.106(j)(2) and 60.335(b)(10)(i).

(40) ASTM D2622–05, Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by Wavelength Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry, IBR approved for §60.4415(a)(1)(i).

(41) ASTM D2879–83, 96, 97, Test Method for Vapor Pressure-Temperature Relationship and Initial Decomposition Temperature of Liquids by Isoteniscope, IBR approved for §§60.111b(f)(3), 60.116b(e)(3)(ii), 60.116b(f)(2)(i), 60.485(e)(1), and 60.485a(e)(1).

(42) ASTM D2880–78, 96, Standard Specification for Gas Turbine Fuel Oils, IBR approved for §§60.111(b), 60.111a(b), and 60.335(d).

(43) ASTM D2908–74, 91, Standard Practice for Measuring Volatile Organic Matter in Water by Aqueous-Injection Gas Chromatography, IBR approved for §60.564(j).

(44) ASTM D2986–71, 78, 95a, Standard Method for Evaluation of Air, Assay Media by the Monodisperse DOP (Dioctyl Phthalate) Smoke Test, IBR approved for appendix A: Method 5, Section 7.1.1; Method 12, Section 7.1.1; and Method 13A, Section 7.1.1.2.

(45) ASTM D3173–73, 87, Standard Test Method for Moisture in the Analysis Sample of Coal and Coke, IBR approved for appendix A: Method 19, Section 12.5.2.1.3.

(46) ASTM D3176–74, 89, Standard Method for Ultimate Analysis of Coal and Coke, IBR approved for §60.45(f)(5)(i) and appendix A: Method 19, Section 12.3.2.3.

(47) ASTM D3177–75, 89, Standard Test Method for Total Sulfur in the Analysis Sample of Coal and Coke, IBR approved for appendix A: Method 19, Section 12.5.2.1.3.

(48) ASTM D3178–73 (Reapproved 1979), 89, Standard Test Methods for Carbon and Hydrogen in the Analysis Sample of Coal and Coke, IBR approved for §60.45(f)(5)(i).

(49) ASTM D3246–81, 92, 96, Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Gas by Oxidative Microcoulometry, IBR approved for §60.335(b)(10)(ii).

(50) ASTM D3246–05, Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Gas by Oxidative Microcoulometry, IBR approved for §60.4415(a)(1)(ii).

(51) ASTM D3270–73T, 80, 91, 95, Standard Test Methods for Analysis for Fluoride Content of the Atmosphere and Plant Tissues (Semiautomated Method), IBR approved for appendix A: Method 13A, Section 16.1.

(52) ASTM D3286–85, 96, Standard Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Coal and Coke by the Isoperibol Bomb Calorimeter, IBR approved for appendix A: Method 19, Section 12.5.2.1.3.

(53) ASTM D3370–76, 95a, Standard Practices for Sampling Water, IBR approved for §60.564(j).

(54) ASTM D3792–79, 91, Standard Test Method for Water Content of Water-Reducible Paints by Direct Injection into a Gas Chromatograph, IBR approved for appendix A: Method 24, Section 6.3.

(55) ASTM D4017–81, 90, 96a, Standard Test Method for Water in Paints and Paint Materials by the Karl Fischer Titration Method, IBR approved for appendix A: Method 24, Section 6.4.

(56) ASTM D4057–81, 95, Standard Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, IBR approved for appendix A: Method 19, Section 12.5.2.2.3.

(57) ASTM D4057–95 (Reapproved 2000), Standard Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, IBR approved for §60.4415(a)(1).

(58) ASTM D4084–82, 94, Standard Test Method for Analysis of Hydrogen Sulfide in Gaseous Fuels (Lead Acetate Reaction Rate Method), IBR approved for §60.334(h)(1).

(59) ASTM D4084–05, Standard Test Method for Analysis of Hydrogen Sulfide in Gaseous Fuels (Lead Acetate Reaction Rate Method), IBR approved for §§60.4360 and 60.4415(a)(1)(ii).

(60) ASTM D4177–95, Standard Practice for Automatic Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, IBR approved for appendix A: Method 19, Section 12.5.2.2.1.

(61) ASTM D4177–95 (Reapproved 2000), Standard Practice for Automatic Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, IBR approved for §60.4415(a)(1).

(62) ASTM D4239–85, 94, 97, Standard Test Methods for Sulfur in the Analysis Sample of Coal and Coke Using High Temperature Tube Furnace Combustion Methods, IBR approved for appendix A: Method 19, Section 12.5.2.1.3.

(63) ASTM D4294–02, Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum and Petroleum Products by Energy-Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry, IBR approved for §60.335(b)(10)(i).

(64) ASTM D4294–03, Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum and Petroleum Products by Energy-Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry, IBR approved for §60.4415(a)(1)(i).

(65) ASTM D4442–84, 92, Standard Test Methods for Direct Moisture Content Measurement in Wood and Wood-base Materials, IBR approved for appendix A: Method 28, Section 16.1.1.

(66) ASTM D4444–92, Standard Test Methods for Use and Calibration of Hand-Held Moisture Meters, IBR approved for appendix A: Method 28, Section 16.1.1.

(67) ASTM D4457–85 (Reapproved 1991), Test Method for Determination of Dichloromethane and 1, 1, 1-Trichloroethane in Paints and Coatings by Direct Injection into a Gas Chromatograph, IBR approved for appendix A: Method 24, Section 6.5.

(68) ASTM D4468–85 (Reapproved 2000), Standard Test Method for Total Sulfur in Gaseous Fuels by Hydrogenolysis and Rateometric Colorimetry, IBR approved for §§60.335(b)(10)(ii) and 60.4415(a)(1)(ii).

(69) ASTM D4629–02, Standard Test Method for Trace Nitrogen in Liquid Petroleum Hydrocarbons by Syringe/Inlet Oxidative Combustion and Chemiluminescence Detection, IBR approved for §§60.49b(e) and 60.335(b)(9)(i).

(70) ASTM D4809–95, Standard Test Method for Heat of Combustion of Liquid Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter (Precision Method), IBR approved for §§60.18(f)(3), 60.485(g)(6), 60.485a(g)(6), 60.564(f)(3), 60.614(d)(4), 60.664(e)(4), and 60.704(d)(4).

(71) ASTM D4810–88 (Reapproved 1999), Standard Test Method for Hydrogen Sulfide in Natural Gas Using Length of Stain Detector Tubes, IBR approved for §§60.4360 and 60.4415(a)(1)(ii).

(72) ASTM D5287–97 (Reapproved 2002), Standard Practice for Automatic Sampling of Gaseous Fuels, IBR approved for §60.4415(a)(1).

(73) ASTM D5403–93, Standard Test Methods for Volatile Content of Radiation Curable Materials, IBR approved for appendix A: Method 24, Section 6.6.

(74) ASTM D5453–00, Standard Test Method for Determination of Total Sulfur in Light Hydrocarbons, Motor Fuels and Oils by Ultraviolet Fluorescence, IBR approved for §60.335(b)(10)(i).

(75) ASTM D5453–05, Standard Test Method for Determination of Total Sulfur in Light Hydrocarbons, Motor Fuels and Oils by Ultraviolet Fluorescence, IBR approved for §60.4415(a)(1)(i).

(76) ASTM D5504–01, Standard Test Method for Determination of Sulfur Compounds in Natural Gas and Gaseous Fuels by Gas Chromatography and Chemiluminescence, IBR approved for §§60.334(h)(1) and 60.4360.

(77) ASTM D5762–02, Standard Test Method for Nitrogen in Petroleum and Petroleum Products by Boat-Inlet Chemiluminescence, IBR approved for §60.335(b)(9)(i).

(78) ASTM D5865–98, Standard Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Coal and Coke, IBR approved for §60.45(f)(5)(ii), 60.46(c)(2), and appendix A: Method 19, Section 12.5.2.1.3.

(79) ASTM D6216–98, Standard Practice for Opacity Monitor Manufacturers to Certify Conformance with Design and Performance Specifications, IBR approved for appendix B, Performance Specification 1.

(80) ASTM D6228–98, Standard Test Method for Determination of Sulfur Compounds in Natural Gas and Gaseous Fuels by Gas Chromatography and Flame Photometric Detection, IBR approved for §60.334(h)(1).

(81) ASTM D6228–98 (Reapproved 2003), Standard Test Method for Determination of Sulfur Compounds in Natural Gas and Gaseous Fuels by Gas Chromatography and Flame Photometric Detection, IBR approved for §§60.4360 and 60.4415.

(82) ASTM D6348–03, Standard Test Method for Determination of Gaseous Compounds by Extractive Direct Interface Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) Spectroscopy, IBR approved for table 7 of subpart IIII of this part and table 2 of subpart JJJJ of this part.

(83) ASTM D6366–99, Standard Test Method for Total Trace Nitrogen and Its Derivatives in Liquid Aromatic Hydrocarbons by Oxidative Combustion and Electrochemical Detection, IBR approved for §60.335(b)(9)(i).

(84) ASTM D6420–99 (Reapproved 2004) Standard Test Method for Determination of Gaseous Organic Compounds by Direct Interface Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry, IBR approved for table 2 of subpart JJJJ of this part.

(85) ASTM D6522–00, Standard Test Method for Determination of Nitrogen Oxides, Carbon Monoxide, and Oxygen Concentrations in Emissions from Natural Gas-Fired Reciprocating Engines, Combustion Turbines, Boilers, and Process Heaters Using Portable Analyzers, IBR approved for §60.335(a).

(86) ASTM D6522–00 (Reapproved 2005), Standard Test Method for Determination of Nitrogen Oxides, Carbon Monoxide, and Oxygen Concentrations in Emissions from Natural Gas-Fired Reciprocating Engines, Combustion Turbines, Boilers, and Process Heaters Using Portable Analyzers, IBR approved for table 2 of subpart JJJJ of this part.

(87) ASTM D6667–01, Standard Test Method for Determination of Total Volatile Sulfur in Gaseous Hydrocarbons and Liquefied Petroleum Gases by Ultraviolet Fluorescence, IBR approved for §60.335(b)(10)(ii).

(88) ASTM D6667–04, Standard Test Method for Determination of Total Volatile Sulfur in Gaseous Hydrocarbons and Liquefied Petroleum Gases by Ultraviolet Fluorescence, IBR approved for §60.4415(a)(1)(ii).

(89) ASTM D6784–02, Standard Test Method for Elemental, Oxidized, Particle-Bound and Total Mercury in Flue Gas Generated from Coal-Fired Stationary Sources (Ontario Hydro Method), IBR approved for appendix B to part 60, Performance Specification 12A, Section 8.6.2.

(90) ASTM E168–67, 77, 92, General Techniques of Infrared Quantitative Analysis, IBR approved for §§60.485a(d)(1), 60.593(b)(2), 60.593a(b)(2), and 60.632(f).

(91) ASTM E169–63, 77, 93, General Techniques of Ultraviolet Quantitative Analysis, IBR approved for §§60.485a(d)(1), 60.593(b)(2), 60.593a(b)(2), and 60.632(f).

(92) ASTM E260–73, 91, 96, General Gas Chromatography Procedures, IBR approved for §§60.485a(d)(1), 60.593(b)(2), 60.593a(b)(2), and 60.632(f).

(b) The following material is available for purchase from the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, 1111 North 19th Street, Suite 210, Arlington, VA 22209.

(1) AOAC Method 9, Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, 11th edition, 1970, pp. 11–12, IBR approved January 27, 1983 for §§60.204(b)(3), 60.214(b)(3), 60.224(b)(3), 60.234(b)(3).

(c) The following material is available for purchase from the American Petroleum Institute, 1220 L Street NW., Washington, DC 20005.

(1) API Publication 2517, Evaporation Loss from External Floating Roof Tanks, Second Edition, February 1980, IBR approved January 27, 1983, for §§60.111(i), 60.111a(f), 60.111a(f)(1) and 60.116b(e)(2)(i).

(d) The following material is available for purchase from the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry (TAPPI), Dunwoody Park, Atlanta, GA 30341.

(1) TAPPI Method T624 os–68, IBR approved January 27, 1983 for §60.285(d)(3).

(e) The following material is available for purchase from the Water Pollution Control Federation (WPCF), 2626 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20037.

(1) Method 209A, Total Residue Dried at 103–105 °C, in Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 15th Edition, 1980, IBR approved February 25, 1985 for §60.683(b).

(f) The following material is available for purchase from the following address: Underwriter's Laboratories, Inc. (UL), 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062.

(1) UL 103, Sixth Edition revised as of September 3, 1986, Standard for Chimneys, Factory-built, Residential Type and Building Heating Appliance.

(g) The following material is available for purchase from the following address: West Coast Lumber Inspection Bureau, 6980 SW. Barnes Road, Portland, OR 97223.

(1) West Coast Lumber Standard Grading Rules No. 16, pages 5–21 and 90 and 91, September 3, 1970, revised 1984.

(h) The following material is available for purchase from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), Three Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016–5990.

(1) ASME QRO–1–1994, Standard for the Qualification and Certification of Resource Recovery Facility Operators, IBR approved for §§60.56a, 60.54b(a), 60.54b(b), 60.1185(a), 60.1185(c)(2), 60.1675(a), and 60.1675(c)(2).

(2) ASME PTC 4.1–1964 (Reaffirmed 1991), Power Test Codes: Test Code for Steam Generating Units (with 1968 and 1969 Addenda), IBR approved for §§60.46b of subpart Db of this part, 60.58a(h)(6)(ii), 60.58b(i)(6)(ii), 60.1320(a)(3) and 60.1810(a)(3).

(3) ASME Interim Supplement 19.5 on Instruments and Apparatus: Application, Part II of Fluid Meters, 6th Edition (1971), IBR approved for §§60.58a(h)(6)(ii), 60.58b(i)(6)(ii), 60.1320(a)4), and 60.1810(a)(4).

(4) ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10–1981, Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses [part 10, Instruments and Apparatus], IBR approved for §60.106(e)(2) of subpart J, §§60.104a(d)(3), (d)(5), (d)(6), (h)(3), (h)(4), (h)(5), (i)(3), (i)(4), (i)(5), (j)(3), and (j)(4), 60.105a(d)(4), (f)(2), (f)(4), (g)(2), and (g)(4), 60.106a(a)(1)(iii), (a)(2)(iii), (a)(2)(v), (a)(2)(viii), (a)(3)(ii), and (a)(3)(v), and 60.107a(a)(1)(ii), (a)(1)(iv), (a)(2)(ii), (c)(2), (c)(4), and (d)(2) of subpart Ja, tables 1 and 3 of subpart EEEE, tables 2 and 4 of subpart FFFF, table 2 of subpart JJJJ, and §§60.4415(a)(2) and 60.4415(a)(3) of subpart KKKK of this part.

(i) Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW–846 Third Edition (November 1986), as amended by Updates I (July 1992), II (September 1994), IIA (August, 1993), IIB (January 1995), and III (December 1996). This document may be obtained from the U.S. EPA, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Waste Characterization Branch, Washington, DC 20460, and is incorporated by reference for appendix A to part 60, Method 29, Sections 7.5.34; 9.2.1; 9.2.3; 10.2; 10.3; 11.1.1; 11.1.3; 13.2.1; 13.2.2; 13.3.1; and table 29–3.

(j) "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 16th edition, 1985. Method 303F: "Determination of Mercury by the Cold Vapor Technique." This document may be obtained from the American Public Health Association, 1015 18th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20036, and is incorporated by reference for appendix A to part 60, Method 29, Sections 9.2.3; 10.3; and 11.1.3.

(k) This material is available for purchase from the American Hospital Association (AHA) Service, Inc., Post Office Box 92683, Chicago, Illinois 60675–2683. You may inspect a copy at EPA's Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center (Docket A–91–61, Item IV–J–124), Room M–1500, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC.

(1) An Ounce of Prevention: Waste Reduction Strategies for Health Care Facilities. American Society for Health Care Environmental Services of the American Hospital Association. Chicago, Illinois. 1993. AHA Catalog No. 057007. ISBN 0–87258–673–5. IBR approved for §60.35e and §60.55c.

(l) This material is available for purchase from the National Technical Information Services, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161. You may inspect a copy at EPA's Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center (Docket A–91–61, Item IV–J–125), Room M–1500, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC.

(1) OMB Bulletin No. 93–17: Revised Statistical Definitions for Metropolitan Areas. Office of Management and Budget, June 30, 1993. NTIS No. PB 93–192–664. IBR approved for §60.31e.

(2) [Reserved]

(m) This material is available for purchase from at least one of the following addresses: The Gas Processors Association, 6526 East 60th Street, Tulsa, OK, 74145; or Information Handling Services, 15 Inverness Way East, PO Box 1154, Englewood, CO 80150–1154. You may inspect a copy at EPA's Air and Radiation Docket and Information

Center, Room B108, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460. You may inspect a copy at EPA's Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460.

(1) Gas Processors Association Standard 2377–86, Test for Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Dioxide in Natural Gas Using Length of Stain Tubes, 1986 Revision, IBR approved for §§60.105(b)(1)(iv), 60.107a(b)(1)(iv), 60.334(h)(1), 60.4360, and 60.4415(a)(1)(ii).

(2) [Reserved]

(n) This material is available for purchase from IHS Inc., 15 Inverness Way East, Englewood, CO 80112.

(1) International Organization for Standards 8178–4: 1996(E), Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines—Exhaust Emission Measurement—part 4: Test Cycles for Different Engine Applications, IBR approved for §60.4241(b).

(2) [Reserved]

[48 FR 3735, Jan. 27, 1983]

Editorial Note: ForFederal Registercitations affecting §60.17, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

§ 60.18 General control device requirements.

(a) *Introduction.* This section contains requirements for control devices used to comply with applicable subparts of parts 60 and 61. The requirements are placed here for administrative convenience and only apply to facilities covered by subparts referring to this section.

(b) *Flares.* Paragraphs (c) through (f) apply to flares.

(c)(1) Flares shall be designed for and operated with no visible emissions as determined by the methods specified in paragraph (f), except for periods not to exceed a total of 5 minutes during any 2 consecutive hours.

(2) Flares shall be operated with a flame present at all times, as determined by the methods specified in paragraph (f).

(3) An owner/operator has the choice of adhering to either the heat content specifications in paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section and the maximum tip velocity specifications in paragraph (c)(4) of this section, or adhering to the requirements in paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section.

(i)(A) Flares shall be used that have a diameter of 3 inches or greater, are nonassisted, have a hydrogen content of 8.0 percent (by volume), or greater, and are designed for and operated with an exit velocity less than 37.2 m/sec (122 ft/sec) and less than the velocity, V_{max}, as determined by the following equation:

$V_{max}=(X_{H2}-K_1)* K_2$

Where:

V_{max}=Maximum permitted velocity, m/sec.

K_1=Constant, 6.0 volume-percent hydrogen.

K_2=Constant, 3.9(m/sec)/volume-percent hydrogen.

X_{H2}=The volume-percent of hydrogen, on a wet basis, as calculated by using the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Method D1946–77. (Incorporated by reference as specified in §60.17).

(B) The actual exit velocity of a flare shall be determined by the method specified in paragraph (f)(4) of this section.

(ii) Flares shall be used only with the net heating value of the gas being combusted being 11.2 MJ/scm (300 Btu/scf) or greater if the flare is steam-assisted or air-assisted; or with the net heating value of the gas being combusted being 7.45 MJ/scm (200 Btu/scf) or greater if the flare is nonassisted. The net heating value of the gas being combusted shall be determined by the methods specified in paragraph (f)(3) of this section.

(4)(i) Steam-assisted and nonassisted flares shall be designed for and operated with an exit velocity, as determined by the methods specified in paragraph (f)(4) of this section, less than 18.3 m/sec (60 ft/sec), except as provided in paragraphs (c)(4) (ii) and (iii) of this section.

(ii) Steam-assisted and nonassisted flares designed for and operated with an exit velocity, as determined by the methods specified in paragraph (f)(4), equal to or greater than 18.3 m/sec (60 ft/sec) but less than 122 m/sec (400 ft/sec) are allowed if the net heating value of the gas being combusted is greater than 37.3 MJ/scm (1,000 Btu/scf).

(iii) Steam-assisted and nonassisted flares designed for and operated with an exit velocity, as determined by the methods specified in paragraph (f)(4), less than the velocity, V_{max}, as determined by the method specified in paragraph (f)(5), and less than 122 m/sec (400 ft/sec) are allowed.

(5) Air-assisted flares shall be designed and operated with an exit velocity less than the velocity, V_{max}, as determined by the method specified in paragraph (f)(6).

(6) Flares used to comply with this section shall be steam-assisted, air-assisted, or nonassisted.

(d) Owners or operators of flares used to comply with the provisions of this subpart shall monitor these control devices to ensure that they are operated and maintained in conformance with their designs. Applicable subparts will provide provisions stating how owners or operators of flares shall monitor these control devices.

(e) Flares used to comply with provisions of this subpart shall be operated at all times when emissions may be vented to them.

(f)(1) Method 22 of appendix A to this part shall be used to determine the compliance of flares with the visible emission provisions of this subpart. The observation period is 2 hours and shall be used according to Method 22.

(2) The presence of a flare pilot flame shall be monitored using a thermocouple or any other equivalent device to detect the presence of a flame.

(3) The net heating value of the gas being combusted in a flare shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$H_T = K \sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i H_i$$

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where:

H_T=Net heating value of the sample, MJ/scm; where the net enthalpy per mole of offgas is based on combustion at 25 °C and 760 mm Hg, but the standard temperature for determining the volume corresponding to one mole is 20 °C;

$$K = \text{Constant}, \; 1.740 \times 10^{-7} \left(\frac{1}{ppm}\right) \left(\frac{g\ mole}{scm}\right) \left(\frac{MJ}{kcal}\right)$$

where the standard temperature for $\left(\frac{g\ mole}{scm}\right)$ is 20°C;

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C_i=Concentration of sample component i in ppm on a wet basis, as measured for organics by Reference Method 18 and measured for hydrogen and carbon monoxide by ASTM D1946–77 or 90 (Reapproved 1994) (Incorporated by reference as specified in §60.17); and

H_i=Net heat of combustion of sample component i, kcal/g mole at 25 °C and 760 mm Hg. The heats of combustion may be determined using ASTM D2382–76 or 88 or D4809–95 (incorporated by reference as specified in §60.17) if published values are not available or cannot be calculated.

(4) The actual exit velocity of a flare shall be determined by dividing the volumetric flowrate (in units of standard temperature and pressure), as determined by Reference Methods 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D as appropriate; by the unobstructed (free) cross sectional area of the flare tip.

(5) The maximum permitted velocity, V_{max}, for flares complying with paragraph (c)(4)(iii) shall be determined by the following equation.

$Log_{10}(V_{max})=(H_T+28.8)/31.7$

V_{max}=Maximum permitted velocity, M/sec

28.8=Constant

31.7=Constant

H_T=The net heating value as determined in paragraph (f)(3).

(6) The maximum permitted velocity, V_{max}, for air-assisted flares shall be determined by the following equation.

V_{max}=8.706+0.7084 (H_T)

V_{max}=Maximum permitted velocity, m/sec

8.706=Constant

0.7084=Constant

H_T=The net heating value as determined in paragraph (f)(3).

[51 FR 2701, Jan. 21, 1986, as amended at 63 FR 24444, May 4, 1998; 65 FR 61752, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.19 General notification and reporting requirements.

(a) For the purposes of this part, time periods specified in days shall be measured in calendar days, even if the word “calendar” is absent, unless otherwise specified in an applicable requirement.

(b) For the purposes of this part, if an explicit postmark deadline is not specified in an applicable requirement for the submittal of a notification, application, report, or other written communication to the Administrator, the owner or operator shall postmark the submittal on or before the number of days specified in the applicable requirement. For example, if a notification must be submitted 15 days before a particular event is scheduled to take place, the notification shall be postmarked on or before 15 days preceding the event; likewise, if a notification must be submitted 15 days after a particular event takes place, the notification shall be delivered or postmarked on or before 15 days following the end of the event. The use of reliable non-Government mail carriers that provide indications of verifiable delivery of information required to be submitted to the Administrator, similar to the postmark provided by the U.S. Postal Service, or alternative means of delivery, including the use of electronic media, agreed to by the permitting authority, is acceptable.

(c) Notwithstanding time periods or postmark deadlines specified in this part for the submittal of information to the Administrator by an owner or operator, or the review of such information by the Administrator, such time periods or deadlines may be changed by mutual agreement between the owner or operator and the Administrator. Procedures governing the implementation of this provision are specified in paragraph (f) of this section.

(d) If an owner or operator of an affected facility in a State with delegated authority is required to submit periodic reports under this part to the State, and if the State has an established timeline for the submission of periodic reports that is consistent with the reporting frequency(ies) specified for such facility under this part, the owner or operator may change the dates by which periodic reports under this part shall be submitted (without changing the frequency of reporting) to be consistent with the State's schedule by mutual agreement between the owner or operator and the State. The allowance in the previous sentence applies in each State beginning 1 year after the affected facility is required to be in compliance with the applicable subpart in this part. Procedures governing the implementation of this provision are specified in paragraph (f) of this section.

(e) If an owner or operator supervises one or more stationary sources affected by standards set under this part and standards set under part 61, part 63, or both such parts of this chapter, he/she may arrange by mutual agreement between the owner or operator and the Administrator (or the State with an approved permit program) a common schedule on which periodic reports required by each applicable standard shall be submitted throughout the year. The allowance in the previous sentence applies in each State beginning 1 year after the stationary source is required to be in compliance with the applicable subpart in this part, or 1 year after the stationary source is required to be in compliance with the applicable 40 CFR part 61 or part 63 of this chapter standard, whichever is latest. Procedures governing the implementation of this provision are specified in paragraph (f) of this section.

(f)(1)(i) Until an adjustment of a time period or postmark deadline has been approved by the Administrator under paragraphs (f)(2) and (f)(3) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility remains strictly subject to the requirements of this part.

(ii) An owner or operator shall request the adjustment provided for in paragraphs (f)(2) and (f)(3) of this section each time he or she wishes to change an applicable time period or postmark deadline specified in this part.

(2) Notwithstanding time periods or postmark deadlines specified in this part for the submittal of information to the Administrator by an owner or operator, or the review of such information by the Administrator, such time periods or

deadlines may be changed by mutual agreement between the owner or operator and the Administrator. An owner or operator who wishes to request a change in a time period or postmark deadline for a particular requirement shall request the adjustment in writing as soon as practicable before the subject activity is required to take place. The owner or operator shall include in the request whatever information he or she considers useful to convince the Administrator that an adjustment is warranted.

(3) If, in the Administrator's judgment, an owner or operator's request for an adjustment to a particular time period or postmark deadline is warranted, the Administrator will approve the adjustment. The Administrator will notify the owner or operator in writing of approval or disapproval of the request for an adjustment within 15 calendar days of receiving sufficient information to evaluate the request.

(4) If the Administrator is unable to meet a specified deadline, he or she will notify the owner or operator of any significant delay and inform the owner or operator of the amended schedule.

[59 FR 12428, Mar. 16, 1994, as amended at 64 FR 7463, Feb. 12, 1998]

Attachment C

NSPS Subpart UU
New Source Performance Standards for Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture

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Permit No.: F097-25354-00098

Subpart UU—Standards of Performance for Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture

Source: 47 FR 34143, Aug. 6, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.470 Applicability and designation of affected facilities.

(a) The affected facilities to which this subpart applies are each saturator and each mineral handling and storage facility at asphalt roofing plants; and each asphalt storage tank and each blowing still at asphalt processing plants, petroleum refineries, and asphalt roofing plants.

(b) Any saturator or mineral handling and storage facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction or modification after November 18, 1980, is subject to the requirements of this subpart. Any asphalt storage tank or blowing still that processes and/or stores asphalt used for roofing only or for roofing and other purposes, and that commences construction or modification after November 18, 1980, is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

Any asphalt storage tank or blowing still that processes and/or stores only nonroofing asphalts and that commences construction or modification after May 26, 1981, is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

§ 60.471 Definitions.

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

Afterburner (A/B) means an exhaust gas incinerator used to control emissions of particulate matter.

Asphalt processing means the storage and blowing of asphalt.

Asphalt processing plant means a plant which blows asphalt for use in the manufacture of asphalt products.

Asphalt roofing plant means a plant which produces asphalt roofing products (shingles, roll roofing, siding, or saturated felt).

Asphalt storage tank means any tank used to store asphalt at asphalt roofing plants, petroleum refineries, and asphalt processing plants. Storage tanks containing cutback asphalts (asphalts diluted with solvents to reduce viscosity for low temperature applications) and emulsified asphalts (asphalts dispersed in water with an emulsifying agent) are not subject to this regulation.

Blowing still means the equipment in which air is blown through asphalt flux to change the softening point and penetration rate.

Catalyst means a substance which, when added to asphalt flux in a blowing still, alters the penetrating-softening point relationship or increases the rate of oxidation of the flux.

Coating blow means the process in which air is blown through hot asphalt flux to produce coating asphalt. The coating blow starts when the air is turned on and stops when the air is turned off.

Electrostatic precipitator (ESP) means an air pollution control device in which solid or liquid particulates in a gas stream are charged as they pass through an electric field and precipitated on a collection suface.

High velocity air filter (HVAF) means an air pollution control filtration device for the removal of sticky, oily, or liquid aerosol particulate matter from exhaust gas streams.

Mineral handling and storage facility means the areas in asphalt roofing plants in which minerals are unloaded from a carrier, the conveyor transfer points between the carrier and the storage silos, and the storage silos.

Saturator means the equipment in which asphalt is applied to felt to make asphalt roofing products. The term saturator includes the saturator, wet looper, and coater.

[47 FR 34143, Aug. 6, 1982, as amended at 65 FR 61762, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.472 Standards for particulate matter.

(a) On and after the date on which §60.8(b) requires a performance test to be completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any saturator:

(1) Particulate matter in excess of:

(i) 0.04 kg/Mg (0.08 lb/ton) of asphalt shingle or mineral-surfaced roll roofing produced, or

(ii) 0.04 kg/Mg (0.08 lb/ton) of saturated felt or smooth-surfaced roll roofing produced;

(2) Exhaust gases with opacity greater than 20 percent; and

(3) Any visible emissions from a saturator capture system for more than 20 percent of any period of consecutive valid observations totaling 60 minutes. Saturators that were constructed before November 18, 1980, and that have not been reconstructed since that date and that become subject to these standards through modification are exempt from the visible emissions standard. Saturators that have been newly constructed or reconstructed since November 18, 1980 are subject to the visible emissions standard.

(b) On and after the date on which §60.8(b) requires a performance test to be completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any blowing still:

(1) Particulate matter in excess of 0.67 kg/Mg (1.3 lb/ton) of asphalt charged to the still when a catalyst is added to the still; and

(2) Particulate matter in excess of 0.71 kg/Mg (1.4 lb/ton) of asphalt charged to the still when a catalyst is added to the still and when No. 6 fuel oil is fired in the afterburner; and

(3) Particulate matter in excess of 0.60 kg/Mg (1.2 lb/ton) of asphalt charged to the still during blowing without a catalyst; and

(4) Particulate matter in excess of 0.64 kg/Mg (1.3 lb/ton) of asphalt charged to the still during blowing without a catalyst and when No. 6 fuel oil is fired in the afterburner; and

(5) Exhaust gases with an opacity greater than 0 percent unless an opacity limit for the blowing still when fuel oil is used to fire the afterburner has been established by the Administrator in accordance with the procedures in §60.474(g).

(c) Within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup of such facility, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any asphalt storage tank exhaust gases with opacity greater than 0 percent, except for one consecutive 15-minute period in any 24-hour period when the transfer lines are being blown for clearing. The control device shall not be bypassed during this 15-minute period. If, however, the emissions from any asphalt storage tank(s) are ducted to a control device for a saturator, the combined emissions shall meet the emission limit contained in paragraph (a) of this section during the time the saturator control device is operating. At any other time the asphalt storage tank(s) must meet the opacity limit specified above for storage tanks.

(d) Within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup of such facility, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any mineral handling and storage facility emissions with opacity greater than 1 percent.

[47 FR 34143, Aug. 6, 1982, as amended at 65 FR 61762, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.473 Monitoring of operations.

(a) The owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart, and using either an electrostatic precipitator or a high velocity air filter to meet the emission limit in §60.472(a)(1) and/or (b)(1) shall continuously monitor and record the temperature of the gas at the inlet of the control device. The temperature monitoring instrument shall have an accuracy of ±15 °C (±25 °F) over its range.

(b) The owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart and using an afterburner to meet the emission limit in §60.472(a)(1) and/or (b)(1) shall continuously monitor and record the temperature in the combustion zone of the afterburner. The monitoring instrument shall have an accuracy of ±10 °C (±18 °F) over its range.

(c) An owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart and using a control device not mentioned in paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section shall provide to the Administrator information describing the operation of the control device and the process parameter(s) which would indicate proper operation and maintenance of the device. The Administrator may require continuous monitoring and will determine the process parameters to be monitored.

(d) The industry is exempted from the quarterly reports required under §60.7(c). The owner/operator is required to record and report the operating temperature of the control device during the performance test and, as required by §60.7(d), maintain a file of the temperature monitoring results for at least two years.

[47 FR 34143, Aug. 6, 1982, as amended at 65 FR 61762, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.474 Test methods and procedures.

(a) For saturators, the owner or operator shall conduct performance tests required in §60.8 as follows:

(1) If the final product is shingle or mineral-surfaced roll roofing, the tests shall be conducted while 106.6-kg (235-lb) shingle is being produced.

(2) If the final product is saturated felt or smooth-surfaced roll roofing, the tests shall be conducted while 6.8-kg (15-lb) felt is being produced.

(3) If the final product is fiberglass shingle, the test shall be conducted while a nominal 100-kg (220-lb) shingle is being produced.

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

(c) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standards in §60.472 as follows:

(1) The emission rate (E) of particulate matter shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$E=(c_s Q_{sd})/(PK)$

where:

E=emission rate of particulate matter, kg/Mg (lb/ton).

c_s=concentration of particulate matter, g/dscm (gr/dscf).

Q_{sd}=volumetric flow rate of effluent gas, dscm/hr (dscf/hr).

P=asphalt roofing production rate or asphalt charging rate, Mg/hr (ton/hr).

K=conversion factor, 1000 g/kg [7000 (gr/lb)].

(2) Method 5A shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration (c_s) and volumetric flow rate (Q_{sd}) of the effluent gas. For a saturator, the sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 120 minutes and 3.00 dscm (106 dscf), and for the blowing still, at least 90 minutes or the duration of the coating blow or non-coating blow, whichever is greater, and 2.25 dscm (79.4 dscf).

(3) For the saturator, the asphalt roofing production rate (P) for each run shall be determined as follows: The amount of asphalt roofing produced on the shingle or saturated felt process lines shall be obtained by direct measurement. The asphalt roofing production rate is the amount produced divided by the time taken for the run.

(4) For the blowing still, the asphalt charging rate (P) shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$P=(Vd)/(K' \Theta)$

where:

P=asphalt charging rate to blowing still, Mg/hr (ton/hr).

V=volume of asphalt charged, m^3 (ft^3).

d=density of asphalt, kg/m^3 (lb/ft^3).

K′=conversion factor, 1000 kg/Mg (2000 lb/ton).

Θ=duration of test run, hr.

(i) The volume (V) of asphalt charged shall be measured by any means accurate to within 10 percent.

(ii) The density (d) of the asphalt shall be computed using the following equation:

$$d = K_1 - K_2 T_i$$

Where:

d = Density of the asphalt, kg/m^3 (lb/ft^3)

K_1= 1056.1 kg/m^3 (metric units)

= 64.70 lb/ft^3 (English Units)

K_2= 0.6176 $kg/(m^3\ °C)$ (metric units)

= 0.0694 $lb/(ft^3\ °F)$ (English Units)

T_i= temperature at the start of the blow, °C (°F)

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

(d) The Administrator will determine compliance with the standards in §60.472(a)(3) by using Method 22, modified so that readings are recorded every 15 seconds for a period of consecutive observations during representative conditions (in accordance with §60.8(c)) totaling 60 minutes. A performance test shall consist of one run.

(e) The owner or operator shall use the monitoring device in §60.473 (a) or (b) to monitor and record continuously the temperature during the particulate matter run and shall report the results to the Administrator with the performance test results.

(f) If at a later date the owner or operator believes that the emission limits in §60.472(a) and (b) are being met even though one of the conditions listed in this paragraph exist, he may submit a written request to the Administrator to repeat the performance test and procedure outlined in paragraph (c) of this section.

(1) The temperature measured in accordance with §60.473(a) is exceeding that measured during the performance test.

(2) The temperature measured in accordance with §60.473(b) is lower than that measured during the performance test.

(g) If fuel oil is to be used to fire an afterburner used to control emissions from a blowing still, the owner or operator may petition the Administrator in accordance with §60.11(e) of the General Provisions to establish an opacity standard for the blowing still that will be the opacity standard when fuel oil is used to fire the afterburner. To obtain this opacity standard, the owner or operator must request the Administrator to determine opacity during an initial, or subsequent, performance test when fuel oil is used to fire the afterburner. Upon receipt of the results of the performance test, the Administrator will make a finding concerning compliance with the mass standard for the blowing still. If the Administrator finds that the facility was in compliance with the mass standard during the performance test but failed to meet the zero opacity standard, the Administrator will establish and promulgate in theFederal Registeran opacity standard for the blowing still that will be the opacity standard when fuel oil is used to fire the afterburner.

When the afterburner is fired with natural gas, the zero percent opacity remains the applicable opacity standard.

[54 FR 6677, Feb. 14, 1989, as amended 54 FR 27016, June 27, 1989; 65 FR 61762, Oct. 17, 2000]

Attachment D

NSPS Subpart Dc
New Source Performance Standards for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

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Permit No.: F097-25354-00098

Subpart Dc—Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

Source: 72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.40c Applicability and delegation of authority.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, the affected facility to which this subpart applies is each steam generating unit for which construction, modification, or reconstruction is commenced after June 9, 1989 and that has a maximum design heat input capacity of 29 megawatts (MW) (100 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr)) or less, but greater than or equal to 2.9 MW (10 MMBtu/hr).

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Clean Air Act, §60.48c(a)(4) shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

(c) Steam generating units that meet the applicability requirements in paragraph (a) of this section are not subject to the sulfur dioxide (SO_2) or particulate matter (PM) emission limits, performance testing requirements, or monitoring requirements under this subpart (§§60.42c, 60.43c, 60.44c, 60.45c, 60.46c, or 60.47c) during periods of combustion research, as defined in §60.41c.

(d) Any temporary change to an existing steam generating unit for the purpose of conducting combustion research is not considered a modification under §60.14.

(e) Heat recovery steam generators that are associated with combined cycle gas turbines and meet the applicability requirements of subpart GG or KKKK of this part are not subject to this subpart. This subpart will continue to apply to all other heat recovery steam generators that are capable of combusting more than or equal to 2.9 MW (10 MMBtu/hr) heat input of fossil fuel but less than or equal to 29 MW (100 MMBtu/hr) heat input of fossil fuel. If the heat recovery steam generator is subject to this subpart, only emissions resulting from combustion of fuels in the steam generating unit are subject to this subpart. (The gas turbine emissions are subject to subpart GG or KKKK, as applicable, of this part).

(f) Any facility covered by subpart AAAA of this part is not covered by this subpart.

(g) Any facility covered by an EPA approved State or Federal section 111(d)/129 plan implementing subpart BBBB of this part is not covered by this subpart.

§ 60.41c Definitions.

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

Annual capacity factor means the ratio between the actual heat input to a steam generating unit from an individual fuel or combination of fuels during a period of 12 consecutive calendar months and the potential heat input to the steam generating unit from all fuels had the steam generating unit been operated for 8,760 hours during that 12-month period at the maximum design heat input capacity. In the case of steam generating units that are rented or leased, the actual heat input shall be determined based on the combined heat input from all operations of the affected facility during a period of 12 consecutive calendar months.

Coal means all solid fuels classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, or lignite by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D388 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17), coal refuse, and petroleum coke. Coal-derived synthetic fuels derived from coal for the purposes of creating useful heat,

including but not limited to solvent refined coal, gasified coal, coal-oil mixtures, and coal-water mixtures, are also included in this definition for the purposes of this subpart.

Coal refuse means any by-product of coal mining or coal cleaning operations with an ash content greater than 50 percent (by weight) and a heating value less than 13,900 kilojoules per kilogram (kJ/kg) (6,000 Btu per pound (Btu/lb) on a dry basis.

Cogeneration steam generating unit means a steam generating unit that simultaneously produces both electrical (or mechanical) and thermal energy from the same primary energy source.

Combined cycle system means a system in which a separate source (such as a stationary gas turbine, internal combustion engine, or kiln) provides exhaust gas to a steam generating unit.

Combustion research means the experimental firing of any fuel or combination of fuels in a steam generating unit for the purpose of conducting research and development of more efficient combustion or more effective prevention or control of air pollutant emissions from combustion, provided that, during these periods of research and development, the heat generated is not used for any purpose other than preheating combustion air for use by that steam generating unit (*i.e.* , the heat generated is released to the atmosphere without being used for space heating, process heating, driving pumps, preheating combustion air for other units, generating electricity, or any other purpose).

Conventional technology means wet flue gas desulfurization technology, dry flue gas desulfurization technology, atmospheric fluidized bed combustion technology, and oil hydrodesulfurization technology.

Distillate oil means fuel oil that complies with the specifications for fuel oil numbers 1 or 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).

Dry flue gas desulfurization technology means a SO_2control system that is located between the steam generating unit and the exhaust vent or stack, and that removes sulfur oxides from the combustion gases of the steam generating unit by contacting the combustion gases with an alkaline reagent and water, whether introduced separately or as a premixed slurry or solution and forming a dry powder material. This definition includes devices where the dry powder material is subsequently converted to another form. Alkaline reagents used in dry flue gas desulfurization systems include, but are not limited to, lime and sodium compounds.

Duct burner means a device that combusts fuel and that is placed in the exhaust duct from another source (such as a stationary gas turbine, internal combustion engine, kiln, etc.) to allow the firing of additional fuel to heat the exhaust gases before the exhaust gases enter a steam generating unit.

Emerging technology means any SO_2control system that is not defined as a conventional technology under this section, and for which the owner or operator of the affected facility has received approval from the Administrator to operate as an emerging technology under §60.48c(a)(4).

Federally enforceable means all limitations and conditions that are enforceable by the Administrator, including the requirements of 40 CFR parts 60 and 61, requirements within any applicable State implementation plan, and any permit requirements established under 40 CFR 52.21 or under 40 CFR 51.18 and 51.24.

Fluidized bed combustion technology means a device wherein fuel is distributed onto a bed (or series of beds) of limestone aggregate (or other sorbent materials) for combustion; and these materials are forced upward in the device by the flow of combustion air and the gaseous products of combustion. Fluidized bed combustion technology includes, but is not limited to, bubbling bed units and circulating bed units.

Fuel pretreatment means a process that removes a portion of the sulfur in a fuel before combustion of the fuel in a steam generating unit.

Heat input means heat derived from combustion of fuel in a steam generating unit and does not include the heat derived from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, or exhaust gases from other sources (such as stationary gas turbines, internal combustion engines, and kilns).

Heat transfer medium means any material that is used to transfer heat from one point to another point.

Maximum design heat input capacity means the ability of a steam generating unit to combust a stated maximum amount of fuel (or combination of fuels) on a steady state basis as determined by the physical design and characteristics of the steam generating unit.

Natural gas means: (1) A naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and nonhydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane; or (2) liquefied petroleum (LP) gas, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D1835 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).

Noncontinental area means the State of Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the Northern Mariana Islands.

Oil means crude oil or petroleum, or a liquid fuel derived from crude oil or petroleum, including distillate oil and residual oil.

Potential sulfur dioxide emission rate means the theoretical SO_2emissions (nanograms per joule (ng/J) or lb/MMBtu heat input) that would result from combusting fuel in an uncleaned state and without using emission control systems.

Process heater means a device that is primarily used to heat a material to initiate or promote a chemical reaction in which the material participates as a reactant or catalyst.

Residual oil means crude oil, fuel oil that does not comply with the specifications under the definition of distillate oil, and all fuel oil numbers 4, 5, and 6, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).

Steam generating unit means a device that combusts any fuel and produces steam or heats water or any other heat transfer medium. This term includes any duct burner that combusts fuel and is part of a combined cycle system. This term does not include process heaters as defined in this subpart.

Steam generating unit operating day means a 24-hour period between 12:00 midnight and the following midnight during which any fuel is combusted at any time in the steam generating unit. It is not necessary for fuel to be combusted continuously for the entire 24-hour period.

Wet flue gas desulfurization technology means an SO_2control system that is located between the steam generating unit and the exhaust vent or stack, and that removes sulfur oxides from the combustion gases of the steam generating unit by contacting the combustion gases with an alkaline slurry or solution and forming a liquid material. This definition includes devices where the liquid material is subsequently converted to another form. Alkaline reagents used in wet flue gas desulfurization systems include, but are not limited to, lime, limestone, and sodium compounds.

Wet scrubber system means any emission control device that mixes an aqueous stream or slurry with the exhaust gases from a steam generating unit to control emissions of PM or SO_2.

Wood means wood, wood residue, bark, or any derivative fuel or residue thereof, in any form, including but not limited to sawdust, sanderdust, wood chips, scraps, slabs, millings, shavings, and processed pellets made from wood or other forest residues.

§ 60.42c Standard for sulfur dioxide (SO_2).

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (e) of this section, on and after the date on which the performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, the owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts only coal shall neither: cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO_2in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 10 percent (0.10) of the potential SO_2emission rate (90 percent reduction), nor cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO_2in excess of 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/MMBtu) heat input. If coal is combusted with other fuels, the affected facility shall neither: cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO_2in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 10 percent (0.10) of the potential SO_2emission rate (90 percent reduction), nor cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO_2in excess of the emission limit is determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(b) Except as provided in paragraphs (c) and (e) of this section, on and after the date on which the performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, the owner or operator of an affected facility that:

(1) Combusts only coal refuse alone in a fluidized bed combustion steam generating unit shall neither:

(i) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 20 percent (0.20) of the potential SO_2emission rate (80 percent reduction); nor

(ii) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2in excess of SO_2in excess of 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/MMBtu) heat input. If coal is fired with coal refuse, the affected facility subject to paragraph (a) of this section. If oil or any other fuel (except coal) is fired with coal refuse, the affected facility is subject to the 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input SO_2emissions limit or the 90 percent SO_2reduction requirement specified in paragraph (a) of this section and the emission limit is determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(2) Combusts only coal and that uses an emerging technology for the control of SO_2emissions shall neither:

(i) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2in excess of 50 percent (0.50) of the potential SO_2emission rate (50 percent reduction); nor

(ii) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2in excess of 260 ng/J (0.60 lb/MMBtu) heat input. If coal is combusted with other fuels, the affected facility is subject to the 50 percent SO_2reduction requirement specified in this paragraph and the emission limit determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(c) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal, alone or in combination with any other fuel, and is listed in paragraphs (c)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2in excess of the emission limit determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section. Percent reduction requirements are not applicable to affected facilities under paragraphs (c)(1), (2), (3), or (4).

(1) Affected facilities that have a heat input capacity of 22 MW (75 MMBtu/hr) or less.

(2) Affected facilities that have an annual capacity for coal of 55 percent (0.55) or less and are subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor for coal of 55 percent (0.55) or less.

(3) Affected facilities located in a noncontinental area.

(4) Affected facilities that combust coal in a duct burner as part of a combined cycle system where 30 percent (0.30) or less of the heat entering the steam generating unit is from combustion of coal in the duct burner and 70 percent (0.70) or more of the heat entering the steam generating unit is from exhaust gases entering the duct burner.

(d) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts oil shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2in excess of 215 ng/J (0.50 lb/MMBtu) heat input; or, as an alternative, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts oil shall combust oil in the affected facility that contains greater than 0.5 weight percent sulfur. The percent reduction requirements are not applicable to affected facilities under this paragraph.

(e) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal, oil, or coal and oil with any other fuel shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2in excess of the following:

(1) The percent of potential SO_2emission rate or numerical SO_2emission rate required under paragraph (a) or (b)(2) of this section, as applicable, for any affected facility that

(i) Combusts coal in combination with any other fuel;

(ii) Has a heat input capacity greater than 22 MW (75 MMBtu/hr); and

(iii) Has an annual capacity factor for coal greater than 55 percent (0.55); and

(2) The emission limit determined according to the following formula for any affected facility that combusts coal, oil, or coal and oil with any other fuel:

$$E_s = \frac{(K_a H_a + K_b H_b + K_c H_c)}{(H_a + H_b + H_c)}$$

Where:

E_s= SO_2emission limit, expressed in ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input;

K_a= 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/MMBtu);

K_b= 260 ng/J (0.60 lb/MMBtu);

K_c= 215 ng/J (0.50 lb/MMBtu);

H_a= Heat input from the combustion of coal, except coal combusted in an affected facility subject to paragraph (b)(2) of this section, in Joules (J) [MMBtu];

H_b= Heat input from the combustion of coal in an affected facility subject to paragraph (b)(2) of this section, in J (MMBtu); and

$H_cK_aH_b$= Heat input from the combustion of oil, in J (MMBtu).

(f) Reduction in the potential SO_2emission rate through fuel pretreatment is not credited toward the percent reduction requirement under paragraph (b)(2) of this section unless:

(1) Fuel pretreatment results in a 50 percent (0.50) or greater reduction in the potential SO_2emission rate; and

(2) Emissions from the pretreated fuel (without either combustion or post-combustion SO_2control) are equal to or less than the emission limits specified under paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(g) Except as provided in paragraph (h) of this section, compliance with the percent reduction requirements, fuel oil sulfur limits, and emission limits of this section shall be determined on a 30-day rolling average basis.

(h) For affected facilities listed under paragraphs (h)(1), (2), or (3) of this section, compliance with the emission limits or fuel oil sulfur limits under this section may be determined based on a certification from the fuel supplier, as described under §60.48c(f), as applicable.

(1) Distillate oil-fired affected facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 29 MW (10 and 100 MMBtu/hr).

(2) Residual oil-fired affected facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 8.7 MW (10 and 30 MMBtu/hr).

(3) Coal-fired facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 8.7 MW (10 and 30 MMBtu/hr).

(i) The SO_2emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, and percent reduction requirements under this section apply at all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(j) Only the heat input supplied to the affected facility from the combustion of coal and oil is counted under this section. No credit is provided for the heat input to the affected facility from wood or other fuels or for heat derived from exhaust gases from other sources, such as stationary gas turbines, internal combustion engines, and kilns.

§ 60.43c Standard for particulate matter (PM).

(a) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before February 28, 2005, that combusts coal or combusts mixtures of coal with other fuels and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/hr) or greater, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of the following emission limits:

(1) 22 ng/J (0.051 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility combusts only coal, or combusts coal with other fuels and has an annual capacity factor for the other fuels of 10 percent (0.10) or less.

(2) 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility combusts coal with other fuels, has an annual capacity factor for the other fuels greater than 10 percent (0.10), and is subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor greater than 10 percent (0.10) for fuels other than coal.

(b) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before February 28, 2005, that combusts wood or combusts mixtures of wood with other fuels (except coal) and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/hr) or greater, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of the following emissions limits:

(1) 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility has an annual capacity factor for wood greater than 30 percent (0.30); or

(2) 130 ng/J (0.30 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility has an annual capacity factor for wood of 30 percent (0.30) or less and is subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor for wood of 30 percent (0.30) or less.

(c) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal, wood, or oil and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/hr) or greater shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity.

(d) The PM and opacity standards under this section apply at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

(e)(1) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commences construction, reconstruction, or modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts coal, oil, wood, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/hr) or greater shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of 13 ng/J (0.030 lb/MMBtu) heat input, except as provided in paragraphs (e)(2), (e)(3), and (e)(4) of this section.

(2) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of paragraph (e)(1) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility for which modification commenced after February 28, 2005, may elect to meet the requirements of this paragraph. On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commences modification after February 28, 2005 shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of both:

(i) 22 ng/J (0.051 lb/MMBtu) heat input derived from the combustion of coal, oil, wood, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels; and

(ii) 0.2 percent of the combustion concentration (99.8 percent reduction) when combusting coal, oil, wood, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels.

(3) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commences modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts over 30 percent wood (by heat input) on an annual basis and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/hr) or greater shall cause to be

discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input.

(4) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, an owner or operator of an affected facility that commences construction, reconstruction, or modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts only oil that contains no more than 0.50 weight percent sulfur or a mixture of 0.50 weight percent sulfur oil with other fuels not subject to a PM standard under §60.43c and not using a post-combustion technology (except a wet scrubber) to reduce PM or SO_2emissions is not subject to the PM limit in this section.

§ 60.44c Compliance and performance test methods and procedures for sulfur dioxide.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (g) and (h) of this section and §60.8(b), performance tests required under §60.8 shall be conducted following the procedures specified in paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) of this section, as applicable. Section 60.8(f) does not apply to this section. The 30-day notice required in §60.8(d) applies only to the initial performance test unless otherwise specified by the Administrator.

(b) The initial performance test required under §60.8 shall be conducted over 30 consecutive operating days of the steam generating unit. Compliance with the percent reduction requirements and SO_2emission limits under §60.42c shall be determined using a 30-day average. The first operating day included in the initial performance test shall be scheduled within 30 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affect facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after the initial startup of the facility. The steam generating unit load during the 30-day period does not have to be the maximum design heat input capacity, but must be representative of future operating conditions.

(c) After the initial performance test required under paragraph (b) of this section and §60.8, compliance with the percent reduction requirements and SO_2emission limits under §60.42c is based on the average percent reduction and the average SO_2emission rates for 30 consecutive steam generating unit operating days. A separate performance test is completed at the end of each steam generating unit operating day, and a new 30-day average percent reduction and SO_2emission rate are calculated to show compliance with the standard.

(d) If only coal, only oil, or a mixture of coal and oil is combusted in an affected facility, the procedures in Method 19 of appendix A of this part are used to determine the hourly SO_2emission rate (E_{ho}) and the 30-day average SO_2emission rate (E_{ao}). The hourly averages used to compute the 30-day averages are obtained from the CEMS. Method 19 of appendix A of this part shall be used to calculate $E_{ao}$when using daily fuel sampling or Method 6B of appendix A of this part.

(e) If coal, oil, or coal and oil are combusted with other fuels:

(1) An adjusted E_{ho}(E_{ho}o) is used in Equation 19–19 of Method 19 of appendix A of this part to compute the adjusted E_{ao}(E_{ao}o). The E_{ho}o is computed using the following formula:

$$E_{ho}o = \frac{E_{ho} - E_w(1 - X_1)}{X_1}$$

Where:

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

E_{ho}= Hourly SO_2emission rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_w= SO_2concentration in fuels other than coal and oil combusted in the affected facility, as determined by fuel sampling and analysis procedures in Method 9 of appendix A of this part, ng/J (lb/MMBtu). The value $E_w$for each fuel lot is used for each hourly average during the time that the lot is being combusted. The owner or operator does not have to measure $E_w$if the owner or operator elects to assume E_w= 0.

X_k= Fraction of the total heat input from fuel combustion derived from coal and oil, as determined by applicable procedures in Method 19 of appendix A of this part.

(2) The owner or operator of an affected facility that qualifies under the provisions of §60.42c(c) or (d) (where percent reduction is not required) does not have to measure the parameters $E_w$or $X_k$if the owner or operator of the affected facility elects to measure emission rates of the coal or oil using the fuel sampling and analysis procedures under Method 19 of appendix A of this part.

(f) Affected facilities subject to the percent reduction requirements under §60.42c(a) or (b) shall determine compliance with the SO_2emission limits under §60.42c pursuant to paragraphs (d) or (e) of this section, and shall determine compliance with the percent reduction requirements using the following procedures:

(1) If only coal is combusted, the percent of potential SO_2emission rate is computed using the following formula:

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

Where:

$\%P_s$= Potential SO_2emission rate, in percent;

$\%R_g$= SO_2removal efficiency of the control device as determined by Method 19 of appendix A of this part, in percent; and

$\%R_f$= SO_2removal efficiency of fuel pretreatment as determined by Method 19 of appendix A of this part, in percent.

(2) If coal, oil, or coal and oil are combusted with other fuels, the same procedures required in paragraph (f)(1) of this section are used, except as provided for in the following:

(i) To compute the $\%P_s$, an adjusted $\%R_g$($\%R_g$o) is computed from E_{ao}o from paragraph (e)(1) of this section and an adjusted average SO_2inlet rate (E_{ai}o) using the following formula:

$$\%R_g o = 100\left(1 - \frac{E^{\circ}_{ao}}{E^{\circ}_{ai}}\right)$$

Where:

$\%R_g$o = Adjusted $\%R_g$, in percent;

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

E_{ai}o = Adjusted average SO_2inlet rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu).

(ii) To compute $E_{ai}o$, an adjusted hourly SO_2inlet rate ($E_{hi}o$) is used. The $E_{hi}o$ is computed using the following formula:

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

Where:

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

E_{hi}= Hourly SO_2inlet rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_w= SO_2concentration in fuels other than coal and oil combusted in the affected facility, as determined by fuel sampling and analysis procedures in Method 19 of appendix A of this part, ng/J (lb/MMBtu). The value $E_w$for each fuel lot is used for each hourly average during the time that the lot is being combusted. The owner or operator does not have to measure $E_w$if the owner or operator elects to assume E_w= 0; and

X_k= Fraction of the total heat input from fuel combustion derived from coal and oil, as determined by applicable procedures in Method 19 of appendix A of this part.

(g) For oil-fired affected facilities where the owner or operator seeks to demonstrate compliance with the fuel oil sulfur limits under §60.42c based on shipment fuel sampling, the initial performance test shall consist of sampling and analyzing the oil in the initial tank of oil to be fired in the steam generating unit to demonstrate that the oil contains 0.5 weight percent sulfur or less. Thereafter, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall sample the oil in the fuel tank after each new shipment of oil is received, as described under §60.46c(d)(2).

(h) For affected facilities subject to §60.42c(h)(1), (2), or (3) where the owner or operator seeks to demonstrate compliance with the SO_2standards based on fuel supplier certification, the performance test shall consist of the certification, the certification from the fuel supplier, as described under §60.48c(f), as applicable.

(i) The owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to demonstrate compliance with the SO_2standards under §60.42c(c)(2) shall demonstrate the maximum design heat input capacity of the steam generating unit by operating the steam generating unit at this capacity for 24 hours. This demonstration shall be made during the initial performance test, and a subsequent demonstration may be requested at any other time. If the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate for the affected facility is less than the maximum design heat input capacity stated by the manufacturer of the affected facility, the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate shall be used to determine the annual capacity factor for the affected facility; otherwise, the maximum design heat input capacity provided by the manufacturer shall be used.

(j) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall use all valid SO_2emissions data in calculating $\%P_s$and E_{ho}under paragraphs (d), (e), or (f) of this section, as applicable, whether or not the minimum emissions data requirements under §60.46c(f) are achieved. All valid emissions data, including valid data collected during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, shall be used in calculating $\%P_s$or E_{ho}pursuant to paragraphs (d), (e), or (f) of this section, as applicable.

§ 60.45c Compliance and performance test methods and procedures for particulate matter.

(a) The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the PM and/or opacity standards under §60.43c shall conduct an initial performance test as required under §60.8, and shall conduct subsequent

performance tests as requested by the Administrator, to determine compliance with the standards using the following procedures and reference methods, except as specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(1) Method 1 of appendix A of this part shall be used to select the sampling site and the number of traverse sampling points.

(2) Method 3 of appendix A of this part shall be used for gas analysis when applying Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part.

(3) Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part shall be used to measure the concentration of PM as follows:

(i) Method 5 of appendix A of this part may be used only at affected facilities without wet scrubber systems.

(ii) Method 17 of appendix A of this part may be used at affected facilities with or without wet scrubber systems provided the stack gas temperature does not exceed a temperature of 160 °C (320 °F). The procedures of Sections 8.1 and 11.1 of Method 5B of appendix A of this part may be used in Method 17 of appendix A of this part only if Method 17 of appendix A of this part is used in conjunction with a wet scrubber system. Method 17 of appendix A of this part shall not be used in conjunction with a wet scrubber system if the effluent is saturated or laden with water droplets.

(iii) Method 5B of appendix A of this part may be used in conjunction with a wet scrubber system.

(4) The sampling time for each run shall be at least 120 minutes and the minimum sampling volume shall be 1.7 dry standard cubic meters (dscm) [60 dry standard cubic feet (dscf)] except that smaller sampling times or volumes may be approved by the Administrator when necessitated by process variables or other factors.

(5) For Method 5 or 5B of appendix A of this part, the temperature of the sample gas in the probe and filter holder shall be monitored and maintained at 160 ±14 °C (320±25 °F).

(6) For determination of PM emissions, an oxygen (O_2) or carbon dioxide (CO_2) measurement shall be obtained simultaneously with each run of Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part by traversing the duct at the same sampling location.

(7) For each run using Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part, the emission rates expressed in ng/J (lb/MMBtu) heat input shall be determined using:

(i) The O_2or CO_2measurements and PM measurements obtained under this section, (ii) The dry basis F factor, and

(iii) The dry basis emission rate calculation procedure contained in Method 19 of appendix A of this part.

(8) Method 9 of appendix A of this part (6-minute average of 24 observations) shall be used for determining the opacity of stack emissions.

(b) The owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to demonstrate compliance with the PM standards under §60.43c(b)(2) shall demonstrate the maximum design heat input capacity of the steam generating unit by operating the steam generating unit at this capacity for 24 hours. This demonstration shall be made during the initial performance test, and a subsequent demonstration may be requested at any other time. If the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate for the affected facility is less than the maximum design heat input capacity stated by the manufacturer of the affected facility, the demonstrated

24-hour average firing rate shall be used to determine the annual capacity factor for the affected facility; otherwise, the maximum design heat input capacity provided by the manufacturer shall be used.

(c) In place of PM testing with EPA Reference Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part, an owner or operator may elect to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for monitoring PM emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system. The owner or operator of an affected facility who elects to continuously monitor PM emissions instead of conducting performance testing using EPA Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS and shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(13) of this section.

(1) Notify the Administrator 1 month before starting use of the system.

(2) Notify the Administrator 1 month before stopping use of the system.

(3) The monitor shall be installed, evaluated, and operated in accordance with §60.13 of subpart A of this part.

(4) The initial performance evaluation shall be completed no later than 180 days after the date of initial startup of the affected facility, as specified under §60.8 of subpart A of this part or within 180 days of notification to the Administrator of use of CEMS if the owner or operator was previously determining compliance by Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part performance tests, whichever is later.

(5) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test for PM emissions as required under §60.8 of subpart A of this part. Compliance with the PM emission limit shall be determined by using the CEMS specified in paragraph (d) of this section to measure PM and calculating a 24-hour block arithmetic average emission concentration using EPA Reference Method 19 of appendix A of this part, section 4.1.

(6) Compliance with the PM emission limit shall be determined based on the 24-hour daily (block) average of the hourly arithmetic average emission concentrations using CEMS outlet data.

(7) At a minimum, valid CEMS hourly averages shall be obtained as specified in paragraph (d)(7)(i) of this section for 75 percent of the total operating hours per 30-day rolling average.

(i) At least two data points per hour shall be used to calculate each 1-hour arithmetic average.

(ii) [Reserved]

(8) The 1-hour arithmetic averages required under paragraph (d)(7) of this section shall be expressed in ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input and shall be used to calculate the boiler operating day daily arithmetic average emission concentrations. The 1-hour arithmetic averages shall be calculated using the data points required under §60.13(e)(2) of subpart A of this part.

(9) All valid CEMS data shall be used in calculating average emission concentrations even if the minimum CEMS data requirements of paragraph (d)(7) of this section are not met.

(10) The CEMS shall be operated according to Performance Specification 11 in appendix B of this part.

(11) During the correlation testing runs of the CEMS required by Performance Specification 11 in appendix B of this part, PM and O_2(or CO_2) data shall be collected concurrently (or within a 30- to 60-minute period) by both the continuous emission monitors and the test methods specified in paragraph (d)(7)(i) of this section.

(i) For PM, EPA Reference Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part shall be used.

(ii) For O_2(or CO_2), EPA reference Method 3, 3A, or 3B of appendix A of this part, as applicable shall be used.

(12) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests shall be performed in accordance with procedure 2 in appendix F of this part. Relative Response Audit's must be performed annually and Response Correlation Audits must be performed every 3 years.

(13) When PM emissions data are not obtained because of CEMS breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments, emissions data shall be obtained by using other monitoring systems as approved by the Administrator or EPA Reference Method 19 of appendix A of this part to provide, as necessary, valid emissions data for a minimum of 75 percent of total operating hours on a 30-day rolling average.

(d) The owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to demonstrate compliance under §60.43c(e)(4) shall follow the applicable procedures under §60.48c(f). For residual oil-fired affected facilities, fuel supplier certifications are only allowed for facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 8.7 MW (10 to 30 MMBtu/hr).

§ 60.46c Emission monitoring for sulfur dioxide.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the SO_2emission limits under §60.42c shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for measuring SO_2concentrations and either O_2or CO_2concentrations at the outlet of the SO_2control device (or the outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO_2control device is used), and shall record the output of the system. The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the percent reduction requirements under §60.42c shall measure SO_2concentrations and either O_2or CO_2concentrations at both the inlet and outlet of the SO_2control device.

(b) The 1-hour average SO_2emission rates measured by a CEMS shall be expressed in ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input and shall be used to calculate the average emission rates under §60.42c. Each 1-hour average SO_2emission rate must be based on at least 30 minutes of operation, and shall be calculated using the data points required under §60.13(h)(2). Hourly SO_2emission rates are not calculated if the affected facility is operated less than 30 minutes in a 1-hour period and are not counted toward determination of a steam generating unit operating day.

(c) The procedures under §60.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the CEMS.

(1) All CEMS shall be operated in accordance with the applicable procedures under Performance Specifications 1, 2, and 3 of appendix B of this part.

(2) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests shall be performed in accordance with Procedure 1 of appendix F of this part.

(3) For affected facilities subject to the percent reduction requirements under §60.42c, the span value of the SO_2CEMS at the inlet to the SO_2control device shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO_2emission rate of the fuel combusted, and the span value of the SO_2CEMS at the outlet from the SO_2control device shall be 50 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO_2emission rate of the fuel combusted.

(4) For affected facilities that are not subject to the percent reduction requirements of §60.42c, the span value of the SO_2CEMS at the outlet from the SO_2control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if

no SO_2control device is used) shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO_2emission rate of the fuel combusted.

(d) As an alternative to operating a CEMS at the inlet to the SO_2control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO_2control device is used) as required under paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to determine the average SO_2emission rate by sampling the fuel prior to combustion. As an alternative to operating a CEMS at the outlet from the SO_2control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO_2control device is used) as required under paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to determine the average SO_2emission rate by using Method 6B of appendix A of this part. Fuel sampling shall be conducted pursuant to either paragraph (d)(1) or (d)(2) of this section. Method 6B of appendix A of this part shall be conducted pursuant to paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

(1) For affected facilities combusting coal or oil, coal or oil samples shall be collected daily in an as-fired condition at the inlet to the steam generating unit and analyzed for sulfur content and heat content according the Method 19 of appendix A of this part. Method 19 of appendix A of this part provides procedures for converting these measurements into the format to be used in calculating the average SO_2input rate.

(2) As an alternative fuel sampling procedure for affected facilities combusting oil, oil samples may be collected from the fuel tank for each steam generating unit immediately after the fuel tank is filled and before any oil is combusted. The owner or operator of the affected facility shall analyze the oil sample to determine the sulfur content of the oil. If a partially empty fuel tank is refilled, a new sample and analysis of the fuel in the tank would be required upon filling. Results of the fuel analysis taken after each new shipment of oil is received shall be used as the daily value when calculating the 30-day rolling average until the next shipment is received. If the fuel analysis shows that the sulfur content in the fuel tank is greater than 0.5 weight percent sulfur, the owner or operator shall ensure that the sulfur content of subsequent oil shipments is low enough to cause the 30-day rolling average sulfur content to be 0.5 weight percent sulfur or less.

(3) Method 6B of appendix A of this part may be used in lieu of CEMS to measure SO_2at the inlet or outlet of the SO_2control system. An initial stratification test is required to verify the adequacy of the Method 6B of appendix A of this part sampling location. The stratification test shall consist of three paired runs of a suitable $SO_2$and CO_2measurement train operated at the candidate location and a second similar train operated according to the procedures in §3.2 and the applicable procedures in section 7 of Performance Specification 2 of appendix B of this part. Method 6B of appendix A of this part, Method 6A of appendix A of this part, or a combination of Methods 6 and 3 of appendix A of this part or Methods 6C and 3A of appendix A of this part are suitable measurement techniques. If Method 6B of appendix A of this part is used for the second train, sampling time and timer operation may be adjusted for the stratification test as long as an adequate sample volume is collected; however, both sampling trains are to be operated similarly. For the location to be adequate for Method 6B of appendix A of this part 24-hour tests, the mean of the absolute difference between the three paired runs must be less than 10 percent (0.10).

(e) The monitoring requirements of paragraphs (a) and (d) of this section shall not apply to affected facilities subject to §60.42c(h) (1), (2), or (3) where the owner or operator of the affected facility seeks to demonstrate compliance with the SO_2standards based on fuel supplier certification, as described under §60.48c(f), as applicable.

(f) The owner or operator of an affected facility operating a CEMS pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, or conducting as-fired fuel sampling pursuant to paragraph (d)(1) of this section, shall obtain emission data for at least 75 percent of the operating hours in at least 22 out of 30 successive steam generating unit operating days. If this minimum data requirement is not met with a single monitoring system, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall supplement the emission data with data collected with other monitoring systems as approved by the Administrator.

§ 60.47c Emission monitoring for particulate matter.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (c), (d), (e), and (f) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility combusting coal, oil, or wood that is subject to the opacity standards under §60.43c shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a COMS for measuring the opacity of the emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system.

(b) All COMS for measuring opacity shall be operated in accordance with the applicable procedures under Performance Specification 1 of appendix B of this part. The span value of the opacity COMS shall be between 60 and 80 percent.

(c) Affected facilities that burn only distillate oil that contains no more than 0.5 weight percent sulfur and/or liquid or gaseous fuels with potential sulfur dioxide emission rates of 26 ng/J (0.06 lb/MMBtu) heat input or less and that do not use a post-combustion technology to reduce SO_2or PM emissions are not required to operate a CEMS for measuring opacity if they follow the applicable procedures under §60.48c(f).

(d) Owners or operators complying with the PM emission limit by using a PM CEMS monitor instead of monitoring opacity must calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS, and record the output of the system, for PM emissions discharged to the atmosphere as specified in §60.45c(d). The CEMS specified in paragraph §60.45c(d) shall be operated and data recorded during all periods of operation of the affected facility except for CEMS breakdowns and repairs. Data is recorded during calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments.

(e) An affected facility that does not use post-combustion technology (except a wet scrubber) for reducing PM, SO_2, or carbon monoxide (CO) emissions, burns only gaseous fuels or fuel oils that contain less than or equal to 0.5 weight percent sulfur, and is operated such that emissions of CO to the atmosphere from the affected facility are maintained at levels less than or equal to 0.15 lb/MMBtu on a boiler operating day average basis is not required to operate a COMS for measuring opacity. Owners and operators of affected facilities electing to comply with this paragraph must demonstrate compliance according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) You must monitor CO emissions using a CEMS according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (e)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section.

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

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

(iii) At a minimum, valid 1-hour CO emissions averages must be obtained for at least 90 percent of the operating hours on a 30-day rolling average basis. At least two data points per hour must be used to calculate each 1-hour average.

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

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

arithmetic average of the hourly CO emission levels computed for each steam generating unit operating day.

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

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

(f) An affected facility that burns only gaseous fuels or fuel oils that contain less than or equal to 0.5 weight percent sulfur and operates according to a written site-specific monitoring plan approved by the appropriate delegated permitting authority is not required to operate a COMS for measuring opacity. This monitoring plan must include procedures and criteria for establishing and monitoring specific parameters for the affected facility indicative of compliance with the opacity standard.

§ 60.48c Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of each affected facility shall submit notification of the date of construction or reconstruction and actual startup, as provided by §60.7 of this part. This notification shall include:

(1) The design heat input capacity of the affected facility and identification of fuels to be combusted in the affected facility.

(2) If applicable, a copy of any federally enforceable requirement that limits the annual capacity factor for any fuel or mixture of fuels under §60.42c, or §60.43c.

(3) The annual capacity factor at which the owner or operator anticipates operating the affected facility based on all fuels fired and based on each individual fuel fired.

(4) Notification if an emerging technology will be used for controlling SO_2emissions. The Administrator will examine the description of the control device and will determine whether the technology qualifies as an emerging technology. In making this determination, the Administrator may require the owner or operator of the affected facility to submit additional information concerning the control device. The affected facility is subject to the provisions of §60.42c(a) or (b)(1), unless and until this determination is made by the Administrator.

(b) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO_2emission limits of §60.42c, or the PM or opacity limits of §60.43c, shall submit to the Administrator the performance test data from the initial and any subsequent performance tests and, if applicable, the performance evaluation of the CEMS and/or COMS using the applicable performance specifications in appendix B of this part.

(c) The owner or operator of each coal-fired, oil-fired, or wood-fired affected facility subject to the opacity limits under §60.43c(c) shall submit excess emission reports for any excess emissions from the affected facility that occur during the reporting period.

(d) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO_2emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, or percent reduction requirements under §60.42c shall submit reports to the Administrator.

(e) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO_2emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, or percent reduction requirements under §60.42c shall keep records and submit reports as required under paragraph (d) of this section, including the following information, as applicable.

(1) Calendar dates covered in the reporting period.

(2) Each 30-day average SO_2emission rate (ng/J or lb/MMBtu), or 30-day average sulfur content (weight percent), calculated during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period; reasons for any noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of corrective actions taken.

(3) Each 30-day average percent of potential SO_2emission rate calculated during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period; reasons for any noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of the corrective actions taken.

(4) Identification of any steam generating unit operating days for which SO_2or diluent (O_2or CO_2) data have not been obtained by an approved method for at least 75 percent of the operating hours; justification for not obtaining sufficient data; and a description of corrective actions taken.

(5) Identification of any times when emissions data have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates; justification for excluding data; and a description of corrective actions taken if data have been excluded for periods other than those during which coal or oil were not combusted in the steam generating unit.

(6) Identification of the F factor used in calculations, method of determination, and type of fuel combusted.

(7) Identification of whether averages have been obtained based on CEMS rather than manual sampling methods.

(8) If a CEMS is used, identification of any times when the pollutant concentration exceeded the full span of the CEMS.

(9) If a CEMS is used, description of any modifications to the CEMS that could affect the ability of the CEMS to comply with Performance Specifications 2 or 3 of appendix B of this part.

(10) If a CEMS is used, results of daily CEMS drift tests and quarterly accuracy assessments as required under appendix F, Procedure 1 of this part.

(11) If fuel supplier certification is used to demonstrate compliance, records of fuel supplier certification is used to demonstrate compliance, records of fuel supplier certification as described under paragraph (f)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section, as applicable. In addition to records of fuel supplier certifications, the report shall include a certified statement signed by the owner or operator of the affected facility that the records of fuel supplier certifications submitted represent all of the fuel combusted during the reporting period.

(f) Fuel supplier certification shall include the following information:

(1) For distillate oil:

(i) The name of the oil supplier;

(ii) A statement from the oil supplier that the oil complies with the specifications under the definition of distillate oil in §60.41c; and

(iii) The sulfur content of the oil.

(2) For residual oil:

(i) The name of the oil supplier;

(ii) The location of the oil when the sample was drawn for analysis to determine the sulfur content of the oil, specifically including whether the oil was sampled as delivered to the affected facility, or whether the sample was drawn from oil in storage at the oil supplier's or oil refiner's facility, or other location;

(iii) The sulfur content of the oil from which the shipment came (or of the shipment itself); and

(iv) The method used to determine the sulfur content of the oil.

(3) For coal:

(i) The name of the coal supplier;

(ii) The location of the coal when the sample was collected for analysis to determine the properties of the coal, specifically including whether the coal was sampled as delivered to the affected facility or whether the sample was collected from coal in storage at the mine, at a coal preparation plant, at a coal supplier's facility, or at another location. The certification shall include the name of the coal mine (and coal seam), coal storage facility, or coal preparation plant (where the sample was collected);

(iii) The results of the analysis of the coal from which the shipment came (or of the shipment itself) including the sulfur content, moisture content, ash content, and heat content; and

(iv) The methods used to determine the properties of the coal.

(4) For other fuels:

(i) The name of the supplier of the fuel;

(ii) The potential sulfur emissions rate of the fuel in ng/J heat input; and

(iii) The method used to determine the potential sulfur emissions rate of the fuel.

(g)(1) Except as provided under paragraphs (g)(2) and (g)(3) of this section, the owner or operator of each affected facility shall record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted during each operating day.

(2) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of paragraph (g)(1) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts only natural gas, wood, fuels using fuel certification in §60.48c(f) to demonstrate compliance with the SO_2standard, fuels not subject to an emissions standard (excluding opacity), or a mixture of these fuels may elect to record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted during each calendar month.

(3) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of paragraph (g)(1) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility or multiple affected facilities located on a contiguous property unit where the only fuels combusted in any steam generating unit (including steam generating units not subject to this subpart) at that property are natural gas, wood, distillate oil meeting the most current requirements in §60.42C to use fuel certification to demonstrate compliance with the SO_2standard, and/or fuels, excluding

coal and residual oil, not subject to an emissions standard (excluding opacity) may elect to record and maintain records of the total amount of each steam generating unit fuel delivered to that property during each calendar month.

(h) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting the annual capacity factor for any fuel or mixture of fuels under §60.42c or §60.43c shall calculate the annual capacity factor individually for each fuel combusted. The annual capacity factor is determined on a 12-month rolling average basis with a new annual capacity factor calculated at the end of the calendar month.

(i) All records required under this section shall be maintained by the owner or operator of the affected facility for a period of two years following the date of such record.

(j) The reporting period for the reports required under this subpart is each six-month period. All reports shall be submitted to the Administrator and shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the reporting period.

Attachment E

NSPS Subpart Ka
New Source Performance Standards for Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984.

Asphalt Materials, Inc.
4902 West 86th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Permit No.: F097-25354-00098

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

Subpart Ka—Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984

§ 60.110a Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) *Affected facility.* Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the affected facility to which this subpart applies is each storage vessel with a storage capacity greater than 151,416 liters (40,000 gallons) that is used to store petroleum liquids for which construction is commenced after May 18, 1978.

(b) Each petroleum liquid storage vessel with a capacity of less than 1,589,873 liters (420,000 gallons) used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer is not an affected facility and, therefore, is exempt from the requirements of this subpart.

(c) *Alternative means of compliance* —(1) *Option to comply with part 65.* Owners or operators may choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, to satisfy the requirements of §§60.112a through 60.114a for storage vessels that are subject to this subpart that store petroleum liquids that, as stored, have a maximum true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 10.3 kPa (1.5 psia). Other provisions applying to owners or operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65 are provided in 40 CFR 65.1.

(2) *Part 60, subpart A.* Owners or operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, must also comply with §§60.1, 60.2, 60.5, 60.6, 60.7(a)(1) and (4), 60.14, 60.15, and 60.16 for those storage vessels. All sections and paragraphs of subpart A of this part that are not mentioned in this paragraph (c)(2) do not apply to owners or operators of storage vessels complying with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, except that provisions required to be met prior to implementing 40 CFR part 65 still apply. Owners and operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, must comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart A.

[45 FR 23379, Apr. 4, 1980, as amended at 65 FR 78275, Dec. 14, 2000]

§ 60.111a Definitions.

In addition to the terms and their definitions listed in the Act and subpart A of this part the following definitions apply in this subpart:

(a) *Storage vessel* means each tank, reservoir, or container used for the storage of petroleum liquids, but does not include:

(1) Pressure vessels which are designed to operate in excess of 204.9 kPa (15 psig) without emissions to the atmosphere except under emergency conditions.

(2) Subsurface caverns or porous rock reservoirs, or

(3) Underground tanks if the total volume of petroleum liquids added to and taken from a tank annually does not exceed twice the volume of the tank.

(b) *Petroleum liquids* means petroleum, condensate, and any finished or intermediate products manufactured in a petroleum refinery but does not mean Nos. 2 through 6 fuel oils as specified in ASTM D396–78, 89, 90, 92, 96, or 98, gas turbine fuel oils Nos. 2–GT through 4–GT as specified in ASTM D2880–78 or 96, gas turbine fuel oils Nos. 2–GT through 4–GT as specified in ASTM D2880–78 or 96, or diesel fuel oils Nos. 2–D and 4–D as specified in ASTM D975–78, 96, or 98a. (These three methods are incorporated by reference—see §60.17.)

(c) *Petroleum refinery* means each facility engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, or other products through distillation of petroleum or through redistillation, cracking, extracting, or reforming of unfinished petroleum derivatives.

(d) *Petroleum* means the crude oil removed from the earth and the oils derived from tar sands, shale, and coal.

(e) *Condensate* means hydrocarbon liquid separated from natural gas which condenses due to changes in the temperature or pressure, or both, and remains liquid at standard conditions.

(f) *True vapor pressure* means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by a petroleum liquid such as determined in accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, Evaporation Loss from External Floating-Roof Tanks, Second Edition, February 1980 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17).

(g) *Reid vapor pressure* is the absolute vapor pressure of volatile crude oil and nonviscous petroleum liquids, except liquified petroleum gases, as determined by ASTM D323–82 or 94 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17).

(h) *Liquid-mounted seal* means a foam or liquid-filled primary seal mounted in contact with the liquid between the tank wall and the floating roof continuously around the circumference of the tank.

(i) *Metallic shoe seal* includes but is not limited to a metal sheet held vertically against the tank wall by springs or weighted levers and is connected by braces to the floating roof. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.

(j) *Vapor-mounted seal* means a foam-filled primary seal mounted continuously around the circumference of the tank so there is an annular vapor space underneath the seal. The annular vapor space is bounded by the bottom of the primary seal, the tank wall, the liquid surface, and the floating roof.

(k) *Custody transfer* means the transfer of produced petroleum and/or condensate, after processing and/or treating in the producing operations, from storage tanks or automatic transfer facilities to pipelines or any other forms of transportation.

[45 FR 23379, Apr. 4, 1980, as amended at 48 FR 3737, Jan. 27, 1983; 52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987; 65 FR 61756, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.112a Standard for volatile organic compounds (VOC).

(a) The owner or operator of each storage vessel to which this subpart applies which contains a petroleum liquid which, as stored, has a true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 10.3 kPa (1.5 psia) but not greater than 76.6 kPa (11.1 psia) shall equip the storage vessel with one of the following:

(1) An external floating roof, consisting of a pontoon-type or double-deck-type cover that rests on the surface of the liquid contents and is equipped with a closure device between the tank wall and the roof edge. Except as provided in paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(D) of this section, the closure device is to consist of two seals, one above the other. The lower seal is referred to as the primary seal and the upper seal is referred to as the secondary seal. The roof is to be floating on the liquid at all times (i.e., off the roof leg supports) except during initial fill and when the tank is completely emptied and subsequently refilled. The process of emptying and refilling when the roof is resting on the leg supports shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

(i) The primary seal is to be either a metallic shoe seal, a liquid-mounted seal, or a vapor-mounted seal. Each seal is to meet the following requirements:

(A) The accumulated area of gaps between the tank wall and the metallic shoe seal or the liquid-mounted seal shall not exceed 212 cm^2 per meter of tank diameter (10.0 in^2 per ft of tank diameter) and the width of any portion of any gap shall not exceed 3.81 cm (11/2in).

(B) The accumulated area of gaps between the tank wall and the vapor-mounted seal shall not exceed 21.2 cm^2 per meter of tank diameter (1.0 in^2 per ft of tank diameter) and the width of any portion of any gap shall not exceed 1.27 cm (1/2in).

(C) One end of the metallic shoe is to extend into the stored liquid and the other end is to extend a minimum vertical distance of 61 cm (24 in) above the stored liquid surface.

(D) There are to be no holes, tears, or other openings in the shoe, seal fabric, or seal envelope.

(ii) The secondary seal is to meet the following requirements:

(A) The secondary seal is to be installed above the primary seal so that it completely covers the space between the roof edge and the tank wall except as provided in paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(B) of this section.

(B) The accumulated area of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal used in combination with a metallic shoe or liquid-mounted primary seal shall not exceed 21.2 cm^2 per meter of tank diameter (1.0 in^2 per ft. of tank diameter) and the width of any portion of any gap shall not exceed 1.27 cm (1/2in.). There shall be no gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal used in combination with a vapor-mounted primary seal.

(C) There are to be no holes, tears or other openings in the seal or seal fabric.

(D) The owner or operator is exempted from the requirements for secondary seals and the secondary seal gap criteria when performing gap measurements or inspections of the primary seal.

(iii) Each opening in the roof except for automatic bleeder vents and rim space vents is to provide a projection below the liquid surface. Each opening in the roof except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents and leg sleeves is to be equipped with a cover, seal or lid which is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap) except when the device is in actual use or as described in pargraph (a)(1)(iv) of this section. Automatic bleeder vents are to be closed at all times when the roof is floating, except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the roof leg supports. Rim vents are to be set to open when the roof is being floated off the roof legs supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting.

(iv) Each emergency roof drain is to be provided with a slotted membrane fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.

(2) A fixed roof with an internal floating type cover equipped with a continuous closure device between the tank wall and the cover edge. The cover is to be floating at all times, (i.e., off the leg supports) except during initial fill and when the tank is completely emptied and subsequently refilled. The process of emptying and refilling when the cover is resting on the leg supports shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible. Each opening in the cover except for automatic bleeder vents and the rim space vents is to provide a projection below the liquid surface. Each opening in the cover except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, stub drains and leg sleeves is to be equipped with a cover, seal, or lid which is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap) except when the device is in actual use. Automatic bleeder vents are to be closed at all times when the cover is floating except when the cover is being floated off or is being landed on the leg supports. Rim vents are to be set to open only when the cover is being floated off the leg supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting.

(3) A vapor recovery system which collects all VOC vapors and gases discharged from the storage vessel, and a vapor return or disposal system which is designed to process such VOC vapors and gases so as to reduce their emission to the atmosphere by at least 95 percent by weight.

(4) A system equivalent to those described in paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) of this section as provided in §60.114a.

(b) The owner or operator of each storage vessel to which this subpart applies which contains a petroleum liquid which, as stored, has a true vapor pressure greater than 76.6 kPa (11.1 psia), shall equip the storage vessel with a vapor recovery system which collects all VOC vapors and gases discharged from the storage vessel, and a vapor return or disposal system which is designed to process such VOC vapors and gases so as to reduce their emission to the atmosphere by at least 95 percent by weight.

[45 FR 23379, Apr. 4, 1980, as amended at 45 FR 83229, Dec. 18, 1980]

§ 60.113a Testing and procedures.

(a) Except as provided in §60.8(b) compliance with the standard prescribed in §60.112a shall be determined as follows or in accordance with an equivalent procedure as provided in §60.114a.

(1) The owner or operator of each storage vessel to which this subpart applies which has an external floating roof shall meet the following requirements:

(i) Determine the gap areas and maximum gap widths between the primary seal and the tank wall and between the secondary seal and the tank wall according to the following frequency:

(A) For primary seals, gap measurements shall be performed within 60 days of the initial fill with petroleum liquid and at least once every five years thereafter. All primary seal inspections or gap measurements which require the removal or dislodging of the secondary seal shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible and the secondary seal shall be replaced as soon as possible.

(B) For secondary seals, gap measurements shall be performed within 60 days of the initial fill with petroleum liquid and at least once every year thereafter.

(C) If any storage vessel is out of service for a period of one year or more, subsequent refilling with petroleum liquid shall be considered initial fill for the purposes of paragraphs (a)(1)(i)(A) and (a)(1)(i)(B) of this section.

(D) Keep records of each gap measurement at the plant for a period of at least 2 years following the date of measurement. Each record shall identify the vessel on which the measurement was performed and shall contain the date of the seal gap measurement, the raw data obtained in the measurement process required by paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section and the calculation required by paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of this section.

(E) If either the seal gap calculated in accord with paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of this section or the measured maximum seal gap exceeds the limitations specified by §60.112a of this subpart, a report shall be furnished to the Administrator within 60 days of the date of measurements. The report shall identify the vessel and list each reason why the vessel did not meet the specifications of §60.112a. The report shall also describe the actions necessary to bring the storage vessel into compliance with the specifications of §60.112a.

(ii) Determine gap widths in the primary and secondary seals individually by the following procedures:

(A) Measure seal gaps, if any, at one or more floating roof levels when the roof is floating off the roof leg supports.

(B) Measure seal gaps around the entire circumference of the tank in each place where a1/8&inch; diameter uniform probe passes freely (without forcing or binding against seal) between the seal and the tank wall and measure the circumferential distance of each such location.

(C) The total surface area of each gap described in paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(B) of this section shall be determined by using probes of various widths to accurately measure the actual distance from the tank wall to the seal and multiplying each such width by its respective circumferential distance.

(iii) Add the gap surface area of each gap location for the primary seal and the secondary seal individually. Divide the sum for each seal by the nominal diameter of the tank and compare each ratio to the appropriate ratio in the standard in §60.112a(a)(1)(i) and §60.112a(a)(1)(ii).

(iv) Provide the Administrator 30 days prior notice of the gap measurement to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present.

(2) The owner or operator of each storage vessel to which this subpart applies which has a vapor recovery and return or disposal system shall provide the following information to the Administrator on or before the date on which construction of the storage vessel commences:

(i) Emission data, if available, for a similar vapor recovery and return or disposal system used on the same type of storage vessel, which can be used to determine the efficiency of the system. A complete description of the emission measurement method used must be included.

(ii) The manufacturer's design specifications and estimated emission reduction capability of the system.

(iii) The operation and maintenance plan for the system.

(iv) Any other information which will be useful to the Administrator in evaluating the effectiveness of the system in reducing VOC emissions.

[45 FR 23379, Apr. 4, 1980, as amended at 52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987]

§ 60.114a Alternative means of emission limitation.

(a) If, in the Administrator's judgment, an alternative means of emission limitation will achieve a reduction in emissions at least equivalent to the reduction in emissions achieved by any requirement in §60.112a, the Administrator will publish in theFederal Registera notice permitting the use of the alternative means for purposes of compliance with that requirement.

(b) Any notice under paragraph (a) of this section will be published only after notice and an opportunity for a hearing.

(c) Any person seeking permission under this section shall submit to the Administrator a written application including:

(1) An actual emissions test that uses a full-sized or scale-model storage vessel that accurately collects and measures all VOC emissions from a given control device and that accurately simulates wind and accounts for other emission variables such as temperature and barometric pressure.

(2) An engineering evaluation that the Administrator determines is an accurate method of determining equivalence.

(d) The Administrator may condition the permission on requirements that may be necessary to ensure operation and maintenance to achieve the same emissions reduction as specified in §60.112a.

(e) The primary vapor-mounted seal in the “Volume-Maximizing Seal” manufactured by R.F.I. Services Corporation is approved as equivalent to the vapor-mounted seal required by §60.112a(a)(1)(i) and must meet the gap criteria specified in §60.112a(a)(1)(i)(B). There shall be no gaps between the tank wall and any secondary seal used in conjunction with the primary seal in the “Volume-Maximizing Seal”.

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987]

§ 60.115a Monitoring of operations.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, the owner or operator subject to this subpart shall maintain a record of the petroleum liquid stored, the period of storage, and the maximum true vapor pressure of that liquid during the respective storage period.

(b) Available data on the typical Reid vapor pressure and the maximum expected storage temperature of the stored product may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure from nomographs contained in API Bulletin 2517, unless the Administrator specifically requests that the liquid be sampled, the actual storage temperature determined, and the Reid vapor pressure determined from the sample(s).

(c) The true vapor pressure of each type of crude oil with a Reid vapor pressure less than 13.8 kPa (2.0 psia) or whose physical properties preclude determination by the recommended method is to be determined from available data and recorded if the estimated true vapor pressure is greater than 6.9 kPa (1.0 psia).

(d) The following are exempt from the requirements of this section:

(1) Each owner or operator of each storage vessel storing a petroleum liquid with a Reid vapor pressure of less than 6.9 kPa (1.0 psia) provided the maximum true vapor pressure does not exceed 6.9 kPa (1.0 psia).

(2) The owner or operator of each storage vessel equipped with a vapor recovery and return or disposal system in accordance with the requirements of §60.112a(a)(3) and (b), or a closed vent system and control device meeting the specifications of 40 CFR 65.42(b)(4), (b)(5), or (c).

[45 FR 23379, Apr. 4, 1980, as amended at 65 FR 78275, Dec. 14, 2000]

Attachment F

NESHAP Subpart AAAAAAA
National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources:
Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing

Asphalt Materials, Inc.
4902 West 86th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Permit No.: F097-25354-00098

Title 40: Protection of Environment

Subpart AAAAAAA—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing

Source: 74 FR 63260, Dec. 2, 2009, unless otherwise noted.

Applicability and Compliance Dates

§ 63.11559 Am I subject to this subpart?

(a) You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate an asphalt processing operation and/or asphalt roofing manufacturing operation that is an area source of hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions, as defined in §63.2.

(b) This subpart applies to each new or existing affected source as defined in paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this section.

(1) *Asphalt processing.* The affected source for asphalt processing operations is the collection of all blowing stills, as defined in §63.11566, at an asphalt processing operation.

(2) *Asphalt roofing manufacturing.* The affected source for asphalt roofing manufacturing operations is the collection of all asphalt coating equipment, as defined in §63.11566, at an asphalt roofing manufacturing operation.

(c) This subpart does not apply to hot mix asphalt plant operations that are used in the paving of roads or hardstand, or operations where asphalt may be used in the fabrication of a built-up roof.

(d) An affected source is a new affected source if you commenced construction or reconstruction after July 9, 2009.

(e) An affected source is reconstructed if it meets the criteria as defined in §63.2.

(f) An affected source is an existing source if it is not new or reconstructed.

(g) This subpart does not apply to research or laboratory facilities, as defined in section 112(c)(7) of the Clean Air Act.

(h) You are exempt from the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, provided you are not otherwise required to obtain a permit under 40 CFR 70.3(a) or 40 CFR 71.3(a). Notwithstanding the previous sentence, you must continue to comply with the provisions of this subpart.

§ 63.11560 What are my compliance dates?

(a) If you own or operate an existing affected source, you must be in compliance with the applicable provisions in this subpart no later than December 2, 2010. As specified in §63.11562(f), you must demonstrate initial compliance within 180 calendar days after December 2, 2010.

(b) If you own or operate a new affected source, you must be in compliance with the provisions in this subpart on or before December 2, 2009 or upon startup, whichever date is later. As specified in §63.11562(g), you must demonstrate initial compliance with the applicable emission limits no later than 180 calendar days after December 2, 2009 or within 180 calendar days after startup of the source, whichever is later.

Standards and Compliance Requirements

§ 63.11561 What are my standards and management practices?

(a) For asphalt processing operations, you must meet the emission limits specified in Table 1 of this subpart.

(b) For asphalt roofing manufacturing lines, you must meet the applicable emission limits specified in Table 2 of this subpart.

(c) These standards apply at all times.

§ 63.11562 What are my initial compliance requirements?

(a) For asphalt processing operations, you must:

(1) Demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limits specified in Table 1 of this subpart by:

(i) Conducting emission tests using the methods specified in Table 3 of this subpart; or

(ii) Using the results of a previously-conducted emission test as specified in paragraph (d) of this section.

(2) Establish the value or range of values of the operating parameters specified in Table 4 of this subpart:

(i) Using the operating parameter data recorded during the compliance emission tests; or

(ii) Using the operating parameter data recorded during a previously-conducted emission test.

(b) For asphalt roofing manufacturing lines that use a control device to comply with the emission limits in Table 2 of this subpart, you must:

(1) Demonstrate initial compliance by:

(i) Conducting emission tests using the methods specified in Table 3 of this subpart; or

(ii) Using the results of a previously-conducted emission test as specified in paragraph (d) of this section.

(2) Establish the value of the operating parameter specified in Table 4 of this subpart for thermal oxidizers:

(i) Using the operating parameter data recorded during the compliance emission tests; or

(ii) Using the operating parameter data recorded during a previously-conducted emission test.

(3) Establish the value or range of values of the operating parameters specified in Table 4 of this subpart for control devices other than thermal oxidizers:

(i) Using the operating parameter data recorded during the compliance emission tests;

(ii) Using the operating parameter data recorded during a previously-conducted emission test; or

(iii) Using manufacturer performance specifications.

(c) For asphalt roofing manufacturing lines that do not require a control device to comply with the emission limits in Table 2 of this subpart, you must:

(1) Demonstrate initial compliance by:

(i) Conducting emission tests using the methods specified in Table 3 of this subpart,

(ii) Using the results of a previously-conducted emission test as specified in paragraph (d) of this section; or

(iii) Using process knowledge and engineering calculations as specified in paragraph (e) of this section.

(2) Establish the value or range of values of the operating parameters specified in Table 4 of this subpart:

(i) Using the operating parameter data recorded during the compliance emission tests;

(ii) Using the operating parameter data recorded during a previously-conducted emission test; or

(iii) Using process knowledge and engineering calculations as specified in paragraph (f) of this section.

(d) If you are using a previously-conducted emission test to demonstrate compliance with the emission limitations in this subpart for existing sources, as specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(ii), (b)(1)(ii), or (c)(1)(ii) of this section, the following conditions must be met:

(1) The emission test was conducted within the last 5 years;

(2) No changes have been made to the process since the time of the emission test;

(3) The operating conditions and test methods used for the previous test conform to the requirements of this subpart; and

(4) The data used to establish the value or range of values of the operating parameters, as specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(ii), (b)(2)(ii), or (c)(2)(ii) of this section, were recorded during the emission test.

(e) If you are using process knowledge and engineering calculations to demonstrate initial compliance as specified in paragraph (c)(1)(iii) of this section, you must prepare written documentation that contains the data and any assumptions used to calculate the process emission rate that demonstrate compliance with the emission limits specified in Table 2 of this subpart.

(f) If you are using process knowledge and engineering calculations to establish the value or range of values of operating parameters as specified in paragraph (c)(2)(iii) of this section, you must prepare written documentation that contains the data and any assumptions used to show that the process parameters and corresponding parameter values correlate to the process emissions.

(g) For existing sources, you must demonstrate initial compliance no later than 180 calendar days after December 2, 2010.

(h) For new sources, you must demonstrate initial compliance no later than 180 calendar days after December 2, 2009 or within 180 calendar days after startup of the source, whichever is later.

(i) For emission tests conducted to demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limits specified in Tables 1 and 2 of this subpart, you must follow the requirements specified in paragraphs (i)(1) through (i)(4) of this section.

(1) You must conduct the tests while manufacturing the product that generates the greatest PAH and PM emissions to the control device inlet, or exiting the process if you are not using a control device to comply with the emissions limits specified in Tables 1 and 2 of this subpart.

(2) You must conduct a minimum of three separate test runs for each compliance test specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i), (b)(1)(i), and (c)(1)(i) of this section according to the requirements specified in §63.7(e)(3). The sampling time and sample volume of each test run must be as follows:

(i) For asphalt processing operations, the sampling time and sample volume for each test run must be at least 90 minutes or the duration of the coating blow or non-coating blow, whichever is greater, and 2.25 dscm (79.4 dscf).

(ii) For asphalt coating operations, the sampling time and sample volume for each test run must be at least 120 minutes and 3.00 dscm (106 dscf).

(3) For asphalt processing operations, you must use the following equations to calculate the asphalt charging rate (P).

(i) $P = (Vd)/(K' \Theta)$

Where:

P = asphalt charging rate to blowing still, Mg/hr (ton/hr).

V = volume of asphalt charged, m^3 (ft^3).

d = density of asphalt, kg/m^3 (lb/ft^3).

K' = conversion factor, 1000 kg/Mg (2000 lb/ton).

Θ = duration of test run, hr.

(ii) $d = K_1 - K_2 T_i$

Where:

d = Density of the asphalt, kg/m^3 (lb/ft^3)

$d = K_1 - K_2 T_i$

K_1= 1056.1 kg/m^3 (metric units)

= 66.6147 lb/ft^3 (English Units)

K_2= 0.6176 $kg/(m^3\ °C)$ (metric units)

= 0.02149 $lb/(ft^3\ °F)$ (English Units)

T_i= temperature at the start of the blow, °C (°F)

(4) You must use the following equation to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits specified in Table 2 of this subpart:

$E = [(C)*(Q)/(P)*(K)]$

Where:

E = emission rate of particulate matter, kg/Mg (lb/ton).

C = concentration of particulate matter, g/dscm (gr/dscf).

Q = volumetric flow rate of effluent gas, dscm/hr (dscf/hr).

P = the average asphalt roofing production rate or asphalt charging rate over the duration of the test, Mg/hr (ton/hr).

K = conversion factor, 1000 g/kg [7000 (gr/lb)].

§ 63.11563 What are my monitoring requirements?

(a) You must maintain the operating parameters established under §63.11562(a)(2), (b)(2), (b)(3), and (c)(2) as specified in Table 4 of this subpart.

(b) If you are using a control device to comply with the emission limits specified in Tables 1 and 2 of this subpart, you must develop and make available for inspection by the delegated authority, upon request, a site-specific monitoring plan for each monitoring system that addresses the following:

(1) Installation of the CPMS probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (*e.g.,* on or downstream of the last control device);

(2) Performance and equipment specifications for the probe or interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction system; and

(3) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (*e.g.,* calibrations).

(i) In your site-specific monitoring plan, you must also address the following:

(A) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.8(c)(1), (c)(3), (c)(4)(ii), (c)(7), and (c)(8);

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

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

(c) If you are using a control device to comply with the emission limits specified in Tables 1 and 2 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) as specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(3) of this section.

(1) The CPMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation for each successive 15-minute period.

(2) To determine the 3-hour average, you must:

(i) Have a minimum of four successive cycles of operation to have a valid hour of data.

(ii) Have valid data from at least three of four equally spaced data values for that hour from a CPMS that is not out-of-control according to your site-specific monitoring plan.

(iii) Determine the 3-hour average of all recorded readings for each operating day, except as stated in paragraph (g) of this section. You must have at least two of the three hourly averages for that period using only hourly average values that are based on valid data (*i.e.,* not from out-of-control periods).

(3) You must record the results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check of the CPMS.

(d) For each temperature monitoring device, you must meet the CPMS requirements in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(3) of this section and the following requirements:

(1) Locate the temperature sensor in a position that provides a representative temperature.

(2) For a noncryogenic temperature range, use a temperature sensor with a minimum measurement sensitivity of 2.8 °C or 1.0 percent of the temperature value, whichever is larger.

(3) If a chart recorder is used, the recorder sensitivity in the minor division must be at least 20 °F.

(4) Perform an accuracy check at least semiannually or following an operating parameter deviation:

(i) According to the procedures in the manufacturer's documentation; or

(ii) By comparing the sensor output to redundant sensor output; or

(iii) By comparing the sensor output to the output from a calibrated temperature measurement device; or

(iv) By comparing the sensor output to the output from a temperature simulator.

(5) Conduct accuracy checks any time the sensor exceeds the manufacturer's specified maximum operating temperature range or install a new temperature sensor.

(6) At least quarterly or following an operating parameter deviation, perform visual inspections of components if redundant sensors are not used.

(e) For each pressure measurement device, you must meet the CPMS requirements of paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(6) of this section and the following requirements:

(1) Locate the pressure sensor(s) in, or as close as possible, to a position that provides a representative measurement of the pressure.

(2) Use a gauge with a minimum measurement sensitivity of 0.12 kiloPascals or a transducer with a minimum measurement sensitivity of 5 percent of the pressure range.

(3) Check pressure tap for blockage daily. Perform an accuracy check at least quarterly or following an operating parameter deviation:

(i) According to the manufacturer's procedures; or

(ii) By comparing the sensor output to redundant sensor output.

(4) Conduct calibration checks any time the sensor exceeds the manufacturer's specified maximum operating pressure range or install a new pressure sensor.

(5) At least monthly or following an operating parameter deviation, perform a leak check of all components for integrity, all electrical connections for continuity, and all mechanical connections for leakage.

(6) At least quarterly or following an operating parameter deviation, perform visible inspections on all components if redundant sensors are not used.

(f) For each electrostatic precipitator (ESP) used to control emissions, you must install and operate a CPMS that meets the requirements of paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(3) of this section to provide representative measurements of the voltage supplied to the ESP.

(g) If you are not using a control device to comply with the emission limits specified in Tables 1 and 2 of this subpart, you must develop and make available for inspection by the delegated authority, upon request, a site-specific monitoring plan. The plan must specify the process parameters established during the initial compliance assessment and how they are being monitored and maintained to demonstrate continuous compliance.

(h) If you would like to use parameters or means other than those specified in Table 4 of this subpart to demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limits specified in Tables 1 and 2 of this subpart, you must apply to the Administrator for approval of an alternative monitoring plan under §63.8(f). The plan must specify how process parameters established during the initial compliance assessment will be monitored and maintained to demonstrate continuous compliance.

(i) At all times the owner or operator 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 the owner or operator 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.

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

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

[74 FR 63260, Dec. 2, 2009, as amended at 75 FR 12989, Mar. 18, 2010]

§ 63.11564 What are my notification, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements?

(a) You must submit the notifications specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(6) of this section.

(1) You must submit all of the notifications in §§63.5(b), 63.7(b); 63.8(e) and (f); 63.9(b) through (e); and 63.9(g) and (h) that apply to you by the dates specified in those sections.

(2) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you have an existing affected source, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 calendar days after December 2, 2009.

(3) As specified in §63.9(b)(4) and (5), if you have a new affected source, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 calendar days after you become subject to this subpart.

(4) You must submit a notification of intent to conduct a compliance test at least 60 calendar days before the compliance test is scheduled to begin, as required in §63.7(b)(1).

(5) You must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to §63.9(h)(2)(ii). You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including the compliance test results, before the close of business on the 60th calendar day following the completion of the compliance test according to §63.10(d)(2).

(6) If you are using data from a previously-conducted emission test to serve as documentation of compliance with the emission standards and operating limits of this subpart, you must submit the test data in lieu of the initial compliance test results with the Notification of Compliance Status required under paragraph (a)(5) of this section.

(b) You must submit a compliance report as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(4) of this section.

(1) If you are using a control device to comply with the emission limits, the compliance report must identify the controlled units (*e.g.,* blowing stills, saturators, coating mixers, coaters). If you are not using a control device to comply with the emission limits, the compliance report must identify the site-specific process operating parameters monitored to determine compliance with the emission limits.

(2) During periods for which there are no deviations from any emission limitations (emission limit or operating limit) that apply to you, the compliance report must contain the information specified in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (b)(2)(v) of this section.

(i) Company name and address.

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

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

(iv) A statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations during the reporting period.

(v) If there were no periods during which the CPMS was out-of-control as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CPMS was out-of-control during the reporting period.

(3) For each deviation from an emission limitation (emission limit and operating limit), you must include the information in paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (b)(3)(xii) of this section.

(i) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped.

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

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

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

(v) 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.

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

(vii) A summary of the total duration of CPMS downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of CPMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(viii) An identification of each air pollutant that was monitored at the affected source.

(ix) A brief description of the process units.

(x) A brief description of the CPMS.

(xi) The date of the latest CPMS certification or audit.

(xii) A description of any changes in CPMS or controls since the last reporting period.

(4) Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must submit each report specified in paragraph (b) of this section according to the following dates:

(i) The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.11560 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 §63.11560.

(ii) 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 §63.11560.

(iii) 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.

(iv) 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.

(c) You must maintain the records specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(10) 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 requirements in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) Copies of emission tests used to demonstrate compliance and performance evaluations as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(3) Documentation that shows that the following conditions are true if you use a previously-conducted emission test to demonstrate initial compliance as specified in §63.11562(a)(1)(ii), (b)(1)(ii), and (c)(1)(ii):

(i) The test was conducted within the last 5 years;

(ii) No changes have been made to the process since the time of the emission test;

(iii) The operating conditions and test methods used for the previous test conform to the requirements of this subpart; and

(iv) The data used to establish the value or range of values of the operating parameters, as specified in §63.11562(a)(2)(ii), (b)(2)(ii), or (c)(2)(ii), were recorded during the emission test.

(4) Documentation that identifies the operating parameters and values specified in Table 4 of this subpart and that contains the data used to establish the parameter values as specified in §63.11562(a)(2), (b)(2), (b)(3), or (c)(2).

(5) Copies of the written manufacturers performance specifications used to establish operating parameter values as specified in §63.11562(b)(3)(iii).

(6) Documentation of the process knowledge and engineering calculations used to demonstrate initial compliance as specified in §63.11562(e).

(7) Documentation of the process knowledge and engineering calculations used to establish the value or range of values of operating parameters as specified in §63.11562(f).

(8) A copy of the site-specific monitoring plan required under §63.11563(b) or (g).

(9) A copy of the approved alternative monitoring plan required under §63.11563(h), if applicable.

(10) Records of the operating parameter values required in Table 4 of this subpart to show continuous compliance with each operating limit that applies to you.

[74 FR 63260, Dec. 2, 2009, as amended at 75 FR 12989, Mar. 18, 2010]

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.11565 What general provisions sections apply to this subpart?

You must comply with the requirements of the General Provisions (40 CFR part 63, subpart A) according to Table 5 of this subpart.

§ 63.11566 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Asphalt coating equipment means the saturators, coating mixers, and coaters used to apply asphalt to substrate to manufacture roofing products (*e.g.,* shingles, roll roofing).

Asphalt flux means the organic residual material from distillation of crude oil that is generally used in asphalt roofing manufacturing and paving and non-paving asphalt products.

Asphalt processing operation means any operation engaged in the preparation of asphalt flux at stand-alone asphalt processing facilities, petroleum refineries, and asphalt roofing facilities. Asphalt preparation, called “blowing,” is the oxidation of asphalt flux, achieved by bubbling air through the heated asphalt, to raise the softening point and to reduce penetration of the oxidized asphalt. An asphalt processing facility includes one or more asphalt flux blowing stills.

Asphalt roofing manufacturing operation means the collection of equipment used to manufacture asphalt roofing products through a series of sequential process steps. The equipment configuration of an asphalt roofing manufacturing process varies depending upon the type of substrate used (*i.e.,* organic or inorganic). For example, an asphalt roofing manufacturing line that uses organic substrate (*e.g.,* felt) typically would consist of a saturator (and wet looper), coating mixer, and coater (although the saturator could be bypassed if the line manufacturers multiple types of products). An asphalt roofing manufacturing line that uses inorganic (fiberglass mat) substrate typically would consist of a coating mixer and coater.

Blowing still means the equipment in which air is blown through asphalt flux to change the softening point and penetration rate of the asphalt flux, creating oxidized asphalt.

Built-up roofing operations means operations involved in the on-site (*e.g.,* at a commercial building) assembly of roofing system components (*e.g.,* asphalt, substrate, surface granules).

Coater means the equipment used to apply amended (filled or modified) asphalt to the top and bottom of the substrate (typically fiberglass mat) used to manufacture shingles and rolled roofing products.

Coating mixer means the equipment used to mix coating asphalt and a mineral stabilizer, prior to applying the stabilized coating asphalt to the substrate.

Hot-mix asphalt operation means operations involved in mixing asphalt cement and aggregates to produce materials for paving roadways and hardstand (*e.g.,* vehicle parking lots, prepared surfaces for materiel storage).

Particulate matter (PM) means, for the purposes of this subpart, includes any material determined gravimetrically using EPA Method 5A—Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions From the Asphalt Processing And Asphalt Roofing Industry (40 CFR part 60, appendix A–3).

Responsible official is defined in §63.2.

Saturator means the equipment used to impregnate a substrate (predominantly organic felt) with asphalt. Saturators are predominantly used for the manufacture of rolled-roofing products (*e.g.,* saturated felt). For the purposes of this subpart, the term saturator includes impregnation vat and wet looper.

Wet looper means the series of rollers typically following the saturator used to provide additional absorption time for asphalt to penetrate the roofing substrate.

§ 63.11567 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by us, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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, in addition to the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of this subpart is delegated.

(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 following authorities are retained by the Administrator of U.S. EPA:

(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§63.11559, 63.11560, 63.11561, 63.11562, and 63.11563.

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

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

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

Table 1 of Subpart AAAAAAA of Part 63—Emission Limits for Asphalt Processing (Refining) Operations

For * * *	You must meet the following emission limits * * *
1. Blowing stills	a. Limit PAH emissions to 0.003 lb/ton of asphalt charged to the blowing stills; or
	b. Limit PM emissions to 1.2 lb/ton of asphalt charged to the blowing stills.

Table 2 of Subpart AAAAAAA of Part 63—Emission Limits for Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing (Coating) Operations

For * * *	
1. Coater-only production lines	a. Limit PAH emissions to 0.0002 lb/ton of asphalt roofing product manufactured; or
	b. Limit PM emissions to 0.06 lb/ton of asphalt roofing product manufactured.
2. Saturator-only production lines	a. Limit PAH emissions to 0.0007 lb/ton of asphalt roofing product manufactured; or
	b. Limit PM emissions to 0.30 lb/ton of asphalt roofing product manufactured.
3. Combined saturator/coater production lines	a. Limit PAH emissions to 0.0009 lb/ton of asphalt roofing product manufactured; or
	b. Limit PM emissions to 0.36 lb/ton of asphalt roofing product manufactured.

Table 3 of Subpart AAAAAAA of Part 63—Test Methods

For * * *	You must use * * *
1. Selecting the sampling locations[a] and the number of traverse points	EPA test method 1 or 1A in appendix A to part 60.
2. Determining the velocity and volumetric flow rate	EPA test method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G, as appropriate, in appendix A to part 60.
3. Determining the gas molecular weight used for flow rate determination	EPA test method 3, 3A, 3B, as appropriate, in appendix A to part 60.
4. Measuring the moisture content of the stack gas	EPA test method 4 in appendix A to part 60.
5. Measuring the PM emissions	EPA test method 5A in appendix A to part 60.
6. Measuring the PAH emissions	EPA test method 23[b] with analysis by SW–846 Method 8270D.

[a]The sampling locations must be located at the outlet of the process equipment (or control device, if applicable), prior to any releases to the atmosphere.

[b]When using EPA Method 23, the toluene extraction step specified in section 3.1.2.1 of the method should be omitted.

Table 4 of Subpart AAAAAAA of Part 63—Operating Limits

If you comply with the emission limits using * * *	You must establish an operating value for * * *	And maintain[a] * * *
1. A thermal oxidizer	Combustion zone temperature	The 3-hour average combustion zone temperature at or above the operating value established as specified in §63.11562(a)(2) and (b)(2).
2. A high-efficiency air filter or fiber bed filter	a. Inlet gas temperature[b], and b. Pressure drop across device[b]	The 3-hour average inlet gas temperature within the operating range established as specified in §63.11562(a)(2) and (b)(3). The 3-hour average pressure drop across the device within the approved operating range established as specified in §63.11562(a)(2) and (b)(3).
3. An electrostatic precipitator (ESP)	Voltage[c] to the ESP	The 3-hour average ESP voltage[c] at or above the approved operating value established as specified in §63.11562(a)(2) and (b)(3).
4. Process modifications (*i.e.* , a control device is not required)	Appropriate process monitoring parameters.[d]	The monitoring parameters within the operating values established as specified in §63.11562(c)(2).

[a]The 3-hour averaging period applies at all times other than startup and shutdown, as defined in §63.2. Within 24 hours of a startup event, or 24 hours prior to a shutdown event, you must normalize the emissions that occur during the startup or shutdown, when there is no production rate available to assess compliance with the lb/ton of product emission limits, with emissions that occur when the process is operational. The emissions that occur during the startup or shutdown event must be included with the process emissions when assessing compliance with the emission limits specified in Tables 1 and 2 of this subpart.

[b]As an alternative to monitoring the inlet gas temperature and pressure drop, you can use a leak detection system that identifies when the filter media has been comprised.

[c]As an alternative to monitoring the ESP voltage, you can monitor the ESP instrumentation (*e.g.* light, alarm) that indicates when the ESP must be cleaned and maintain a record of the instrumentation on an hourly basis. Failure to service the ESP within one hour of the indication is an exceedance of the applicable monitoring requirements specified in §63.11563(a).

[d]If you are not using a control device to comply with the emission limits specified in Table 2 of this subpart, the process parameters and corresponding parameter values that you select to demonstrate continuous compliance must correlate to the process emissions.

Table 5 of Subpart AAAAAAA of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart AAAAAAA

Citation	Subject	Applies to subpart AAAAAAA
§63.1	Applicability	Yes.
§63.2	Definitions	Yes.
§63.3	Units and Abbreviations	Yes.

§63.4	Prohibited Activities	Yes.
§63.5	Construction/Reconstruction	Yes.
§63.6(a)–(d)	Compliance With Standards and Maintenance Requirements	Yes.
§63.6(e)(1)(i)	Operation and Maintenance Requirements	No.
§63.6(e)(1)(ii)	Operation and Maintenance Requirements	No.
§63.6(e)(1)(iii)	Operation and Maintenance Requirements	Yes.
§63.6(e)(2)	[Reserved]	
§63.6(e)(3)	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan	No. Subpart AAAAAAA does not require startup, shutdown, and malfunction plans.
§63.6(f)(1)	Compliance with Nonopacity Emission Standards	No. The emission limits apply at all times.
§63.6(f)(2)–(3)	Methods for Determining Compliance and Finding of Compliance	Yes.
§63.6(h)	Opacity/Visible Emission (VE) Standards	No. Subpart AAAAAAA does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.6(i)	Compliance Extension	Yes.
§63.6(j)	Presidential Compliance Exemption	Yes.
§63.7(a)–(d)	Performance Testing Requirements	Yes.
§63.7(e)(1)	Performance Testing Requirements	No. Subpart AAAAAAA specifies the conditions under which performance tests must be conducted.
§63.7(e)(2)–(4)	Conduct of Performance Tests and Data Reduction	Yes.
§63.7(f)–(h)	Use of Alternative Test Method; Data Analysis, Recordkeeping, and Reporting; and Waiver of Performance Tests	Yes.
§63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of Monitoring Requirements	Yes.
§63.8(a)(2)	Performance Specifications	No. Subpart AAAAAAA does not allow CEMS.
§63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]	
§63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring with Flares	Yes.
§63.8(b)(1)	Conduct of 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)	CMS maintenance	Yes.
§63.8(c)(1)(ii)	Spare Parts for CMS Malfunction	Yes.
§63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Compliance with Operation and Maintenance Requirements	No. Subpart AAAAAAA does not require startup, shutdown, and malfunction plans.
§63.8(c)(2)–(3)	Monitoring System Installation	Yes.
§63.8(c)(4)	CMS Requirements	No; §63.11563 specifies the CMS requirements.
§63.8(c)(5)	COMS Minimum Procedures	No. Subpart AAAAAAA does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.8(c)(6)	CMS Requirements	No; §63.11563 specifies the CMS requirements.
§63.8(c)(7)–(8)	CMS Requirements	Yes.
§63.8(d)	CMS Quality Control	No; §63.11563 specifies the CMS requirements.
§63.8(e)–(f)	CMS Performance Evaluation	Yes.
§63.8(g)(1)–(4)	Data Reduction Requirements	Yes.
§63.8(g)(5)	Data to Exclude from Averaging	No. All monitoring data must be included when calculating averages.
§63.9	Notification Requirements	Yes.
§63.10(a)	Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements—Applicability	Yes.
§63.10(b)(1)	General Recordkeeping Requirements	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(i)–(iii)	General Recordkeeping Requirements	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(iv)–(v)	Records of Actions Taken During Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plans	No. Subpart AAAAAAA does not require startup, shutdown, and malfunction plans.
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)–(xiv)	General Recordkeeping Requirements	Yes.
§63.10(c)(1)–(14)	Additional Recordkeeping Requirements for Sources with Continuous Monitoring Systems	Yes.
§63.10(c)(15)	Additional Recordkeeping Requirements for Sources with Continuous Monitoring Systems	No. Subpart AAAAAAA does not require startup, shutdown, and malfunction plans.
§63.10(d)(1)–(4)	General Reporting Requirements	Yes.
§63.10(d)(5)	Periodic Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Reports	No. Subpart AAAAAAA does not require startup, shutdown, and malfunction plans.

§63.10(e)	Additional Reporting Requirements for Sources with Continuous Monitoring Systems	Yes.
§63.10(f)	Waiver of Recordkeeping or Reporting Requirements	Yes.
§63.11	Control Device and Work Practice Requirements	Yes.
§63.12	State Authority and Delegations	Yes.
§63.13	Addresses of State Air Pollution Control Agencies and EPA Regional Offices	Yes.
§63.14	Incorporations by Reference	Yes.
§63.15	Availability of Information and Confidentiality	Yes.
§63.16	Performance Track Provisions	No.

Attachment G

NESHAP Subpart JJJJJJ
National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources

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Permit No.: F097-25354-00098

Title 40: Protection of Environment

Subpart JJJJJJ—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources

Source: 76 FR 15591, Mar. 21, 2011, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.11193 Am I subject to this subpart?

You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate an industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler as defined in §63.11237 that is located at, or is part of, an area source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP), as defined in §63.2, except as specified in §63.11195.

§ 63.11194 What is the affected source of this subpart?

(a) This subpart applies to each new, reconstructed, or existing affected source as defined in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The affected source is the collection of all existing industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers within a subcategory (coal, biomass, oil), as listed in §63.11200 and defined in §63.11237, located at an area source.

(2) The affected source of this subpart is each new or reconstructed industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler within a subcategory, as listed in §63.11200 and as defined in §63.11237, located at an area source.

(b) An affected source is an existing source if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the affected source on or before June 4, 2010.

(c) An affected source is a new source if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the affected source after June 4, 2010 and you meet the applicability criteria at the time you commence construction.

(d) A boiler is a new affected source if you commenced fuel switching from natural gas to solid fossil fuel, biomass, or liquid fuel after June 4, 2010.

(e) If you are an owner or operator of an area source subject to this subpart, you are exempt from the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or part 71 as a result of this subpart. You may, however, be required to obtain a title V permit due to another reason or reasons. *See* 40 CFR 70.3(a) and (b) or 71.3(a) and (b). Notwithstanding the exemption from title V permitting for area sources under this subpart, you must continue to comply with the provisions of this subpart.

§ 63.11195 Are any boilers not subject to this subpart?

The types of boilers listed in paragraphs (a) through (g) of this section are not subject to this subpart and to any requirements in this subpart.

(a) Any boiler specifically listed as, or included in the definition of, an affected source in another standard(s) under this part.

(b) Any boiler specifically listed as an affected source in another standard(s) established under section 129 of the Clean Air Act.

(c) A boiler required to have a permit under section 3005 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act or covered by subpart EEE of this part (e.g., hazardous waste boilers).

(d) A boiler that is used specifically for research and development. This exemption does not include boilers that solely or primarily provide steam (or heat) to a process or for heating at a research and development facility. This exemption does not prohibit the use of the steam (or heat) generated from the boiler during research and development, however, the boiler must be concurrently and primarily engaged in research and development for the exemption to apply.

(e) A gas-fired boiler as defined in this subpart.

(f) A hot water heater as defined in this subpart.

(g) Any boiler that is used as a control device to comply with another subpart of this part, provided that at least 50 percent of the heat input to the boiler is provided by the gas stream that is regulated under another subpart.

§ 63.11196 What are my compliance dates?

(a) If you own or operate an existing affected boiler, you must achieve compliance with the applicable provisions in this subpart as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) If the existing affected boiler is subject to a work practice or management practice standard of a tune-up, you must achieve compliance with the work practice or management standard no later than March 21, 2012.

(2) If the existing affected boiler is subject to emission limits, you must achieve compliance with the emission limits no later than March 21, 2014.

(3) If the existing affected boiler is subject to the energy assessment requirement, you must achieve compliance with the energy assessment requirement no later than March 21, 2014.

(b) If you start up a new affected source on or before May 20, 2011, you must achieve compliance with the provisions of this subpart no later than May 20, 2011.

(c) If you start up a new affected source after May 20, 2011, you must achieve compliance with the provisions of this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(d) If you own or operate an industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler and would be subject to this subpart except for the exemption in §63.11195(b) for commercial and industrial solid waste incineration units covered by 40 CFR part 60, subpart CCCC or subpart DDDD, and you cease combusting solid waste, you must be in compliance with this subpart on the effective date of the waste to fuel switch.

Emission Limits, Work Practice Standards, Emission Reduction Measures, and Management Practices

§ 63.11200 What are the subcategories of boilers?

The subcategories of boilers are coal, biomass, and oil. Each subcategory is defined in §63.11237.

§ 63.11201 What standards must I meet?

(a) You must comply with each emission limit specified in Table 1 to this subpart that applies to your boiler.

(b) You must comply with each work practice standard, emission reduction measure, and management practice specified in Table 2 to this subpart that applies to your boiler. An energy assessment completed on or after January 1, 2008 that meets the requirements in Table 2 to this subpart satisfies the energy assessment portion of this requirement.

(c) You must comply with each operating limit specified in Table 3 to this subpart that applies to your boiler.

(d) These standards apply at all times.

General Compliance Requirements

§ 63.11205 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) 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 that 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.

(b) You can demonstrate compliance with any applicable mercury emission limit using fuel analysis if the emission rate calculated according to §63.11211(c) is less than the applicable emission limit. Otherwise, you must demonstrate compliance using stack testing.

(c) If you demonstrate compliance with any applicable emission limit through performance stack testing and subsequent compliance with operating limits (including the use of continuous parameter monitoring system), with a CEMS, or with a COMS, you must develop a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section for the use of any CEMS, COMS, or continuous parameter monitoring system. This requirement also applies to you if you petition the EPA Administrator for alternative monitoring parameters under §63.8(f).

(1) For each continuous monitoring system required in this section (including CEMS, COMS, or continuous parameter monitoring system), you must develop, and submit to the delegated authority for approval upon request, a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (vi) of this section. You must submit this site-specific monitoring plan, if requested, at least 60 days before your initial performance evaluation of your CMS. This requirement to develop and submit a site specific monitoring plan does not apply to affected sources with existing monitoring plans that apply to CEMS and COMS prepared under appendix B to part 60 of this chapter and which meet the requirements of §63.11224.

(i) Installation of the continuous monitoring system sampling probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (*e.g.,* on or downstream of the last control device);

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

(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)(ii), (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) (as applicable in Table 8 to this subpart), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

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

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

Initial Compliance Requirements

§ 63.11210 What are my initial compliance requirements and by what date must I conduct them?

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limit specified in Table 1 to this subpart that applies to you by either conducting performance (stack) tests, as applicable, according to §63.11212 and Table 4 to this subpart or, for mercury, conducting fuel analyses, as applicable, according to §63.11213 and Table 5 to this subpart.

(b) For existing affected boilers that have applicable emission limits, you must demonstrate initial compliance no later than 180 days after the compliance date that is specified in §63.11196 and according to the applicable provisions in §63.7(a)(2).

(c) For existing affected boilers that have applicable work practice standards, management practices, or emission reduction measures, you must demonstrate initial compliance no later than the compliance date that is specified in §63.11196 and according to the applicable provisions in §63.7(a)(2).

(d) For new or reconstructed affected sources, you must demonstrate initial compliance no later than 180 calendar days after March 21, 2011 or within 180 calendar days after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to §63.7(a)(2)(ix).

(e) For affected boilers that ceased burning solid waste consistent with §63.11196(d), you must demonstrate compliance within 60 days of the effective date of the waste-to-fuel switch. If you have not conducted your compliance demonstration for this subpart within the previous 12 months, you must complete all compliance demonstrations before you commence or recommence combustion of solid waste.

§ 63.11211 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limits?

(a) For affected boilers that demonstrate compliance with any of the emission limits of this subpart through performance (stack) testing, your initial compliance requirements include conducting performance tests according to §63.11212 and Table 4 to this subpart, conducting a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler according to §63.11213 and Table 5 to this subpart, establishing operating limits according to §63.11222, Table 6 to this subpart and paragraph (b) of this section, as applicable, and conducting continuous monitoring system (CMS) performance evaluations according to §63.11224. For affected boilers that burn a single type of fuel, you are exempted from the compliance requirements of conducting a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler. For purposes of this subpart, boilers that use a supplemental fuel only for startup, unit shutdown, and transient flame stability purposes still qualify as affected boilers that burn a single type of fuel, and the supplemental fuel is not subject to the fuel analysis requirements under §63.11213 and Table 5 to this subpart.

(b) You must establish parameter operating limits according to paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) For a wet scrubber, you must establish the minimum liquid flowrate and pressure drop as defined in §63.11237, as your operating limits during the three-run performance stack test. If you use a wet scrubber and you conduct separate performance stack tests for particulate matter and mercury emissions, you must establish one set of minimum scrubber liquid flowrate and pressure drop operating limits. If you conduct multiple performance stack tests, you must set the minimum liquid flowrate and pressure drop operating limits at the highest minimum values established during the performance stack tests.

(2) For an electrostatic precipitator operated with a wet scrubber, you must establish the minimum voltage and secondary amperage (or total electric power input), as defined in §63.11237, as your operating limits during the three-run performance stack test. (These operating limits do not apply to electrostatic precipitators that are operated as dry controls without a wet scrubber.)

(3) For activated carbon injection, you must establish the minimum activated carbon injection rate, as defined in §63.11237, as your operating limit during the three-run performance stack test.

(4) The operating limit for boilers with fabric filters that demonstrate continuous compliance through bag leak detection systems is that a bag leak detection system be installed according to the requirements in §63.11224, and

that each fabric filter must be operated such that the bag leak detection system alarm does not sound more than 5 percent of the operating time during a 6-month period.

(c) If you elect to demonstrate compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through fuel analysis, you must conduct fuel analyses according to §63.11213 and Table 5 to this subpart and follow the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) If you burn more than one fuel type, you must determine the fuel type, or mixture, you could burn in your boiler that would result in the maximum emission rates of mercury.

(2) You must determine the 90th percentile confidence level fuel mercury concentration of the composite samples analyzed for each fuel type using Equation 1 of this section.

$$P_{90} = mean + (SD * t) \quad (Eq. 1)$$

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Where:

P_{90}= 90th percentile confidence level mercury concentration, in pounds per million Btu.mean = Arithmetic average of the fuel mercury concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to §63.11213, in units of pounds per million Btu.SD = Standard deviation of the mercury concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to §63.11213, in units of pounds per million Btu.t = t distribution critical value for 90th percentile (0.1) probability for the appropriate degrees of freedom (number of samples minus one) as obtained from a Distribution Critical Value Table.

(3) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable mercury emission limit, the emission rate that you calculate for your boiler using Equation 1 of this section must be less than the applicable mercury emission limit.

§ 63.11212 What stack tests and procedures must I use for the performance tests?

(a) You must conduct all performance tests according to §63.7(c), (d), (f), and (h). You must also develop a site-specific test plan according to the requirements in §63.7(c).

(b) You must conduct each stack test according to the requirements in Table 4 to this subpart.

(c) You must conduct performance stack tests at the representative operating load conditions while burning the type of fuel or mixture of fuels that have the highest emissions potential for each regulated pollutant, and you must demonstrate initial compliance and establish your operating limits based on these performance stack tests. For subcategories with more than one emission limit, these requirements could result in the need to conduct more than one performance stack test. Following each performance stack test and until the next performance stack test, you must comply with the operating limit for operating load conditions specified in Table 3 to this subpart.

(d) You must conduct a minimum of three separate test runs for each performance stack test required in this section, as specified in §63.7(e)(3) and in accordance with the provisions in Table 4 to this subpart.

(e) To determine compliance with the emission limits, you must use the F–Factor methodology and equations in sections 12.2 and 12.3 of EPA Method 19 of appendix A–7 to part 60 of this chapter to convert the measured particulate matter concentrations and the measured mercury concentrations that result from the initial performance test to pounds per million Btu heat input emission rates.

§ 63.11213 What fuel analyses and procedures must I use for the performance tests?

(a) You must conduct fuel analyses according to the procedures in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section and Table 5 to this subpart, as applicable. You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for fuels used for only startup, unit

shutdown, and transient flame stability purposes. You are required to conduct fuel analyses only for fuels and units that are subject to emission limits for mercury in Table 1 of this subpart.

(b) At a minimum, you must obtain three composite fuel samples for each fuel type according to the procedures in Table 5 to this subpart. Each composite sample must consist of a minimum of three samples collected at approximately equal intervals during a test run period.

(c) Determine the concentration of mercury in the fuel in units of pounds per million Btu of each composite sample for each fuel type according to the procedures in Table 5 to this subpart.

§ 63.11214 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the work practice standard, emission reduction measures, and management practice?

(a) If you own or operate an existing or new coal-fired boiler with a heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour, you must conduct a performance tune-up according to §63.11223(b) and you must submit a signed statement in the Notification of Compliance Status report that indicates that you conducted a tune-up of the boiler.

(b) If you own or operate an existing or new biomass-fired boiler or an existing or new oil-fired boiler, you must conduct a performance tune-up according to §63.11223(b) and you must submit a signed statement in the Notification of Compliance Status report that indicates that you conducted a tune-up of the boiler.

(c) If you own or operate an existing affected boiler with a heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater, you must submit a signed certification in the Notification of Compliance Status report that an energy assessment of the boiler and its energy use systems was completed and submit, upon request, the energy assessment report.

(d) If you own or operate a boiler subject to emission limits in Table 1 of this subpart, you must minimize the boiler's startup and shutdown periods following the manufacturer's recommended procedures, if available. If manufacturer's recommended procedures are not available, you must follow recommended procedures for a unit of similar design for which manufacturer's recommended procedures are available. You must submit a signed statement in the Notification of Compliance Status report that indicates that you conducted startups and shutdowns according to the manufacturer's recommended procedures or procedures specified for a boiler of similar design if manufacturer's recommended procedures are not available.

Continuous Compliance Requirements

§ 63.11220 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?

(a) If your boiler has a heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater, you must conduct all applicable performance (stack) tests according to §63.11212 on an triennial basis, unless you follow the requirements listed in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section. Triennial performance tests must be completed no more than 37 months after the previous performance test, unless you follow the requirements listed in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section.

(b) You can conduct performance stack tests less often for particulate matter or mercury if your performance stack tests for the pollutant for at least 3 consecutive years show that your emissions are at or below 75 percent of the emission limit, and if there are no changes in the operation of the affected source or air pollution control equipment that could increase emissions. In this case, you do not have to conduct a performance stack test for that pollutant for the next 2 years. You must conduct a performance stack test during the third year and no more than 37 months after the previous performance stack test.

(c) If your boiler continues to meet the emission limit for particulate matter or mercury, you may choose to conduct performance stack tests for the pollutant every third year if your emissions are at or below 75 percent of the emission limit, and if there are no changes in the operation of the affected source or air pollution control equipment that could increase emissions, but each such performance stack test must be conducted no more than 37 months after the previous performance test.

(d) If you have an applicable CO emission limit, you must conduct triennial performance tests for CO according to §63.11212. Each triennial performance test must be conducted between no more than 37 months after the previous performance test.

(e) If you demonstrate compliance with the mercury emission limit based on fuel analysis, you must conduct a fuel analysis according to §63.11213 for each type of fuel burned monthly. If you plan to burn a new type of fuel or fuel mixture, you must conduct a fuel analysis before burning the new type of fuel or mixture in your boiler. You must recalculate the mercury emission rate using Equation 1 of §63.11211. The recalculated mercury emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

§ 63.11221 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?

(a) You must monitor and collect data according to this section.

(b) You must operate the monitoring system and collect data at all required intervals at all times the affected source is operating except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods (see section 63.8(c)(7) of this part), and required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments. A monitoring system malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring system to provide valid data. Monitoring system failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. You are required to effect monitoring system repairs in response to monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods and to return the monitoring system to operation as expeditiously as practicable.

(c) You may not use data recorded during monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities in calculations used to report emissions or operating levels. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system.

(d) Except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, and required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments, failure to collect required data is a deviation of the monitoring requirements.

§ 63.11222 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limits?

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limit and operating limit in Tables 1 and 3 to this subpart that applies to you according to the methods specified in Table 7 to this subpart and to paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Following the date on which the initial compliance demonstration is completed or is required to be completed under §§63.7 and 63.11196, whichever date comes first, you must continuously monitor the operating parameters. Operation above the established maximum, below the established minimum, or outside the allowable range of the operating limits specified in paragraph (a) of this section constitutes a deviation from your operating limits established under this subpart, except during performance tests conducted to determine compliance with the emission and operating limits or to establish new operating limits. Operating limits are confirmed or reestablished during performance tests.

(2) If you have an applicable mercury or PM emission limit, you must keep records of the type and amount of all fuels burned in each boiler during the reporting period to demonstrate that all fuel types and mixtures of fuels burned would result in lower emissions of mercury than the applicable emission limit (if you demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis), or result in lower fuel input of mercury than the maximum values calculated during the last performance stack test (if you demonstrate compliance through performance stack testing).

(3) If you have an applicable mercury emission limit and you plan to burn a new type of fuel, you must determine the mercury concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, using the procedures in Equation 1 of §63.11211 based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, and meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(3)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) The recalculated mercury emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(ii) If the mercury concentration is higher than mercury fuel input during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in §63.11212 to demonstrate that the mercury emissions do not exceed the emission limit.

(4) If your unit is controlled with a fabric filter, and you demonstrate continuous compliance using a bag leak detection system, you must initiate corrective action within 1 hour of a bag leak detection system alarm and operate and maintain the fabric filter system such that the alarm does not sound more than 5 percent of the operating time during a 6-month period. You must also keep records of the date, time, and duration of each alarm, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and a brief description of the cause of the alarm and the corrective action taken. You must also record the percent of the operating time during each 6-month period that the alarm sounds. In calculating this operating time percentage, if inspection of the fabric filter demonstrates that no corrective action is required, no alarm time is counted. If corrective action is required, each alarm is counted as a minimum of 1 hour. If you take longer than 1 hour to initiate corrective action, the alarm time is counted as the actual amount of time taken to initiate corrective action.

(b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limit and operating limit in Tables 1 and 3 to this subpart that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission limits in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.11225.

§ 63.11223 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the work practice and management practice standards?

(a) For affected sources subject to the work practice standard or the management practices of a tune-up, you must conduct a biennial performance tune-up according to paragraphs (b) of this section and keep records as required in §63.11225(c) to demonstrate continuous compliance. Each biennial tune-up must be conducted no more than 25 months after the previous tune-up.

(b) You must conduct a tune-up of the boiler biennially to demonstrate continuous compliance as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any components of the burner as necessary (you may delay the burner inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown, but you must inspect each burner at least once every 36 months).

(2) Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern. The adjustment should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available.

(3) Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly.

(4) Optimize total emissions of carbon monoxide. This optimization should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available.

(5) Measure the concentrations in the effluent stream of carbon monoxide in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, before and after the adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made).

(6) Maintain onsite and submit, if requested by the Administrator, biennial report containing the information in paragraphs (b)(6)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) The concentrations of CO in the effluent stream in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, measured before and after the tune-up of the boiler.

(ii) A description of any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up of the boiler.

(iii) The type and amount of fuel used over the 12 months prior to the biennial tune-up of the boiler.

(7) If the unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within one week of startup.

(c) If you own or operate an existing or new coal-fired boiler with a heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater, you must minimize the boiler's time spent during startup and shutdown following the manufacturer's recommended procedures and you must submit a signed statement in the Notification of Compliance Status report that indicates that you conducted startups and shutdowns according to the manufacturer's recommended procedures.

§ 63.11224 What are my monitoring, installation, operation, and maintenance requirements?

(a) If your boiler is subject to a carbon monoxide emission limit in Table 1 to this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain a continuous oxygen monitor according to the procedures in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section by the compliance date specified in §63.11196. The oxygen level shall be monitored at the outlet of the boiler.

(1) Each monitor must be installed, operated, and maintained according to the applicable procedures under Performance Specification 3 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, and according to the site-specific monitoring plan developed according to paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CEMS according to the requirements in §63.8(e) and according to Performance Specification 3 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(3) Each CEMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.

(4) The CEMS data must be reduced as specified in §63.8(g)(2).

(5) You must calculate and record the 12-hour block average concentrations.

(6) For purposes of calculating data averages, you must use all the data collected during all periods in assessing compliance, excluding data collected during periods when the monitoring system malfunctions or is out of control, during associated repairs, and during required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments). Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. Any period for which the monitoring system malfunctions or is out of control and data are not available for a required calculation constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements. Periods when data are unavailable because of required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments) do not constitute monitoring deviations.

(b) If you are using a control device to comply with the emission limits specified in Table 1 to this subpart, you must maintain each operating limit in Table 3 to this subpart that applies to your boiler as specified in Table 7 to this subpart. If you use a control device not covered in Table 3 to this subpart, or you wish to establish and monitor an alternative operating limit and alternative monitoring parameters, you must apply to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator for approval of alternative monitoring under §63.8(f).

(c) If you demonstrate compliance with any applicable emission limit through stack testing and subsequent compliance with operating limits, you must develop a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section. This requirement also applies to you if you petition the EPA Administrator for alternative monitoring parameters under §63.8(f).

(1) For each continuous monitoring system (CMS) required in this section, you must develop, and submit to the EPA Administrator for approval upon request, a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. You must submit this site-specific monitoring plan (if requested) at least 60 days before your initial performance evaluation of your CMS.

(i) Installation of the CMS sampling probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (*e.g.,* on or downstream of the last control device).

(ii) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems.

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

(2) In your site-specific monitoring plan, you must also address paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

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

(ii) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.8(d).

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

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

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

(d) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a CMS, you must install, operate, and maintain each continuous parameter monitoring system according to the procedures in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) The continuous parameter monitoring system 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 period for which the monitoring system is out-of-control and data are not available for a required calculation constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

(4) Determine the 12-hour block average of all recorded readings, except as provided in paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

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

(e) If you have an applicable opacity operating limit under this rule, you must install, operate, certify and maintain each continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) according to the procedures in paragraphs (e)(1) through (7) of this section by the compliance date specified in §63.11196.

(1) Each COMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to Performance Specification 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(2) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each COMS according to the requirements in §63.8 and according to Performance Specification 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(3) As specified in §63.8(c)(4)(i), each COMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.

(4) The COMS data must be reduced as specified in §63.8(g)(2).

(5) You must include in your site-specific monitoring plan procedures and acceptance criteria for operating and maintaining each COMS according to the requirements in §63.8(d). At a minimum, the monitoring plan must include a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, and an annual zero alignment audit of each COMS.

(6) You must operate and maintain each COMS according to the requirements in the monitoring plan and the requirements of §63.8(e). Identify periods the COMS is out of control including any periods that the COMS fails to pass a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, or an annual zero alignment audit.

(7) You must determine and record all the 1-hour block averages collected for periods during which the COMS is not out of control.

(f) If you use a fabric filter bag leak detection system to comply with the requirements of this subpart, you must install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate the bag leak detection system as specified in paragraphs (f)(1) through (8) of this section.

(1) You must install and operate a bag leak detection system for each exhaust stack of the fabric filter.

(2) Each bag leak detection system must be installed, operated, calibrated, and maintained in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's written specifications and recommendations and in accordance with EPA–454/R–98–015 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).

(3) The bag leak detection system must be certified by the manufacturer to be capable of detecting particulate matter emissions at concentrations of 10 milligrams per actual cubic meter or less.

(4) The bag leak detection system sensor must provide output of relative or absolute particulate matter loadings.

(5) The bag leak detection system must be equipped with a device to continuously record the output signal from the sensor.

(6) The bag leak detection system must be equipped with an audible or visual alarm system that will activate automatically when an increase in relative particulate matter emissions over a preset level is detected. The alarm must be located where it is easily heard or seen by plant operating personnel.

(7) For positive pressure fabric filter systems that do not duct all compartments of cells to a common stack, a bag leak detection system must be installed in each baghouse compartment or cell.

(8) Where multiple bag leak detectors are required, the system's instrumentation and alarm may be shared among detectors.

§ 63.11225 What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements?

(a) You must submit the notifications specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(5) of this section to the delegated authority.

(1) You must submit all of the notifications in §§63.7(b): 63.8(e) and (f); 63.9(b) through (e); and 63.9(g) and (h) that apply to you by the dates specified in those sections.

(2) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), you must submit the Initial Notification no later than 120 calendar days after May 20, 2011 or within 120 days after the source becomes subject to the standard.

(3) If you are required to conduct a performance stack test you must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 days before the performance stack test is scheduled to begin.

(4) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status in accordance with §63.9(h) no later than 120 days after the applicable compliance date specified in §63.11196 unless you must conduct a performance stack test. If you must conduct a performance stack test, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status within 60 days of completing the performance stack test. In addition to the information required in §63.9(h)(2), your notification must include the following certification(s) of compliance, as applicable, and signed by a responsible official:

(i) “This facility complies with the requirements in §63.11214 to conduct an initial tune-up of the boiler.”

(ii) “This facility has had an energy assessment performed according to §63.11214(c).”

(iii) For an owner or operator that installs bag leak detection systems: “This facility has prepared a bag leak detection system monitoring plan in accordance with §63.11224 and will operate each bag leak detection system according to the plan.”

(iv) For units that do not qualify for a statutory exemption as provided in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act: “No secondary materials that are solid waste were combusted in any affected unit.”

(5) If you are using data from a previously conducted emission test to serve as documentation of conformance with the emission standards and operating limits of this subpart consistent with §63.7(e)(2)(iv), you must submit the test data in lieu of the initial performance test results with the Notification of Compliance Status required under paragraph (a)(4) of this section.

(b) You must prepare, by March 1 of each year, and submit to the delegated authority upon request, an annual compliance certification report for the previous calendar year containing the information specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section. You must submit the report by March 15 if you had any instance described by paragraph (b)(3) of this section. For boilers that are subject only to a requirement to conduct a biennial tune-up according to §63.11223(a) and not subject to emission limits or operating limits, you may prepare only a biennial compliance report as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section, instead of a semi-annual compliance report.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Statement by a responsible official, with the official's name, title, phone number, e-mail address, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy and completeness of the notification and a statement of whether the source has complied with all the relevant standards and other requirements of this subpart.

(3) If the source experiences any deviations from the applicable requirements during the reporting period, include a description of deviations, the time periods during which the deviations occurred, and the corrective actions taken.

(4) The total fuel use by each affected boiler subject to an emission limit, for each calendar month within the reporting period, including, but not limited to, a description of the fuel, whether the fuel has received a non-waste determination by you or EPA through a petition process to be a non-waste under §241.3(c), whether the fuel(s) were processed from discarded non-hazardous secondary materials within the meaning of §241.3, and the total fuel usage amount with units of measure.

(c) You must maintain the records specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) As required in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv), you must keep a copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart and all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that you submitted.

(2) You must keep records to document conformance with the work practices, emission reduction measures, and management practices required by §63.11214 as specified in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) Records must identify each boiler, the date of tune-up, the procedures followed for tune-up, and the manufacturer's specifications to which the boiler was tuned.

(ii) Records documenting the fuel type(s) used monthly by each boiler, including, but not limited to, a description of the fuel, including whether the fuel has received a non-waste determination by you or EPA, and the total fuel usage amount with units of measure. If you combust non-hazardous secondary materials that have been determined not to be solid waste pursuant to §241.3(b)(1), you must keep a record which documents how the secondary material meets each of the legitimacy criteria. If you combust a fuel that has been processed from a discarded non-hazardous secondary material pursuant to §241.3(b)(4), you must keep records as to how the operations that produced the fuel satisfies the definition of processing in §241.2. If the fuel received a non-waste determination pursuant to the petition process submitted under §241.3(c), you must keep a record that documents how the fuel satisfies the requirements of the petition process.

(3) For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation that were done to demonstrate compliance with the mercury emission limits. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers provided they are all burning the same fuel type.

(4) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the boiler, or of the associated air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(5) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with the general duty to minimize emissions in §63.11205(a), including corrective actions to restore the malfunctioning boiler, air pollution control, or monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(6) You must keep the records of all inspection and monitoring data required by §§63.11221 and 63.11222, and the information identified in paragraphs (c)(6)(i) through (vi) of this section for each required inspection or monitoring.

(i) The date, place, and time of the monitoring event.

(ii) Person conducting the monitoring.

(iii) Technique or method used.

(iv) Operating conditions during the activity.

(v) Results, including the date, time, and duration of the period from the time the monitoring indicated a problem to the time that monitoring indicated proper operation.

(vi) Maintenance or corrective action taken (if applicable).

(7) If you use a bag leak detection system, you must keep the records specified in paragraphs (c)(7)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Records of the bag leak detection system output.

(ii) Records of bag leak detection system adjustments, including the date and time of the adjustment, the initial bag leak detection system settings, and the final bag leak detection system settings.

(iii) The date and time of all bag leak detection system alarms, and for each valid alarm, the time you initiated corrective action, the corrective action taken, and the date on which corrective action was completed.

(d) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to §63.10(b)(1). As specified in §63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each recorded action. You must keep each record onsite for at least 2 years after the date of each recorded action according to §63.10(b)(1). You may keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.

(e) As of January 1, 2012 and within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test, as defined in §63.2, conducted to demonstrate compliance with this subpart, you must submit relative accuracy test audit (i.e., reference method) data and performance test (i.e., compliance test) data, except opacity data, electronically to EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) by using the Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) (*see http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/ert tool.html/*) or other compatible electronic spreadsheet. Only data collected using test methods compatible with ERT are subject to this requirement to be submitted electronically into EPA's WebFIRE database.

(f) If you intend to commence or recommence combustion of solid waste, you must provide 30 days prior notice of the date upon which you will commence or recommence combustion of solid waste. The notification must identify:

(1) The name of the owner or operator of the affected source, the location of the source, the boiler(s) that will commence burning solid waste, and the date of the notice.

(2) The currently applicable subcategory under this subpart.

(3) The date on which you became subject to the currently applicable emission limits.

(4) The date upon which you will commence combusting solid waste.

(g) If you intend to switch fuels, and this fuel switch may result in the applicability of a different subcategory or a switch out of subpart JJJJJJ due to a switch to 100 percent natural gas, you must provide 30 days prior notice of the date upon which you will switch fuels. The notification must identify:

(1) The name of the owner or operator of the affected source, the location of the source, the boiler(s) that will switch fuels, and the date of the notice.

(2) The currently applicable subcategory under this subpart.

(3) The date on which you became subject to the currently applicable standards.

(4) The date upon which you will commence the fuel switch.

§ 63.11226 How can I assert an affirmative defense if I exceed an emission limit during a malfunction?

In response to an action to enforce the standards set forth in paragraph §63.11201 you may assert an affirmative defense to a claim for civil penalties for exceedances of numerical emission limits that are caused by malfunction, as defined at §63.2. Appropriate penalties may be assessed, however, if you fail to meet your burden of proving all of the requirements in the affirmative defense. The affirmative defense shall not be available for claims for injunctive relief.

(a) To establish the affirmative defense in any action to enforce such a limit, you must timely meet the notification requirements in paragraph (b) of this section, and must prove by a preponderance of evidence that:

(1) The excess emissions:

(i) Were caused by a sudden, infrequent, and unavoidable failure of air pollution control and monitoring equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner, and

(ii) Could not have been prevented through careful planning, proper design or better operation and maintenance practices; and

(iii) Did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned for; and

(iv) Were not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and

(2) Repairs were made as expeditiously as possible when the applicable emission limitations were being exceeded. Off-shift and overtime labor were used, to the extent practicable to make these repairs; and

(3) The frequency, amount and duration of the excess emissions (including any bypass) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable during periods of such emissions; and

(4) If the excess emissions resulted from a bypass of control equipment or a process, then the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage; and

(5) All possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality, the environment and human health; and

(6) All emissions monitoring and control systems were kept in operation if at all possible, consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices; and

(7) All of the actions in response to the excess emissions were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs; and

(8) At all times, the facility was operated in a manner consistent with good practices for minimizing emissions; and

(9) A written root cause analysis has been prepared, the purpose of which is to determine, correct, and eliminate the primary causes of the malfunction and the excess emissions resulting from the malfunction event at issue. The analysis shall also specify, using best monitoring methods and engineering judgment, the amount of excess emissions that were the result of the malfunction.

(b) *Notification.* The owner or operator of the facility experiencing an exceedance of its emission limit(s) during a malfunction shall notify the Administrator by telephone or facsimile (FAX) transmission as soon as possible, but no later than two business days after the initial occurrence of the malfunction, if it wishes to avail itself of an affirmative defense to civil penalties for that malfunction. The owner or operator seeking to assert an affirmative defense shall also submit a written report to the Administrator within 45 days of the initial occurrence of the exceedance of the standard in §63.11201 to demonstrate, with all necessary supporting documentation, that it has met the requirements set forth in paragraph (a) of this section. The owner or operator may seek an extension of this deadline for up to 30 additional days by submitting a written request to the Administrator before the expiration of the 45 day period. Until a request for an extension has been approved by the Administrator, the owner or operator is subject to the requirement to submit such report within 45 days of the initial occurrence of the exceedance.

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.11235 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.

§ 63.11236 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by EPA or a delegated authority such as your state, local, or tribal agency. If the EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your state, local, or tribal agency, then that agency has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of 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 paragraphs (c) of this section are retained by the EPA Administrator and are not transferred to the state, local, or tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to state, local, or tribal agencies are specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Approval of an alternative non-opacity emission standard and work practice standards in §63.11223(a).

(2) Approval of alternative opacity emission standard under §63.6(h)(9).

(3) Approval of major change to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f). A “major change to test method” is defined in §63.90.

(4) Approval of a major change to monitoring under §63.8(f). A “major change to monitoring” is defined in §63.90.

(5) Approval of major change to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f). A “major change to recordkeeping/reporting” is defined in §63.90.

§ 63.11237 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act, in §63.2 (the General Provisions), and in this section as follows:

Affirmative defense means, in the context of an enforcement proceeding, a response or defense put forward by a defendant, regarding which the defendant has the burden of proof, and the merits of which are independently and objectively evaluated in a judicial or administrative proceeding.

Annual heat input basis means the heat input for the 12 months preceding the compliance demonstration.

Bag leak detection system means a group of instruments that is capable of monitoring particulate matter loadings in the exhaust of a fabric filter (*i.e.,* baghouse) in order to detect bag failures. A bag leak detection system includes, but is not limited to, an instrument that operates on electrodynamic, triboelectric, light scattering, light transmittance, or other principle to monitor relative particulate matter loadings.

Biomass means any biomass-based solid fuel that is not a solid waste. This includes, but is not limited to, wood residue and wood products (e.g., trees, tree stumps, tree limbs, bark, lumber, sawdust, sander dust, chips, scraps, slabs, millings, and shavings); animal manure, including litter and other bedding materials; vegetative agricultural and silvicultural materials, such as logging residues (slash), nut and grain hulls and chaff (*e.g.,* almond, walnut, peanut, rice, and wheat), bagasse, orchard prunings, corn stalks, coffee bean hulls and grounds. This definition of biomass is not intended to suggest that these materials are or are not solid waste.

Biomass subcategory includes any boiler that burns at least 15 percent biomass on an annual heat input basis.

Boiler means an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion in which water is heated to recover thermal energy in the form of steam or hot water. Controlled flame combustion refers to a steady-state, or near steady-state, process wherein fuel and/or oxidizer feed rates are controlled. Waste heat boilers are excluded from this definition.

Boiler system means the boiler and associated components, such as, the feedwater system, the combustion air system, the boiler fuel system (including burners), blowdown system, combustion control system, steam system, and condensate return system.

Coal means all solid fuels classifiable as anthracite, bituminous, sub-bituminous, or lignite by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D388 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), coal refuse, and petroleum coke. For the purposes of this subpart, this definition of “coal” includes synthetic fuels derived from coal including, but not limited to, solvent-refined coal, coal-oil mixtures, and coal-water mixtures. Coal derived gases are excluded from this definition.

Coal subcategory includes any boiler that burns any solid fossil fuel and no more than 15 percent biomass on an annual heat input basis.

Commercial boiler means a boiler used in commercial establishments such as hotels, restaurants, and laundries to provide electricity, steam, and/or hot water.

Deviation (1) Deviation means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:

(i) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart including, but not limited to, any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard;

(ii) 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

(2) A deviation is not always a violation. The determination of whether a deviation constitutes a violation of the standard is up to the discretion of the entity responsible for enforcement of the standards.

Dry scrubber means an add-on air pollution control system that injects dry alkaline sorbent (dry injection) or sprays an alkaline sorbent (spray dryer) to react with and neutralize acid gas in the exhaust stream forming a dry powder material. Sorbent injection systems in fluidized bed boilers are included in this definition. A dry scrubber is a dry control system.

Electrostatic precipitator (ESP) means an add-on air pollution control device used to capture particulate matter by charging the particles using an electrostatic field, collecting the particles using a grounded collecting surface, and transporting the particles into a hopper. An electrostatic precipitator is a dry control system, except when it is operated with a wet scrubber.

Energy assessment means the following only as this term is used in Table 3 to this subpart:

(1) Energy assessment for facilities with affected boilers using less than 0.3 trillion Btu (TBtu) per year heat input will be one day in length maximum. The boiler system and energy use system accounting for at least 50 percent of the affected boiler(s) energy output will be evaluated to identify energy savings opportunities, within the limit of performing a one day energy assessment.

(2) Energy assessment for facilities with affected boilers and process heaters using 0.3 to 1 TBtu/year will be three days in length maximum. The boiler system(s) and any energy use system(s) accounting for at least 33 percent of the affected boiler(s) energy output will be evaluated to identify energy savings opportunities, within the limit of performing a 3-day energy assessment.

(3) Energy assessment for facilities with affected boilers and process heaters using greater than 1.0 TBtu/year, the boiler system(s) and any energy use system(s) accounting for at least 20 percent of the affected boiler(s) energy output will be evaluated to identify energy savings opportunities.

Energy use system includes, but not limited to, process heating; compressed air systems; machine drive (motors, pumps, fans); process cooling; facility heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) systems; hot heater systems;, building envelop; and lighting.

Equivalent means the following only as this term is used in Table 5 to this subpart:

(1) An equivalent sample collection procedure means a published voluntary consensus standard or practice (VCS) or

EPA method that includes collection of a minimum of three composite fuel samples, with each composite consisting of a minimum of three increments collected at approximately equal intervals over the test period.

(2) An equivalent sample compositing procedure means a published VCS or EPA method to systematically mix and obtain a representative subsample (part) of the composite sample.

(3) An equivalent sample preparation procedure means a published VCS or EPA method that: Clearly states that the standard, practice or method is appropriate for the pollutant and the fuel matrix; or is cited as an appropriate sample preparation standard, practice or method for the pollutant in the chosen VCS or EPA determinative or analytical method.

(4) An equivalent procedure for determining heat content means a published VCS or EPA method to obtain gross calorific (or higher heating) value.

(5) An equivalent procedure for determining fuel moisture content means a published VCS or EPA method to obtain moisture content. If the sample analysis plan calls for determining mercury using an aliquot of the dried sample, then the drying temperature must be modified to prevent vaporizing this metal. On the other hand, if metals analysis is done on an “as received” basis, a separate aliquot can be dried to determine moisture content and the mercury concentration mathematically adjusted to a dry basis.

(6) An equivalent mercury determinative or analytical procedure means a published VCS or EPA method that clearly states that the standard, practice, or method is appropriate for mercury and the fuel matrix and has a published detection limit equal or lower than the methods listed in Table 5 to this subpart for the same purpose.

Fabric filter means an add-on air pollution control device used to capture particulate matter by filtering gas streams through filter media, also known as a baghouse. A fabric filter is a dry control system.

Federally enforceable means all limitations and conditions that are enforceable by the EPA Administrator, including the requirements of 40 CFR part 60 and 40 CFR part 61, requirements within any applicable state implementation plan, and any permit requirements established under §§52.21 or under 51.18 and §51.24.

Fuel type means each category of fuels that share a common name or classification. Examples include, but are not limited to, bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite, anthracite, biomass, distillate oil, residual oil. Individual fuel types received from different suppliers are not considered new fuel types.

Gaseous fuels includes, but is not limited to, natural gas, process gas, landfill gas, coal derived gas, refinery gas, hydrogen, and biogas.

Gas-fired boiler includes any boiler that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any solid fuels, burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment, gas supply emergencies, or periodic testing on liquid fuel. Periodic testing of liquid fuel shall not exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year.

Heat input means heat derived from combustion of fuel in a boiler and does not include the heat input from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, or returned condensate.

Hot water heater means a closed vessel with a capacity of no more than 120 U.S. gallons in which water is heated by combustion of gaseous or liquid fuel and is withdrawn for use external to the vessel at pressures not exceeding 160 psig, including the apparatus by which the heat is generated and all controls and devices necessary to prevent water temperatures from exceeding 210 degrees Fahrenheit (99 degrees Celsius).

Industrial boiler means a boiler used in manufacturing, processing, mining, and refining or any other industry to provide steam, hot water, and/or electricity.

Institutional boiler means a boiler used in institutional establishments such as medical centers, research centers, and institutions of higher education to provide electricity, steam, and/or hot water.

Liquid fuel means, but not limited to, petroleum, distillate oil, residual oil, any form of liquid fuel derived from petroleum, used oil, liquid biofuels, and biodiesel.

Minimum activated carbon injection rate means load fraction (percent) multiplied by the lowest 1-hour average activated carbon injection rate measured according to Table 6 to this subpart during the most recent performance stack test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limits.

Minimum oxygen level means the lowest 1-hour average oxygen level measured according to Table 6 of this subpart during the most recent performance stack test demonstrating compliance with the applicable CO emission limit.

Minimum PM scrubber pressure drop means the lowest 1-hour average PM scrubber pressure drop measured according to Table 6 to this subpart during the most recent performance stack test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

Minimum sorbent flow rate means the boiler load (percent) multiplied by the lowest 2-hour average sorbent (or activated carbon) injection rate measured according to Table 6 to this subpart during the most recent performance stack test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limits.

Minimum voltage or amperage means the lowest 1-hour average total electric power value (secondary voltage × secondary current = secondary electric power) to the electrostatic precipitator measured according to Table 6 to this subpart during the most recent performance stack test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limits.

Natural gas means:

(1) A naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and nonhydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane including intermediate gas streams generated during processing of natural gas at production sites or at gas processing plants; or

(2) Liquefied petroleum gas, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D1835 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).

(3) A mixture of hydrocarbons that maintains a gaseous state at ISO conditions. Additionally, natural gas must either be composed of at least 70 percent methane by volume or have a gross calorific value between 34 and 43 megajoules (MJ) per dry standard cubic meter (910 and 1,150 Btu per dry standard cubic foot).

(4) Propane or propane-derived synthetic natural gas. Propane means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure C_3H_8.

Oil subcategory includes any boiler that burns any liquid fuel and is not in either the biomass or coal subcategories. Gas-fired boilers that burn liquid fuel during periods of gas curtailment, gas supply emergencies, or for periodic testing not to exceed 48 hours during any calendar year are not included in this definition.

Opacity means the degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background.

Particulate matter (PM) means any finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, as measured by the test methods specified under this subpart, or an alternative method.

Performance testing means the collection of data resulting from the execution of a test method used (either by stack testing or fuel analysis) to demonstrate compliance with a relevant emission standard.

Period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption means a period of time during which the supply of natural gas to an affected facility is halted for reasons beyond the control of the facility. The act of entering into a contractual agreement with a supplier of natural gas established for curtailment purposes does not constitute a reason that is under the control of a facility for the purposes of this definition. An increase in the cost or unit price of natural gas does not constitute a period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption.

Qualified energy assessor means:

(1) someone who has demonstrated capabilities to evaluate a set of the typical energy savings opportunities available in opportunity areas for steam generation and major energy using systems, including, but not limited to:

(i) Boiler combustion management.

(ii) Boiler thermal energy recovery, including

(A) Conventional feed water economizer,

(B) Conventional combustion air preheater, and

(C) Condensing economizer.

(iii) Boiler blowdown thermal energy recovery.

(iv) Primary energy resource selection, including

(A) Fuel (primary energy source) switching, and

(B) Applied steam energy versus direct-fired energy versus electricity.

(v) Insulation issues.

(vi) Steam trap and steam leak management.

(vi) Condensate recovery.

(viii) Steam end-use management.

(2) Capabilities and knowledge includes, but is not limited to:

(i) Background, experience, and recognized abilities to perform the assessment activities, data analysis, and report preparation.

(ii) Familiarity with operating and maintenance practices for steam or process heating systems.

(iii) Additional potential steam system improvement opportunities including improving steam turbine operations and reducing steam demand.

(iv) Additional process heating system opportunities including effective utilization of waste heat and use of proper process heating methods.

(v) Boiler-steam turbine cogeneration systems.

(vi) Industry specific steam end-use systems.

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in §70.2.

Solid fossil fuel includes, but not limited to, coal, petroleum coke, and tire derived fuel.

Waste heat boiler means a device that recovers normally unused energy and converts it to usable heat. Waste heat boilers are also referred to as heat recovery steam generators.

Work practice standard means any design, equipment, work practice, or operational standard, or combination thereof, which is promulgated pursuant to section 112(h) of the Clean Air Act.

Table 1 to Subpart JJJJJJ of Part 63—Emission Limits

As stated in §63.11201, you must comply with the following applicable emission limits:

If your boiler is in this subcategory	For the following pollutants. . .	You must achieve less than or equal to the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown. . .
1. New coal-fired boiler with heat input capacity of 30 million Btu per hour or greater	a. Particulate Matter	0.03 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	b. Mercury	0.0000048 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	c. Carbon Monoxide	400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.
2. New coal-fired boiler with heat input capacity of between 10 and 30 million Btu per hour	a. Particulate Matter	0.42 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	b. Mercury	0.0000048 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	c. Carbon Monoxide	400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.
3. New biomass-fired boiler with heat input capacity of 30 million Btu per hour or greater	a. Particulate Matter	0.03 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
4. New biomass fired boiler with heat input capacity of between 10 and 30 million Btu per hour	a. Particulate Matter	0.07 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
5. New oil-fired boiler with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater	a. Particulate Matter	0.03 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
6. Existing coal (units with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater)	a. Mercury	0.0000048 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	b. Carbon Monoxide	400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.

Table 2 to Subpart JJJJJJ of Part 63—Work Practice Standards, Emission Reduction Measures, and Management Practices

As stated in §63.11201, you must comply with the following applicable work practice standards, emission reduction measures, and management practices:

If your boiler is in this subcategory. . .	You must meet the following. . .
1. Existing or new coal, new biomass, and new oil (units with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater)	Minimize the boiler's startup and shutdown periods following the manufacturer's recommended procedures. If manufacturer's recommended procedures are not available, you must follow recommended procedures for a unit of similar design for which manufacturer's recommended procedures are available.
2. Existing or new coal (units with heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour)	Conduct a tune-up of the boiler biennially as specified in §63.11223.
3. Existing or new biomass or oil	Conduct a tune-up of the boiler biennially as specified in §63.11223.
4. Existing coal, biomass, or oil (units with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour and greater)	Must have a one-time energy assessment performed by a qualified energy assessor. An energy assessment completed on or after January 1, 2008, that meets or is amended to meet the energy assessment requirements in this table satisfies the energy assessment requirement. The energy assessment must include: (1) A visual inspection of the boiler system, (2) An evaluation of operating characteristics of the facility, specifications of energy using systems, operating and maintenance procedures, and unusual operating constraints, (3) Inventory of major systems consuming energy from affected boiler(s), (4) A review of available architectural and engineering plans, facility operation and maintenance procedures and logs, and fuel usage, (5) A list of major energy conservation measures, (6) A list of the energy savings potential of the energy conservation measures identified, (7) A comprehensive report detailing the ways to improve efficiency, the cost of specific improvements, benefits, and the time frame for recouping those investments.

Table 3 to Subpart JJJJJJ of Part 63—Operating Limits for Boilers With Emission Limits

As stated in §63.11201, you must comply with the applicable operating limits:

If you demonstrate compliance with applicable emission limits using . . .	You must meet these operating limits. . .
1. Fabric filter control	a. Maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity (daily block average); OR
	b. Install and operate a bag leak detection system according to §63.11224 and operate the fabric filter such that the bag leak detection system alarm does not sound more than 5 percent of the operating time during each 6-month period.
2. Electrostatic precipitator control	a. Maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity (daily block average); OR
	b. Maintain the secondary power input of the electrostatic precipitator at or above the lowest 1-hour average secondary electric power measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the particulate matter emission limitations.
3. Wet PM scrubber control	Maintain the pressure drop at or above the lowest 1-hour average pressure drop across the wet scrubber and the liquid flow-rate at or above the lowest 1-hour average liquid flow rate measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the PM emission limitation.
4. Dry sorbent or carbon injection control	Maintain the sorbent or carbon injection rate at or above the lowest 2-hour average sorbent flow rate measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the mercury emissions limitation. When your boiler operates at lower loads, multiply your sorbent or carbon injection rate by the load fraction (e.g., actual heat input divided by the heat input during performance stack test, for 50 percent load, multiply the injection rate operating limit by 0.5).
5. Any other add-on air pollution control type	This option is for boilers that operate dry control systems. Boilers must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity (daily block average).
6. Fuel analysis	Maintain the fuel type or fuel mixture (annual average) such that the mercury emission rates calculated according to §63.11211(b) is less than the applicable emission limits for mercury.
7. Performance stack testing	For boilers that demonstrate compliance with a performance stack test, maintain the operating load of each unit such that is does not exceed 110 percent of the average operating load recorded during the most recent performance stack test.
8. Continuous Oxygen Monitor	Maintain the oxygen level at or above the lowest 1-hour average oxygen level measured during the most recent CO performance stack test.

Table 4 to Subpart JJJJJJ of Part 63—Performance (Stack) Testing Requirements

As stated in §63.11212, you must comply with the following requirements for performance (stack) test for affected sources:

To conduct a performance test for the following pollutant. . .	You must. . .	Using. . .
1. Particulate Matter	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points	Method 1 in appendix A–1 to part 60 of this chapter.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas	Method 2, 2F, or 2G in appendix A–2 to part 60 of this chapter.
	c. Determine oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations of the stack gas	Method 3A or 3B in appendix A–2 to part 60 of this chapter, or ASTM D6522–00 (Reapproved 2005),[a]or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10–1981.[a]
	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas	Method 4 in appendix A–3 to part 60 of this chapter.
	e. Measure the particulate matter emission concentration	Method 5 or 17 (positive pressure fabric filters must use Method 5D) in appendix A–3 and A–6 to part 60 of this chapter and a minimum 1 dscm of sample volume per run.
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb/MMBtu emission rates	Method 19 F-factor methodology in appendix A–7 to part 60 of this chapter.
2. Mercury	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points	Method 1 in appendix A–1 to part 60 of this chapter.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas	Method 2, 2F, or 2G in appendix A–2 to part 60 of this chapter.
	c. Determine oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations of the stack gas	Method 3A or 3B in appendix A–2 to part 60 of this chapter, or ASTM D6522–00 (Reapproved 2005),[a]or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10–1981.[a]
	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas	Method 4 in appendix A–3 to part 60 of this chapter.
	e. Measure the mercury emission concentration	Method 29, 30A, or 30B in appendix A–8 to part 60 of this chapter or Method 101A in appendix B to part 61 of this chapter or ASTM Method D6784–02.[a]Collect a minimum 2 dscm of sample volume with Method 29 of 101A per run. Use a minimum run time of 2 hours with Method 30A.
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb/MMBtu emission rates	Method 19 F-factor methodology in appendix A–7 to part 60 of this chapter.
3. Carbon Monoxide	a. Select the sampling ports location and the number of traverse points	Method 1 in appendix A–1 to part 60 of this chapter.

	b. Determine oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations of the stack gas	Method 3A or 3B in appendix A–2 to part 60 of this chapter, or ASTM D6522–00 (Reapproved 2005),[a]or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10–1981.[a]
	c. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas	Method 4 in appendix A–3 to part 60 of this chapter.
	d. Measure the carbon monoxide emission concentration	Method 10, 10A, or 10B in appendix A–4 to part 60 of this chapter or ASTM D6522–00 (Reapproved 2005)[a]and a minimum 1 hour sampling time per run.

[a]Incorporated by reference, see §63.14.

Table 5 to Subpart JJJJJJ of Part 63—Fuel Analysis Requirements

As stated in §63.11213, you must comply with the following requirements for fuel analysis testing for affected sources:

To conduct a fuel analysis for the following pollutant . . .	You must. . .	Using . . .
1. Mercury	a. Collect fuel samples	Procedure in §63.11213(b) or ASTM D2234/D2234M[a](for coal) or ASTM D6323[a](for biomass) or equivalent.
	b. Compose fuel samples	Procedure in §63.11213(b) or equivalent.
	c. Prepare composited fuel samples	EPA SW–846–3050B[a](for solid samples) or EPA SW–846–3020A[a](for liquid samples) or ASTM D2013/D2013M[a](for coal) or ASTM D5198[a](for biomass) or equivalent.
	d. Determine heat content of the fuel type	ASTM D5865[a](for coal) or ASTM E711[a](for biomass) or equivalent.
	e. Determine moisture content of the fuel type	ASTM D3173[a]or ASTM E871[a]or equivalent.
	f. Measure mercury concentration in fuel sample	ASTM D6722[a](for coal) or EPA SW–846–7471B[a](for solid samples) or EPA SW–846–7470A[a](for liquid samples) or equivalent.
	g. Convert concentrations into units of lb/MMBtu of heat content	

[a]Incorporated by reference, see §63.14.

Table 6 to Subpart JJJJJJ of Part 63—Establishing Operating Limits

As stated in §63.11211, you must comply with the following requirements for establishing operating limits:

If you have an applicable emission limit for . . .	And your operating limits are based on . . .	You must. . .	Using. . .	According to the following requirements
1. Particulate matter or mercury	a. Wet scrubber operating parameters	i. Establish a site-specific minimum pressure drop and minimum flow rate operating limit according to §63.11211(b)	(1) Data from the pressure drop and liquid flow rate monitors and the particulate matter or mercury performance stack test	(a) You must collect pressure drop and liquid flow-rate data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance stack tests;
	(b) Determine the average pressure drop and liquid flow-rate for each individual test run in the three-run performance stack test by computing the average of all the 15-minute readings taken during each test run.			
	b. Electrostatic precipitator operating parameters (option only for units that operate wet scrubbers)	i. Establish a site-specific minimum secondary electric power according to §63.11211(b)	(1) Data from the secondary electric power monitors during the particulate matter or mercury performance stack test	(a) You must collect secondary electric power input data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance stack tests; (b) Determine the secondary electric power input for each individual test run in the three-run performance stack test by computing the average of all the 15-minute readings taken during each test run.
2. Mercury	a. Activated carbon injection	i. Establish a site-specific minimum activated carbon injection rate operating limit according to §63.11211(b)	(1) Data from the activated carbon rate monitors and mercury performance stack tests	(a) You must collect activated carbon injection rate data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance stack tests; (b) Determine the average activated carbon injection rate for each individual test run in the three-run performance stack test by computing the average of all the 15-minute readings taken during each test run. (c) When your unit operates at lower loads, multiply your activated carbon injection rate by the load fraction (e.g., actual heat input divided by heat input during performance stack test, for 50 percent load, multiply the injection rate operating limit by 0.5) to determine the required injection rate.
3. Carbon monoxide	a. Oxygen	i. Establish a unit-specific limit for minimum oxygen	(1) Data from the oxygen monitor specified in	(a) You must collect oxygen data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance stack

		level according to §63.11211(b)	§63.11224(a)	tests; (b) Determine the average oxygen concentration for each individual test run in the three-run performance stack test by computing the average of all the 15-minute readings taken during each test run.

Table 7 to Subpart JJJJJJ of Part 63—Demonstrating Continuous Compliance

As stated in §63.11222, you must show continuous compliance with the emission limitations for affected sources according to the following:

If you must meet the following operating limits. . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by. . .
1. Opacity	a. Collecting the opacity monitoring system data according to §63.11224(e) and §63.11221; and
	b. Reducing the opacity monitoring data to 6-minute averages; and
	c. Maintaining opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent (daily block average).
2. Fabric filter bag leak detection operation	Installing and operating a bag leak detection system according to §63.11224 and operating the fabric filter such that the requirements in §63.11222(a)(4) are met.
3. Wet scrubber pressure drop and liquid flow-rate	a. Collecting the pressure drop and liquid flow rate monitoring system data according to §§63.11224 and 63.11221; and
	b. Reducing the data to 12-hour block averages; and
	c. Maintaining the 12-hour average pressure drop and liquid flow-rate at or above the operating limits established during the performance test according to §63.1140.
4. Dry scrubber sorbent or carbon injection rate	a. Collecting the sorbent or carbon injection rate monitoring system data for the dry scrubber according to §§63.11224 and 63.11220; and
	b. Reducing the data to 12-hour block averages; and
	c. Maintaining the 12-hour average sorbent or carbon injection rate at or above the minimum sorbent or carbon injection rate as defined in §63.11237.
5. Electrostatic precipitator secondary amperage and voltage, or total power input	a. Collecting the secondary amperage and voltage, or total power input monitoring system data for the electrostatic precipitator according to §§63.11224 and 63.11220; and
	b. Reducing the data to 12-hour block averages; and
	c. Maintaining the 12-hour average secondary amperage and voltage, or total power input at or above the operating limits established during the performance test according to §63.11214.
6. Fuel pollutant content	a. Only burning the fuel types and fuel mixtures used to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit according to §63.11214 as applicable; and
	b. Keeping monthly records of fuel use according to §63.11222.
7. Oxygen content	a. Continuously monitor the oxygen content in the combustion exhaust according to §63.11224.

	b. Maintain the 12-hour average oxygen content at or above the operating limit established during the most recent carbon monoxide performance test.

Table 8 to Subpart JJJJJJ of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart JJJJJJ

As stated in §63.11235, you must comply with the applicable General Provisions according to the following:

General provisions cite	Subject	Does it apply?
§63.1	Applicability	Yes.
§63.2	Definitions	Yes. Additional terms defined in §63.11237.
§63.3	Units and Abbreviations	Yes.
§63.4	Prohibited Activities and Circumvention	Yes.
§63.5	Preconstruction Review and Notification Requirements	No
§63.6(a), (b)(1)–(b)(5), (b)(7), (c), (f)(2)–(3), (g), (i), (j)	Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements	Yes.
§63.6(e)(1)(i)	General Duty to minimize emissions	No. *See* §63.11205 for general duty requirement.
§63.6(e)(1)(ii)	Requirement to correct malfunctions ASAP	No.
§63.6(e)(3)	SSM Plan	No.
§63.6(f)(1)	SSM exemption	No.
§63.6(h)(1)	SSM exemption	No.
§63.6(h)(2) to (9)	Determining compliance with opacity emission standards	Yes.
§63.7(a), (b), (c), (d) , (e)(2)–(e)(9), (f), (g), and (h)	Performance Testing Requirements	Yes.
§63.7(e)(1)	Performance testing	No. *See* §63.11210.
§63.8(a), (b), (c)(1), (c)(1)(ii), (c)(2) to (c)(9), (d)(1) and (d)(2), (e),(f), and (g)	Monitoring Requirements	Yes.
§63.8(c)(1)(i)	General duty to minimize emissions and CMS operation	No.
§63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Requirement to develop SSM Plan for CMS	No.
§63.8(d)(3)	Written procedures for CMS	Yes, except for the last sentence, which refers to an SSM plan. SSM plans are not required.
§63.9	Notification Requirements	Yes.
§63.10(a) and (b)(1)	Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(i)	Recordkeeping of occurrence and duration of startups or	No.

	shutdowns	
§63.10(b)(2)(ii)	Recordkeeping of malfunctions	No. *See* §63.11225 for recordkeeping of (1) occurrence and duration and (2) actions taken during malfunctions.
§63.10(b)(2)(iii)	Maintenance records	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(iv) and (v)	Actions taken to minimize emissions during SSM	No.
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)	Recordkeeping for CMS malfunctions	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(vii) to (xiv)	Other CMS requirements	Yes.
§63.10(b)(3)	Recordkeeping requirements for applicability determinations	No.
§63.10(c)(1) to (9)	Recordkeeping for sources with CMS	Yes.
§63.10(c)(10)	Recording nature and cause of malfunctions	No. *See* §63.11225 for malfunction recordkeeping requirements.
§63.10(c)(11)	Recording corrective actions	No. *See* §63.11225 for malfunction recordkeeping requirements.
§63.10(c)(12) and (13)	Recordkeeping for sources with CMS	Yes.
§63.10(c)(15)	Allows use of SSM plan	No.
§63.10(d)(1) and (2)	General reporting requirements	Yes.
§63.10(d)(3)	Reporting opacity or visible emission observation results	No.
§63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports under an extension of compliance	Yes.
§63.10(d)(5)	SSM reports	No. *See* §63.11225 for malfunction reporting requirements.
§63.10(e) and (f)		Yes.
§63.11	Control Device Requirements	No.
§63.12	State Authority and Delegation	Yes.
§63.13–63.16	Addresses, Incorporation by Reference, Availability of Information, Performance Track Provisions	Yes.
§63.1(a)(5), (a)(7)–(a)(9), (b)(2), (c)(3)–(4), (d), 63.6(b)(6), (c)(3), (c)(4), (d), (e)(2), (e)(3)(ii), (h)(3), (h)(5)(iv), 63.8(a)(3), 63.9(b)(3), (h)(4), 63.10(c)(2)–(4), (c)(9)		

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Addendum to the Technical Support Document (ATSD) for a Significant Permit Revision to a Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit (FESOP)

Source Background and Description

Source Name:	**Asphalt Materials, Inc.**
Source Location:	**4902 West 86th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46268**
County:	**Marion**
SIC Code:	**2951/2952 (Asphalt Paving Mixtures and Blocks)/Asphalt Felts and Coatings)**
Operation Permit No.:	**F 097-25354-00098**
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	**April 7, 2009**
Significant Permit Revision No.:	**097-30482-00098**
Permit Reviewer:	**Brian Williams**

On July 11, 2011, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) had a notice published in the Indianapolis Star, Indianapolis, Indiana, stating that Asphalt Materials, Inc. had applied for a significant permit revision to revise the existing emission limits and applicable requirements to the existing asphalt blowing still. In addition, Asphalt Materials, Inc. requested to revise the permit to incorporate numerous changes to emission units that have been or will be removed from the source, renumberered or redesignated, and new emission units planned to be installed in the near future. The notice also stated that the OAQ proposed to issue a significant permit revision for this operation and provided information on how the public could review the proposed permit and other documentation. Finally, the notice informed interested parties that there was a period of thirty (30) days to provide comments on whether or not this permit should be issued as proposed.

Comments and Responses

On August 2, 2011, Asphalt Materials, Inc. submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on the draft significant permit revision.

The Technical Support Document (TSD) is used by IDEM, OAQ for historical purposes. IDEM, OAQ does not make any changes to the original TSD, but the Permit will have the updated changes. The comments and revised permit language are provided below with deleted language as ~~strikeouts~~ and new language **bolded**.

Comment 1:

The FESOP Quarterly Report for the asphalt blowing still on page 50 of the draft permit incorrectly identifies the asphalt blowing still as ST-047. The correct identification for this unit is ST-100.

Response to Comment 1:

IDEM agrees with the recommended change, since it corrects a typographical error. The permit has been revised as follows:

...

FESOP Quarterly Report

...

Facility: Asphalt Blowing Still ST-~~047~~**100**

...

Additional Changes

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

(a) IDEM has revised Section C - Overall Source Limit to reflect that in order to remain a FESOP, the potential to emit greenhouse gases shall be limited to less than 100,000 tons per year of CO2 equivalent emissions (CO2e).

(b) The asphalt blowing still is incorrectly identified as ST-047 in Condition D.1.10. The correct identification for this unit is ST-100. Therefore, Condition D.1.10 has been revised to correct a typographical error.

...

C.1 Overall Source Limit [326 IAC 2-8]

The purpose of this permit is to limit this source's potential to emit to less than major source levels for the purpose of Section 502(a) of the Clean Air Act.

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8:

(1) The potential to emit any regulated pollutant, except particulate matter (PM) **and greenhouse gases (GHGs)**, from the entire source shall be limited to less than one hundred (100) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.

...

(4) The potential to emit greenhouse gases (GHGs) from the entire source shall be limited to less than one hundred thousand (100,000) tons of CO_2 equivalent emissions (CO_2e) per twelve (12) consecutive month period.

...

D.1.10 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.1(a), the Permittee shall maintain records of the amount of asphalt processed in the asphalt blowing still (ST-~~047~~**100**).

...

(c) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.9, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of visible emission notations of the Asphalt Blowing Still (ST-~~047~~**100**) stack exhaust. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g., the plant did not operate that day).

...

IDEM Contact

(a) Questions regarding this proposed significant permit revision can be directed to Brian Williams 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) 234-5375 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 4-5375.

(b) A copy of the permit is available on the Internet at: http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/

(c) For additional information about air permits and how the public and interested parties can participate, refer to the IDEM's Guide for Citizen Participation and Permit Guide on the Internet at: www.idem.in.gov

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Technical Support Document (TSD) for a Significant Permit Revision to a Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit (FESOP)

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	**Asphalt Materials, Inc.**
Source Location:	**4902 West 86th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46268**
County:	**Marion**
SIC Code:	**2951/2952 (Asphalt Paving Mixtures and Blocks)/Asphalt Felts and Coatings)**
Operation Permit No.:	**F 097-25354-00098**
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	**April 7, 2009**
Significant Permit Revision No.:	**097-30482-00098**
Permit Reviewer:	**Brian Williams**

On April 26, 2011, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) received an application from Asphalt Materials, Inc. related to a modification to an existing stationary asphalt emulsion, asphalt blending, and asphalt blowing plant.

Existing Approvals

The source was issued FESOP Renewal No. 097-25354-00098 on April 7, 2009.

County Attainment Status

The source is located in Marion County.

Pollutant	Designation
SO_2	Better than national standards.
CO	Attainment effective February 18, 2000, for the part of the city of Indianapolis bounded by 11th Street on the north; Capitol Avenue on the west; Georgia Street on the south; and Delaware Street on the east. Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990, for the remainder of Indianapolis and Marion County.
O_3	Attainment effective November 8, 2007, 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	Attainment effective July 10, 2000, for the part of Franklin Township bounded by Thompson Road on the south; Emerson Avenue on the west; Five Points Road on the east; and Troy Avenue on the north. Attainment effective July 10, 2000, for the part of Wayne Township bounded by Rockville Road on the north; Girls School Road on the east; Washington Street on the south; and Bridgeport Road on the west. The remainder of the county is not designated.

[1]Attainment effective October 18, 2000, for the 1-hour ozone standard for the Indianapolis area, including Marion County, and is a maintenance area for the 1-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for purposes of 40 CFR 51, Subpart X*. The 1-hour designation was revoked effective June 15, 2005. Basic nonattainment designation effective federally April 5, 2005, for PM2.5.

(a) Ozone Standards
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) are regulated under the Clean Air Act (CAA) for the purposes of attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NOx emissions are considered when evaluating the rule applicability relating to ozone. Marion County has been designated as attainment or unclassifiable for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NOx emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

(b) $PM_{2.5}$
Marion County has been classified as nonattainment for $PM_{2.5}$ in 70 FR 943 dated January 5, 2005. On May 8, 2008, U.S. EPA promulgated specific New Source Review rules for $PM_{2.5}$ emissions. These rules became effective on July 15, 2008. Therefore, direct $PM_{2.5}$ and SO_2 emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements of Nonattainment New Source Review, 326 IAC 2-1.1-5. See the State Rule Applicability – Entire Source section.

(c) Other Criteria Pollutants
Marion County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable in Indiana for all other 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.

Status of the Existing Source

The table below summarizes the potential to emit of the entire source, prior to the proposed revision, after consideration of all enforceable limits established in the effective permits:

Process/ Emission Unit	Potential To Emit of the Entire Source Prior to Revision (tons/year)								
	PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO_2	NOx	VOC	CO	Total HAPs	Worst Single HAP
Asphalt Blowing Still and Afterburner	0.36	0.54	0.54	0.02	3.22	0.73	2.71	0.06	-
Boilers and Heaters	2.80	4.62	4.62	99.5	36.8	2.03	30.9	0.78	-
Storage Tanks and Blending/Mixing Tanks	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-
Other Insignificant Units (Shear Mills)	-	-	-	-	-	5.48	-	Less than 23	-
Unpaved Roads	152	43.6	43.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Propane-fired Furnace	0.03	0.03	0.03	2.39E-03	0.34	0.01	0.05	2.08E-03	-
Loading Racks	-	-	-	-	-	negl.	-		negl.
Total PTE of Entire Source	**156**	**48.8**	**48.8**	**99.5**	**40.4**	**8.294**	**33.7**	**Less than 25**	**negl.**
Title V Major Source Thresholds	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	25	10
PSD Major Source Thresholds	250	250	NA	250	250	250	250	NA	NA
Emission Offset/ Nonattainment NSR Major Source Thresholds	NA	NA	100	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

negl. = negligible
These emissions are based upon TSD to FESOP Renewal No. 097-25354-00098, issued on April 7, 2009.

(a) This existing source is not a major stationary source, under PSD (326 IAC 2-2), because no attainment regulated pollutant is emitted at a rate of 250 tons per year or more, and it is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2-1(gg)(1).

(b) This existing source is not a major stationary source under Emission Offset (326 IAC 2-3), because no nonattainment regulated pollutant is emitted at a rate of 100 tons per year or more.

(c) This existing source is not a major source of HAPs, as defined in 40 CFR 63.41, because the Permittee has accepted limits on HAPs emissions to less than ten (10) tons per year for any single HAP and less than twenty-five (25) tons per year of a combination of HAPs. Therefore, this source is an area source under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

Description of Proposed Revision

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed an application, submitted by Asphalt Materials, Inc. on April 26, 2011, requesting the following changes:

1. On April 13, 2010, the Asphalt Materials, Inc. performed PM and PM10 stack testing for the asphalt blowing still to demonstrate compliance with the existing emission limits. The PM/PM10 emissions were found to be 0.042 pounds per ton of asphalt processed and 0.006 grains/dscf. As a result, the source exceeded the emission limits in the permit. Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-6-3, the asphalt blowing still is limited to 0.3 tons of PM per year or 0.004 grains/dscf. Therefore, the

existing FESOP and PSD minor source emission limits for PM, PM10, and PM2.5 were set to be equivalent to the ton per year limit in 326 IAC 6.5-6-3. However, upon further review, IDEM has determined that the asphalt blowing still, which was constructed in 1995, should not have been subject to the PM emission limit in 326 IAC 6.5-6-3, because this was established for an existing asphalt blowing operation that was removed from service and replaced with the current blowing still in 1995. Instead, the asphalt blowing still should have been subject to the PM emission limit in 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a), which is 0.03 grains/dscf. As a result, Asphalt Materials, Inc. has requested that IDEM revise the permit so the asphalt blowing still is subject to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a). In addition, the source has requested that the existing PM, PM10, and PM2.5 limits be revised from 0.0092 pounds per ton of asphalt processed to 1.2 pounds per ton of asphalt processed because there is no requirement that they be set equal to the limit in 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a).

2. Revise the existing VOC emission limit from 0.74 pounds per ton of asphalt processed to 1.2 pounds per ton of asphalt processed as VOC emissions are burned in the afterburner that become ash (i.e. particulate matter) or are unburned as oily soot (i.e. particulate matter).

3. Revise the permit to incorporate the requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) for Area Sources: Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing (40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAAAAA).

4. Revise the permit to incorporate numerous changes in equipment and emission units that have been or will be removed from the source, renumberered or redesignated, and new emission units planned to be installed in the near future.

5. Revise the source description from "stationary asphalt emulsion blending and asphalt oxidation plant" to "stationary asphalt emulsion, asphalt blending, and asphalt blowing plant."

The following is a list of the new/modified emission units and pollution control devices:

(a) One (1) Asphalt Blowing Still, identified as ST-100, having a maximum capacity of 21.15 tons per hour (63.45 tons per batch), with emissions exhausted to a 5,000-gallon, condensate vapor knock-out tank (identified as ST-046 and constructed in 1996). The knock-out tank exhausts to a 7.5 MMBtu per hour, natural gas-fired afterburner (identified as CE-01), used to control PM, PM10, PM2.5, and VOC emissions, exhausting at stack CE-02. Blowing Still ST-100 was constructed in 1996.

The blowing still is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

Note: The source has notified IDEM that the asphalt blowing still processes 63.45 tons of asphalt per batch regardless of the batch time, which can vary from three to six hours. The maximum capacity was previously listed as 12 tons per hour. The new revised capacity is 21.25 tons per hour.

(b) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-01, with a maximum heat input capacity of 6.7 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack SB-01. This boiler was constructed in 1959 and uses fuel oil No.2 or biofuel (such as soy diesel) as an alternative fuel.

Note: The source has requested the ability to use biofuel as an alternative fuel in this boiler.

(c) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-02, with a maximum heat input capacity of 24.25 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack SB-02. This boiler was constructed in March 1994 and uses fuel oil No.2 or biofuel (such as soy diesel) as an alternative fuel.

This boiler is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc.

Note: The source has requested the ability to use biofuel as an alternative fuel in this boiler.

(d) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as WB-01, with a maximum heat input capacity of 6.7 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack WB-01. This boiler is planned to be constructed in 2012 and uses fuel oil No.2 or biofuel (such as soy diesel) as an alternative fuel.

Note: This boiler was initially planned for installation in 2009, but was never installed. The new planned construction is changed to 2012.

(e) Two (2) storage tanks (identified as ST-009-1 and ST-009-2), used to store asphalt product, each having a maximum storage capacity of 30,034 gallons. These storage tanks were approved for construction in 2011.

(f) Three (3) storage tanks (identified as ST-015, ST-016, and ST-017), used to store asphalt product, each having a maximum storage capacity of 50,233 gallons. These storage tanks were approved for construction in 2011.

(g) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-018), used to store asphalt emulsion, having a maximum storage capacity of 30,034 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1998.

Note: In 1998, this storage tank replaced the existing 21,151 gallon storage tank (ST-018), which was constructed in 1959. The same tank identification will be used.

(h) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-020), used to store asphalt product, having a maximum storage capacity of 30,034 gallons. This storage tank was approved for construction in 2011.

(i) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-021), used to store asphalt emulsifier, having a maximum storage capacity of 30,104 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 2000.

Note: This storage tank was previously permitted to store aqueous solutions of water with 5% oil. It is now going to store asphalt emulsifier.

(j) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-024), used to store petroleum asphalt, with a maximum storage capacity of 30,034 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 2009.

Note: This storage tank replaced the existing 22,995 gallon storage tank (identified as ST-024), which was removed from service in 2009. The same tank identification will be used.

(k) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-038), used to store petroleum asphalt or mineral oil (non-VOC), having a maximum storage capacity of 59,715 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1980.

Note: This storage tank was previously permitted to store petroleum asphalt. This tank will also store mineral oil. This storage tank is still an affected unit under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Ka.

(l) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-044), used to store asphalt product, having a maximum storage capacity of 30,104 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1980.

Note: This storage tank was previously permitted to store No. 6 fuel oil. This tank is now going to store asphalt product.

(m) One (1) process wetting tank (identified as ST-900), used for mixing polymer to petroleum asphalt, approved for construction in 2011, having a maximum storage capacity of 1,269 gallons. The vapors from this tank will be collected by a hydrogen sulfide scrubber

(n) One (1) mineral oil (non-VOC) product storage tank (identified as ST-904), approved for construction in 2011, having a maximum storage capacity of 10,000 gallons. The vapors from this tank will be collected by a hydrogen sulfide scrubber.

(o) Two (2) Loading Racks (identified as LR-1 and LR-2) to splash load dedicated service asphalt cargo tank trucks at 600 gallons per minute.

Note: The Loading Racks were previously described as venting to a hydrogen sulfide scrubber, which is incorrect.

(p) One (1) Loading Rack (identified as LR-3) for cargo tank truck splash loading of asphalt emulsion at 400 gallons per minute.

(q) Two (2) Loading Racks (identified as LR-4 and LR-5) for cargo tank truck splash loading of asphalt emulsion at 250 gallons per minute, each.

(r) Two (2) Loading Racks (identified as LR-6 and LR-7) for cargo tank truck splash loading of petroleum asphalt and/or cutback asphalt at 300 gallons per minute, each.

(s) One (1) Loading Rack (identified as LR-8) for cargo tank truck splash loading of cutback asphalt at 200 gallons per minute.

(t) One (1) Loading Rack (identified as LR-9) for cargo tank truck splash loading of asphalt product at 400 gallons per minute.

(u) One (1) Loading Rack (identified as LR-10) for cargo tank truck splash loading of mineral oil mixture product at 200 gallons per minute.

(v) One (1) Loading Rack (identified as LR-15) for cargo tank truck splash loading of petroleum asphalt at 600 gallons per minute.

(w) One (1) Colloid Shear Mill for mineral oil mixture processing, having a maximum production capacity of 30.0 tons per hour.

The following is a list of the emission units that have been removed from the source:

(a) One (1) natural gas-fired asphalt heater, identified as PH-01, with a maximum heat input capacity of 11.6 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack PH-01. This heater was constructed in 1960 and uses fuel oil No.2 as an alternative fuel.

(b) One (1) 3.5 MMBtu per hour oil heater, identified as HO-01, exhausting through stack HO-01 and fired using natural gas or fuel oil No.2. This heater was constructed in 1967.

(c) One (1) 2.5 MMBtu per hour oil heater, identified as HO-02, exhausting through stack HO-02 and fired using natural gas or fuel oil No.2. This heater was constructed in 1959.

(d) One (1) 1.12 MMBtu per hour tank tube heater, identified as TH-43, exhausting through stack TH-43 and fired using natural gas or fuel oil No.2. This heater was constructed in 1980. [326 IAC 6.5]

(e) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-009), used to store asphalt product, having a maximum storage capacity of 64,173 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1959.

(f) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-015), used to store asphalt emulsion, having a maximum storage capacity of 21,151 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1959.

(g) Three (3) storage tanks (identified as ST-016, ST-017, and ST-018), used to store asphalt emulsion, each having a maximum storage capacity of 21,151 gallons. These storage tanks were constructed in 1959.

(h) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-020), used to store tall oil, having a maximum storage capacity of 20,368 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1959.

(i) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-023), used to store petroleum asphalt, with a maximum storage capacity of 20,728 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1959.

(j) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-024), used to store petroleum asphalt, with a maximum storage capacity of 22,995 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1959.

(k) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-043), used to store asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 23,689 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1980.

(l) Two (2) storage tanks (identified as ST-047 and ST-048), used to store asphalt products, each having a maximum storage capacity of 30,034 gallons. These storage tanks are planned to be constructed in 2009.

These storage tanks are affected units under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

Enforcement Issues

There are no pending enforcement actions related to this revision.

Emission Calculations

See Appendix A of this TSD for detailed emission calculations.

Permit Level Determination – FESOP Revision

The following table is used to determine the appropriate permit level under 326 IAC 2-8.11.1. This table reflects the PTE before controls of the proposed revision. Control equipment is not considered federally enforceable until it has been required in a federally enforceable permit.

Process/ Emission Unit	PTE of Proposed Revision (tons/year)									
	PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO_2	NOx	VOC	CO	CO_2e	Total HAPs	Worst Single HAP
Asphalt Blowing Still and Afterburner (ST-100)**	39.19	39.37	39.37	0.02	3.22	39.31	2.71	3,888.23	negl.	negl.
Boiler (SB-01) Biofuel	0.42	0.69	0.69	14.9	4.19	0.07	1.05	4,692.24	negl.	negl.
Boiler (SB-02) Biofuel	1.52	2.50	2.50	53.9	15.17	0.26	3.79	16,983.12	negl.	negl.
Boiler (WB-01) (worst case fuel)	0.42	0.69	0.69	14.9	4.19	0.16	2.42	4,692.24	negl.	negl.
Loading Racks (LR-3 through LR-10 and LR-15)	0	0	0	0	0	negl.	0	0	negl.	negl.
Storage Tanks	0	0	0	0	0	negl.	0	0	negl.	negl.
Total PTE of Proposed Revision	41.55	43.25	43.25	82.8	26.77	39.8	9.97	30,255.83	negl.	negl.

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 is the new limited potential to emit due to the change in the limited PM, PM10, PM2.5 and VOC emission factors.

This FESOP is being revised through a FESOP Significant Permit Revision pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8-11.1(f)(E)(i)(ii) and (iv) because this modification has a potential to emit greater than twenty-five (25) tons of PM, PM10, PM2.5, SO2, and VOC per year. In addition, this FESOP is being revised through a FESOP Significant Permit Revision pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8-11.1(g) because it involves adjustment to the existing source-wide emissions limitations to maintain the FESOP status of the source (see PTE of the Entire Source After The Issuance of the FESOP Revision Section).

PTE of the Entire Source After Issuance of the FESOP Revision

The table below summarizes the potential to emit of the entire source (reflecting adjustment of existing limits), with updated emissions shown as **bold** values and previous emissions shown as ~~strikethrough~~ values.

Process/ Emission Unit	Potential To Emit of the Entire Source to accommodate the Proposed Revision (tons/year)									
	PM	PM10*	PM2.5	SO_2	NOx	VOC	CO	**CO_2e****	Total HAPs	Worst Single HAP
Asphalt Blowing Still and Afterburner	~~0.36~~ **39.19**	~~0.54~~ **39.37**	~~0.54~~ **39.37**	0.02	3.22	~~0.73~~ **39.31**	2.71	**3,888.23**	0.06	-
Boilers and Heaters	2.80	4.62	4.62	99.5	~~36.8~~ **28.8**	~~2.03~~ **1.58**	~~30.9~~ **24.2**	**34,760.74**	0.78	-
Storage Tanks and Blending/Mixing Tanks	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	**-**	-	-
Other Insignificant Units (Shear Mills)	-	-	-	-	-	5.48	-	**-**	Less than 23	-
~~Unpaved Roads~~~~**~~	~~152~~	~~43.6~~	~~43.6~~	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Propane-fired Furnace	0.03	0.03	0.03	2.39E-03	0.34	0.01	0.05	**305.96**	2.08E-03	-
Loading Racks	-	-	-	-	-	negl.	-	**-**	negl.	negl.
Total PTE of Entire Source	~~156~~ **42.0**	~~48.8~~ **44.03**	~~48.8~~ **44.03**	99.5**2**	~~40.4~~ **32.35**	~~8.294~~ **46.43**	~~33.7~~ **26.94**	**38,954.92**	Less than 25	negl.
Title V Major Source Thresholds	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	**100,000**	10	10
PSD Major Source Thresholds	250	250	NA	250	250	250	250	**100,000**	NA	NA
Emission Offset/ Nonattainment NSR Major Source Thresholds	NA	NA	100	NA	NA	NA	NA	**NA**	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".
****The 100,000 CO_2e threshold represents the Title V and PSD subject to regulation thresholds for CO_2e in order to determine whether a source's emissions are a regulated NSR pollutant under Title V and PSD.**

The table below summarizes the potential to emit of the entire source after issuance of this revision, reflecting all limits, of the emission units. Any control equipment is considered federally enforceable only after issuance of this FESOP permit revision, and only to the extent that the effect of the control equipment is made practically enforceable in the permit. (Note: the table below was generated from the above table, with bold text un-bolded and strikethrough text deleted)

Process/ Emission Unit	Potential To Emit of the Entire Source After Issuance of Revision (tons/year)									
	PM	PM10*	PM2.5	SO_2	NOx	VOC	CO	CO_2e**	Total HAPs	Worst Single HAP
Asphalt Blowing Still and Afterburner	39.19	39.37	39.37	0.02	3.22	39.31	2.71	3,888.23	0.06	-
Boilers and Heaters	2.80	4.62	4.62	99.5	28.8	1.58	24.2	34,760.74	0.78	-
Storage Tanks and Blending/Mixing Tanks	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-
Other Insignificant Units (Shear Mills)	-	-	-	-	-	5.48	-	-	Less than 23	-
Propane-fired Furnace	0.03	0.03	0.03	2.39E-03	0.34	0.01	0.05	305.96	2.08E-03	-
Loading Racks	-	-	-	-	-	negl.	-	-	negl.	negl.
Total PTE of Entire Source	**42.0**	**44.03**	**44.03**	**99.52**	**32.35**	**46.43**	**26.94**	**38,954.92**	**Less than 25**	**negl.**
Title V Major Source Thresholds	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100,000	10	10
PSD Major Source Thresholds	250	250	NA	250	250	250	250	100,000	NA	NA
Emission Offset/ Nonattainment NSR Major Source Thresholds	NA	NA	100	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	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".
**The 100,000 CO_2e threshold represents the Title V and PSD subject to regulation thresholds for CO_2e in order to determine whether a source's emissions are a regulated NSR pollutant under Title V and PSD.

(a) FESOP Status
This revision to an existing Title V minor stationary source will not change the minor status, because the potential to emit criteria pollutants from the entire source will still be limited to less than the Title V major source threshold levels. Therefore, the source will still be subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-8 (FESOP).

In order to comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-4 (FESOP), the source shall comply with the following:

(1) The amount of the asphalt processed in the asphalt blowing still shall not exceed 65,217 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Note: The existing annual asphalt limit was not revised due to this permit revision.

(2) The PM2.5 emissions from the asphalt blowing still shall not exceed 1.2 pounds of PM2.5

per ton of asphalt processed.

Note: The PM2.5 emission limit was increased from 0.0092 to 1.2 pounds per ton of asphalt processed due to this permit revision.

(3) The PM10 emissions from the asphalt blowing still shall not exceed 1.2 pounds of PM10 per ton of asphalt processed.

Note: The PM10 emission limit was increased from 0.0092 to 1.2 pounds per ton of asphalt processed due to this permit revision.

(4) The VOC emissions from the asphalt blowing still shall not exceed 1.2 pounds of VOC per ton of asphalt processed.

Note: The VOC emission limit was increased from 0.0092 to 1.2 pounds per ton of asphalt processed due to this permit revision.

(5) The amount of No. 2 fuel oil and No. 2 fuel oil equivalents burned in the boilers (SB-01, SB-02, and WB-01) and the heaters shall not exceed 2,802,817 gallons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(6) For the purpose of determining compliance with this limit:

(1) Every gallon of biofuel shall be equivalent to one (1) gallon of No. 2 fuel oil.

(2) Every 0.118 million cubic feet of natural gas shall be equivalent to one (1) gallon of No. 2 fuel oil.

Note: Since this source has the ability to combust multiple fuels the existing limit was revised to clarify the source must account for emissions from all fuels combusted during the compliance period in order to ensure SO2 emissions do not exceed 100 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period. As a result, biofuel and natural gas equivalencies for SO2 emissions have been included in the permit. The existing limited No. 2 fuel oil usage was not revised. There is no change in the reporting form due to this clarification.

(7) The sulfur content of the biofuel shall not exceed 0.5% by weight.

Note: Due to this revision a sulfur content limit for biofuel was added.

Compliance with these limits, combined with the potential to emit PM10, PM2.5, SO2, and VOC from all other emission units at this source, shall limit the source-wide total potential to emit of PM10, PM2.5, SO2, and VOC to less than 100 tons per 12 consecutive month period, each, and shall render 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70 Permits), 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)), and 326 IAC 2-1.1-5 (Nonattainment New Source Review) not applicable.

(b) PSD Minor Source

This modification to an existing PSD minor stationary source will not change the PSD minor status, because the potential to emit of all attainment regulated pollutants from the entire source will continue to be less than the PSD major source threshold levels. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, the PSD requirements do not apply.

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

(1) The amount of the asphalt processed in the asphalt blowing still shall not exceed 65,217 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Note: The existing annual asphalt limit was not revised due to this permit revision.

(2) The PM emissions from the asphalt blowing still shall not exceed 1.2 pounds of PM per ton of asphalt processed.

Note: The PM emission limit was increased from 0.0092 to 1.2 pounds per ton of asphalt processed due to this permit revision.

Compliance with these limits, combined with the potential to emit PM from all other emission units at this source, shall limit the source-wide total potential to emit of PM to less than 250 tons per 12 consecutive month period and shall render 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)) not applicable.

(c) Nonattainment New Source Review Minor Source
This modification to an existing Nonattainment New Source Review minor stationary source will not change the Nonattainment New Source Review minor status, because the potential to emit of all nonattainment regulated pollutants from the entire source will continue to be less than the Nonattainment New Source Review major source threshold levels. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-5, the Nonattainment New Source Review requirements do not apply.

Federal Rule Applicability Determination

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

(a) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, 326 IAC 12 (40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc) are not included in this permit for boiler WB-01 because this boiler has a maximum heat input capacity less than 10 million Btu per hour.

(b) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard (NSPS), 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb - Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984 (326 IAC 12) are not included in this permit for any of the storage tanks at this source.

Storage tanks ST-009-1, ST-009-2, ST-018, ST-20, ST-21, ST-24, and ST-44 each have a maximum capacity greater than 75 cubic meters and less than 151 cubic meters, are used to store volatile organic liquids, and were constructed after July 23, 1984. However, these tanks are used to store liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure less than 15.0 KPa (2.16 psi). Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.110b(b), the requirements of this subpart are not included in this permit for these storage tanks.

Storage tanks ST-015, ST-016, ST-017, and ST-038 each have a maximum capacity greater than 151 cubic meters, are used to store volatile organic liquids, and were constructed after July 23, 1984. However, these tanks are used to store liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure less than 3.5 KPa (0.50 psi). Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.110b(b), the requirements of this subpart are not included in this permit for these storage tanks.

Although constructed after July 23, 1984, the requirements of this subpart are not included in this permit for storage tanks ST-900 and ST-904 because these tanks have maximum storage capacities less than 75 cubic meters.

(c) This source is still subject to the New Source Performance Standard (NSPS), 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU (326 IAC 12) - Standards of Performance for Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing, because this NSPS applies to asphalt storage tanks and blowing stills located at asphalt processing plants.

The subpart applies to storage tanks constructed after November 18, 1980, which are used to store asphalt used for roofing only or roofing and other purposes. The subpart also applies to storage tanks constructed after May 26, 1981, which are used to store asphalt used only for nonroofing applications. Therefore, storage tanks ST-009-1, ST-009-2, ST-015, ST-016, ST-017, ST-020, ST-024, and ST-044 are subject to this NSPS.

Storage tank ST-038 was constructed prior to the applicability dates for roofing (November 18, 1980) and non-roofing (May 26, 1981) storage tanks; therefore, the requirements of this subpart are not included in the permit for this tank.

This subpart does not apply to storage tanks used to store materials other than asphalt. Therefore, the requirements of this subpart are not included in the permit for storage tanks ST-900 and ST-904. In addition, this subpart does not apply to storage tanks used to store cutback asphalts and emulsified asphalts. Therefore, the requirements of this subpart are not included in the permit for storage tanks ST-018 and ST-021.

This source is subject to the following portions of Subpart UU.

(1) 40 CFR 60.470
(2) 40 CFR 60.471
(3) 40 CFR 60.472(b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(5), and (c)
(4) 40 CFR 60.473(b) and (d)
(5) 40 CFR 60.474(b), (c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(4), (c)(5), (e), (f)(2), and (g)

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

(d) There are no other New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) (326 IAC 12 and 40 CFR Part 60) included for this proposed revision.

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)

(a) This source is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources (40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJJ), because this area source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) operates industrial boilers that combust gas and liquid fuels as defined in §63.11237.

Note: This is a new requirement included in the permit.

The units subject to this rule include the following:

(1) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-01, with a maximum heat input capacity of 6.7 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack SB-01. This boiler was constructed in 1959 and uses fuel oil No.2 or biofuel (such as soy diesel) as an alternative fuel.

(2) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-02, with a maximum heat input capacity of 24.25 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack SB-02. This boiler was constructed in March 1994 and uses fuel oil No.2 or biofuel (such as soy diesel) as an alternative fuel.

This boiler is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc.

(3) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as WB-01, with a maximum heat input capacity of 6.7 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack WB-01. This boiler is planned to be constructed in 2012 and uses fuel oil No.2 or biofuel (such as soy diesel) as an alternative fuel.

Applicable portions of the NESHAP are the following:

(1) 40 CFR 63.11193
(2) 40 CFR 63.11194
(3) 40 CFR 63.11196(a) and (c)
(4) 40 CFR 63.11200
(5) 40 CFR 63.11201(b) and (d)
(6) 40 CFR 63.11205(a)
(7) 40 CFR 63.11210(c) and (d)
(8) 40 CFR 63.11214(b) and (c)
(9) 40 CFR 63.11223(a) and (b)
(10) 40 CFR 63.11225(a), (b), (c), (d), and (g)
(11) 40 CFR 63.11235
(12) 40 CFR 63.11236
(13) 40 CFR 63.11237
(14) Tables 2 and 8

The source is not required to perform stack testing to demonstrate compliance with the applicable requirements in NESHAP Subpart JJJJJJ.

The requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the boilers except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJJ.

(b) This source is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for for Area Sources: Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing (40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAAAAA) because this source is an asphalt processing operation that is an area source of HAPs.

Note: This is a new requirement included in the permit.

The unit subject to this rule include the following:

(1) One (1) Asphalt Blowing Still, identified as ST-100, having a maximum capacity of 21.15 tons per hour (63.45 tons per batch), with emissions exhausted to a 5,000-gallon, condensate vapor knock-out tank (identified as ST-046 and constructed in 1996). The knock-out tank exhausts to a 7.5 MMBtu per hour, natural gas-fired afterburner (identified as CE-01), used to control PM, PM10, PM2.5, and VOC emissions, exhausting at stack CE-02. Blowing Still ST-100 was constructed in 1996.

Applicable portions of the NESHAP are the following:

(1) 40 CFR 63.11559
(2) 40 CFR 63.11560(a)
(3) 40 CFR 63.11561(a) and (c)
(4) 40 CFR 63.11562(a), (d), (g), and (i)
(5) 40 CFR 63.11563(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (h), (i), (j), and (k)
(6) 40 CFR 63.11564
(7) 40 CFR 63.11565
(8) 40 CFR 63.11566

(9) 40 CFR 63.11567
(10) Tables 1, 3, 4, and 5

The source is required to perform stack in order to demonstrate compliance with the limits in the NESHAP.

The requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the asphalt blowing still except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAAAAA.

(c) There are no other National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) (326 IAC 14, 326 IAC 20 and 40 CFR Part 63) included for this proposed revision.

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) is not included in the permit, because the potential to emit of the source is limited to less than the Title V major source thresholds and the source is not required to obtain a Part 70 or Part 71 permit.

State Rule Applicability Determination

The following state rules are applicable to the proposed revision:

(a) 326 IAC 2-8-4 (FESOP)
This revision to an existing Title V minor stationary source will not change the minor status, because the potential to emit criteria pollutants from the entire source will still be limited to less than the Title V major source threshold levels. Therefore, the source will still be subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-8 (FESOP). See PTE of the Entire Source After Issuance of the FESOP Revision Section above.

(b) 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration(PSD))
This modification to an existing PSD minor stationary source will not change the PSD minor status, because the potential to emit of all attainment regulated pollutants from the entire source will continue to be less than the PSD major source threshold levels. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, the PSD requirements do not apply. See PTE of the Entire Source After Issuance of the FESOP Revision Section above.

(c) 326 IAC 2-1.1-5 (Nonattainment New Source Review)
This modification to an existing minor stationary source under 326 IAC 2-1.1-5 (Nonattainment New Source Review) will not change the minor status, because the potential to emit of PM2.5 from the entire source will continue to be less than 100 tons per year. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-5, the Nonattainment New Source Review requirements do not apply. See PTE of the Entire Source After Issuance of the FESOP Revision Section above.

(d) 326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP))
The unlimited potential to emit of HAPs from the entire source is greater than ten (10) tons per year for any single HAP and/or greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year of a combination of HAPs. However, the source shall continue to limit the potential to emit of HAPs from the entire soruce to less than ten (10) tons per year for any single HAP and less than twenty-five (25) tons per year of a combination of HAPs. Therefore, the proposed revision is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 2-4.1. See PTE of the Entire Source After Issuance of the FESOP Revision Section above.

(e) 326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-1, this source is not subject to this rule, because it is not required to have

an operating permit under 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70), it is not located in Lake, Porter, or LaPorte County, and it does not emit lead into the ambient air at levels equal to or greater than 5 tons per year. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-6 does not apply.

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

(1) Opacity shall not exceed an average of thirty percent (30%) in any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.

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

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

<u>Asphalt Blowing Still (ST-100)</u>

(a) 326 IAC 6-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(c)(3), the asphalt blowing still is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3 because it is subject to particulate matter emission limits established in 326 IAC 6.5.

(b) 326 IAC 6.5 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County)
Asphalt Materials, Inc. is specifically listed in 326 IAC 6.5-6-3. However, the asphalt blowing stills listed in 326 IAC 6.5-6-3 were removed from the source and replaced with a new asphalt blowing still in 1995. Therefore, the new asphalt blowing still (ST-100) should not have been subject to 326 IAC 6.5-6-3. Instead, since the asphalt blowing still (ST-100) should have been subject to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2, because this process is located in Marion County, is not specifically listed in 326 IAC 6.5-6, and has an unlimited potential to emit greater than 100 tons of PM per year. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a), particulate matter emissions from the asphalt blowing still (ST-100) shall not exceed seven-hundredths (0.07) gram per dry standard cubic meter (g/dscm) (three-hundredths (0.03) grain per dry standard cubic foot (dscf)).

The afterburner shall be in operation at all times the asphalt blowing still is in operation, in order to comply with this limit.

(c) 326 IAC 12 (New Source Performance Standards)
See Federal Rule Applicability Section of this TSD.

(d) 326 IAC 20 (Hazardous Air Pollutants)
See Federal Rule Applicability Section of this TSD.

<u>Boilers</u>

(a) 326 IAC 6-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating)
Boilers SB-01, SB-02, and WB-01 are not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-2 because they are subject to more stringent particulate matter limits under 326 IAC 6.5 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County).

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

The boilers are exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3, because, pursuant to 326 IAC 1-2-59, liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air are not considered as part of the process weight.

(c) 326 IAC 6.5 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a), particulate matter emissions from each boiler (SB-01, SB-02, and WB-01) shall not exceed fifteen-hundredths (0.15) pound per million Btu when burning No. 2 fuel oil or biofuel and shall not exceed one-hundredth (0.01) grain per dry standard cubic foot (dscf) when combusting natural gas.

(d) 326 IAC 7-1.1 (Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations)
Boilers SB-01 and WB-01 are not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 7-1.1, because they each do not have the potential to emit twenty-five (25) tons per year or ten (10) pounds per hour of sulfur dioxide. However, the potential to emit sulfur dioxide from boiler SB-02 is greater than 25 tons per year. Therefore, 326 IAC 7-1.1-2 is applicable to this boiler. Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1-2, the SO_2 emissions from boiler SB-02 shall not exceed five tenths (0.5) pound per MMBtu heat input for distillate oil combustion.

Note: No. 2 fuel oil and biodiesel are distillate oils.

(e) 326 IAC 8-1-6 (VOC Rules: General Reduction Requirements for New Facilities)
The proposed revision is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6, since the unlimited VOC potential emissions from each boiler is less than twenty-five (25) tons per year.

<u>Storage Tanks</u>

(a) 326 IAC 8-1-6 (VOC Rules: General Reduction Requirements for New Facilities)
The proposed revision is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6, since the unlimited VOC potential emissions from each storage tank is less than twenty-five (25) tons per year.

(b) 326 IAC 8-4-3 (Petroleum Liquid Storage Facilities)
The storage tanks located at this source are not subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 8-4-3 because the true vapor pressure of each stored liquid is less than 10.5 kPa (1.52 psi).

(c) 326 IAC 8-9 (Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels)
The storage tanks located at this source are not subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 8-9 because this rule applies only to storage tanks that are located in Clark, Floyd, Lake, or Porter Counties.

(d) 326 IAC 12 (New Source Performance Standards)
See Federal Rule Applicability Section of this TSD.

(e) 326 IAC 20 (Hazardous Air Pollutants)
See Federal Rule Applicability Section of this TSD.

<u>Asphalt Processing Units (Mills, Blending/Mixing Tanks, and Loading Racks)</u>

(a) 326 IAC 6-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)
These asphalt processing units are not expected to generate particulate emissions. Therefore, they are not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3.

(b) 326 IAC 6.5 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County)
These asphalt processing units are not expected to generate particulate emissions. Therefore, they are not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6.5.

(c) 326 IAC 8-1-6 (VOC Rules: General Reduction Requirements for New Facilities)
The proposed revision is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6, since the unlimited VOC potential emissions from each asphalt processing unit is less than twenty-five (25) tons per

year.

(d) 326 IAC 8-6 (Organic Solvent Emission Limitations)
This rule applies to sources located in Marion County, which existed as of January 1, 1980, with potential solvent VOC emissions of 100 tons per year or more, and not regulated by any other provision of Article 8. The potential VOC emissions from the source are limited to less than 100 tons per year. Therefore, these units are not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-6.

The source shall continue to comply with all other applicable requirements and permit conditions as contained in FESOP Renewal No. 097-25354-00098, issued on April 7, 2009.

Compliance Determination, Monitoring and Testing Requirements

The existing compliance requirements will not change because of this revision. The source shall continue to comply with the applicable requirements and permit conditions as contained in FESOP No: Renewal No. 097-25354-00098, issued on April 7, 2009.

Proposed Changes

(a) The following changes listed below are due to the proposed revision. Deleted language appears as ~~strikethrough~~ text and new language appears as **bold** text:

(1) The source description in Section A.1 has been revised from "stationary asphalt emulsion blending and asphalt oxidation plant" to "stationary asphalt emulsion, asphalt blending, and asphalt blowing plant."

(2) The emission unit descriptions in Sections A.2, A.3, D.1, D.2, D.3, E.1, E.2, and E.3 have been revised to incorporate numerous changes in equipment and emission units that have been or will be removed from the source, renumberered or redesignated, and new emission units planned to be installed in the near future.

(3) The PM, PM10, PM2.5, and VOC emission limits in Condition D.1.1 have been increased since the source could not comply with the existing emission limits.

(4) Condition D.1.2 has been revised to reflect that the asphalt blowing still is subject to the PM emission limit in 6.5-1-2(a) and not 6.5-6-3.

(5) The source has the ability to combust natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil, and biofuel. As a result, Conditions D.2.1 and D.3.1 have been revised to include SO2 equivalencies for biofuel and natural gas. In addition, Conditions D.2.1 and D.3.1 have been revised to reflect that multiple hot oil heaters have been removed from the source. Finally, a sulfur content limit has been included for biofuel.

(6) Condition D.2.2 has been revised to reflect that Heater PH-01 has been removed from the source. In addition, a statement has been added to clarify why Boiler SB-02 is subject to this limit.

(7) Condition D.2.3 has been revised to include Boiler SB-01 and remove Heater PH-01, which has been removed from the source.

(8) Condition D.2.7 has been revised to include a requirement that the source must perform visible emission notations once per day when combusting biofuel in Boiler SB-02. In addition D.2.8 has been updated to reflect that the source must keep records of the daily visible emission notations when combusting biofuel in Boiler SB-02.

(9) Condition D.2.8 has been updated to correct a typographical error and add a new requirement that the source must has a statement from the fuel supplier that certifies the sulfur content of biofuel if the fuel supplier certification is used to demonstrate compliance with the sulfur content limit in Condition D.2.1.

(10) Condition D.3.3 has been revised add a new requirement that the source must has a statement from the fuel supplier that certifies the sulfur content of biofuel if the fuel supplier certification is used to demonstrate compliance with the sulfur content limit in Condition D.3.1.

(11) Conditions E.1.1 and E.1.2 have been revised to include the new and modified storage tanks that are now subject to the requirements of NSPS Subpart UU.

(12) The asphalt blowing still is subject to the requirements of NESHAP Subpart AAAAAAA. As a result, Section E.4 has been added to the permit, which contains the newly applicable requirements of this NESHAP.

(13) The FESOP Quarterly Report Form for No. 2 fuel oil usage to document compliance with Conditions D.2.1. and D.3.1 has been updated to reflect that the source has the ability to use multiple fuels.

...

A.1 General Information [326 IAC 2-8-3(b)]

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary asphalt emulsion**, asphalt** blending**,** and asphalt ~~oxidation~~ **blowing** plant.

...

A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary [326 IAC 2-8-3(c)(3)]

...

(a) One (1) Asphalt Blowing Still, identified as ST-100, having a maximum capacity of ~~12~~ **21.15** tons per hour **(63.45 tons per batch)**, with emissions exhausted to a 5,000-gallon, condensate vapor knock-out tank (identified as ST-046 and constructed in 1996). The knock-out tank exhausts to a 7.5 MMBtu per hour, natural gas-fired afterburner (identified as CE-01), used to control PM, PM10, PM2.5, and VOC emissions, exhausting at stack CE-02. Blowing Still ST-100 was constructed in 1996.

The blowing still is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU **and 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAAAAA**.

(b) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-01, with a maximum heat input capacity of 6.7 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack SB-01. This boiler was constructed in 1959 and uses fuel oil No.2 **or biofuel (such as soy diesel)** as an alternative fuel.

This boiler is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJJ.

(c) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-02, with a maximum heat input capacity of 24.25 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack SB-02. This boiler was constructed in March 1994 and uses fuel oil No.2 **or biofuel (such as soy diesel)** as an alternative fuel.

This boiler is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc **and 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJJ**.

(d) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as WB-01, with a maximum heat input capacity of 6.7 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack WB-01. This boiler is planned to be constructed in 20~~09~~**12** and uses fuel oil No. 2 or biofuel (such as soy diesel) as an alternative fuel.

This boiler is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJJ.

~~(e) One (1) natural gas-fired asphalt heater, identified as PH-01, with a maximum heat input capacity of 11.6 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack PH-01. This heater was constructed in 1960 and uses fuel oil No.2 as an alternative fuel.~~

(~~f~~**e**) ~~Six~~ **Four** (~~6~~**4**) oil heaters, consisting of:

~~(1) One (1) 3.5 MMBtu per hour oil heater, identified as HO-01, exhausting through stack HO-01 and fired using natural gas or fuel oil No.2. This heater was constructed in 1967.~~

~~(2) One (1) 2.5 MMBtu per hour oil heater, identified as HO-02, exhausting through stack HO-02 and fired using natural gas or fuel oil No.2. This heater was constructed in 1959.~~

(~~3~~**1**) One (1) 8.0 MMBtu per hour oil heater, identified as HO-0~~3~~**1**, exhausting through stack HO-0~~3~~**1** and fired using natural gas, fuel oil No.2, or biofuel (such as soy diesel). This heater was constructed in 2008.

(~~4~~**2**) One (1) 10.0 MMBtu per hour oil heater, identified as HO-0~~5~~**2**, exhausting through stack HO-0~~5~~**2** and fired using natural gas or fuel oil No.2. This heater was constructed in 1994.

(~~5~~**3**) Two (2) 4.2 MMBtu per hour oil heater, identified as HO-0~~6~~**3** and HO-0~~7~~**4**, exhausting through stack HO-0~~6~~**3** and HO-0~~7~~**4** and fired using natural gas or fuel oil No.2. Heater HO-0~~6~~**3** was constructed in 1975 and heater HO-0~~7~~**4** was constructed in 1980.

(~~g~~**f**) One (1) 2.5 MMBtu per hour tank tube heater, identified as TH-42, exhausting through stack TH-42, and fired using natural gas or fuel oil No.2. This unit was constructed in 1987.

A.3 Insignificant Activities [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)][326 IAC 2-8-3(c)(3)(I)]

...

(a) Fuel oil-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than two million (2,000,000) Btu per hour and firing fuel containing less than five-tenths (0.5) percent sulfur by weight, including:

(1) One (1) 0.5 MMBtu per hour tank tube heater, identified as TH-34, exhausting through stack TH-34 and fired using natural gas or fuel oil No.2. This heater was constructed in 1995. [326 IAC 6.5]

~~(2) One (1) 1.12 MMBtu per hour tank tube heater, identified as TH-43, exhausting through stack TH-43 and fired using natural gas or fuel oil No.2. This heater was constructed in 1980. [326 IAC 6.5]~~

(b) ~~Fifty-eight (58) s~~ **S**torage tanks with volatile organic compound emissions equal to or less than 3 pounds per hour and 15 pounds per day, and HAP emissions equal to or less than 5 pounds per day and 1 ton per year of a single HAP and 12.5 pounds per day and 2.5 tons per year of any combination of HAPs, including:

...

(6) ~~One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-009), used to store asphalt product, having a maximum storage capacity of 64,173 gallons. This storage tank was~~

~~constructed in 1959.~~ **Two (2) storage tanks (identified as ST-009-1 and ST-009-2), used to store asphalt product, each having a maximum storage capacity of 30,034 gallons. These storage tanks were approved for construction in 2011.**

These storage tanks are affected units under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

...

(12) Three (3) storage tanks (identified as ST-015, ST-016, and ST-017), used to store asphalt product, each having a maximum storage capacity of 50,233 gallons. These storage tanks were approved for construction in 2011.

These storage tanks are affected units under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

(13) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-018), used to store asphalt emulsion, having a maximum storage capacity of 30,034 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1998.

(1~~2~~**4**) ~~Four~~ **One** (4**1**) storage tank~~s~~ (identified as ~~ST-016, ST-017, ST-018, and~~ ST-019), used to store asphalt emulsion, ~~each~~ having a maximum storage capacity of 21,151 gallons. ~~These~~ **This** storage tank~~s~~ ~~were~~ **was** constructed in 1959.

~~(13) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-015), used to store asphalt emulsion, having a maximum storage capacity of 21,151 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1959.~~

~~(14) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-020), used to store tall oil, having a maximum storage capacity of 20,368 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1959.~~

(15) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-020), used to store asphalt product, having a maximum storage capacity of 30,034 gallons. This storage tank was approved for construction in 2011.

This storage tank is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

(1~~5~~**6**) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-021), used to store ~~aqueous solutions of water with 5% oil~~ **asphalt emulsifier**, having a maximum storage capacity of 30,104 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 2000.

(1~~6~~**7**) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-022), used to store distillate fuel oil, having a maximum storage capacity of 20,080 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1988.

(1~~7~~**8**) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-~~022-A~~**023**), used to store distillate fuel oil, having a maximum storage capacity of 15,284 gallons This storage tank is planned to be constructed in 2009.

~~(18) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-023), used to store petroleum asphalt, with a maximum storage capacity of 20,728 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1959.~~

(19) ~~One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-024), used to store petroleum asphalt, with a maximum storage capacity of 22,995 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1959.~~ **One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-024), used to store petroleum asphalt, with a maximum storage capacity of 30,034 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 2009.**

This storage tank is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

...

(31) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-038), used to store petroleum asphalt **or mineral oil (non-VOC)**, having a maximum storage capacity of 59,715 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1980.

This storage tank is an affected unit under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Ka.

...

~~(35) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-043), used to store asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 23,689 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1980.~~

(3~~6~~**5**) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-044), used to store ~~fuel oil No.6~~ **asphalt product**, having a maximum storage capacity of 30,104 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1980.

This storage tank is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

(3~~7~~**6**) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-045), used to store petroleum asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 30,104 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1980.

(3~~8~~**7**) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-045-A), used to store petroleum asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 30,034 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 2008.

This storage tank is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

~~(39) Two (2) storage tanks (identified as ST-047 and ST-048), used to store asphalt products, each having a maximum storage capacity of 30,034 gallons. These storage tanks are planned to be constructed in 2009.~~

~~These storage tanks are affected units under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.~~

(38) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-048), used to store polyphosphoric acid, having a maximum storage capacity of 4,500 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 2003.

(~~40~~**39**) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-049), used to store anti-strip additive, having a maximum storage capacity of 7,774 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1987.

(4~~1~~**0**) One (1) storage and processing tank (identified as ST-050), used to store multigrade asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 25,000 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1988.

This storage tank is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

(4~~2~~**1**) One (1) storage and processing tank (identified as ST-051), used to store multigrade asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 25,000 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1987.

This storage tank is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

(4~~3~~**2**) One (1) storage and processing overflow tank (identified as ST-052), used to store multigrade asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 5,264 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1987.

This storage tank is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

~~(44) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-053), used to store polyphosphoric acid, having a maximum storage capacity of 4,500 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 2003.~~

(4~~5~~**3**) Two (2) storage tanks (identified as ST-066 and ST-067), used to store petroleum asphalt, each having a maximum storage capacity of 210,000 gallons. These storage tanks were constructed in 1970.

(4~~6~~**4**) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-175), used to store petroleum asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 7,401,059 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1993.

This storage tank is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

(4~~7~~**5**) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-803), used to store petroleum asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 3,352,388 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1970.

(4~~8~~**6**) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-560), used to store petroleum asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 2,350,080 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1970.

(4~~9~~**7**) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-260), used to store petroleum asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 1,054,951 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1970.

(c) Processing units with volatile organic compound emissions equal to or less than 3 pounds per hour and 15 pounds per day, and HAP emissions equal to or less than 5 pounds per day and 1 ton per year of a single HAP and 12.5 pounds per day and 2.5 tons per year of any combination of HAPs, including the following units:

...

(4) One (1) batch processing tank (identified as ST-054), constructed in 1987, having a maximum capacity of 1,170 gallons, and used to mix hot petroleum asphalt with additives ~~before~~ **in the** milling **process**.

(5) **One (1) process wetting tank (identified as ST-900), used for mixing polymer to petroleum asphalt, approved for construction in 2011, having a maximum storage capacity of 1,269 gallons. The vapors from this tank will be collected by a hydrogen sulfide scrubber.**

(~~5~~**6**) One (1) asphalt process/storage tank (identified as ST-901), ~~planned to be~~ constructed in 2009, having a maximum storage capacity of 117,504 gallons. The vapors from this tank will be collected by a hydrogen sulfide scrubber.

(~~6~~**7**) Two (2) asphalt process/storage tanks (identified as ST-902 and ST-903), ~~planned to be~~ constructed in 2009, each having a maximum storage capacity of 30,034 gallons. The vapors from these tanks will be collected by a hydrogen sulfide scrubber.

(8) **One (1) mineral oil (non-VOC) product storage tank (identified as ST-904), approved for construction in 2011, having a maximum storage capacity of 10,000 gallons. The vapors from this tank will be collected by a hydrogen sulfide scrubber.**

(~~7~~**9**) Two (2) Loading Racks (identified as LR-1 and LR-2) to splash load dedicated service asphalt cargo tank trucks at 600 gallons per minute. ~~The vapors from these loading racks will be collected by a hydrogen sulfide scrubber.~~

(10) **One (1) Loading Rack (identified as LR-3) for cargo tank truck splash loading of asphalt emulsion at 400 gallons per minute.**

(11) **Two (2) Loading Racks (identified as LR-4 and LR-5) for cargo tank truck splash loading of asphalt emulsion at 250 gallons per minute, each.**

(12) **Two (2) Loading Racks (identified as LR-6 and LR-7) for cargo tank truck splash loading of petroleum asphalt and/or cutback asphalt at 300 gallons per minute, each.**

(13) **One (1) Loading Rack (identified as LR-8) for cargo tank truck splash loading of cutback asphalt at 200 gallons per minute.**

(14) **One (1) Loading Rack (identified as LR-9) for cargo tank truck splash loading of asphalt product at 400 gallons per minute.**

(15) **One (1) Loading Rack (identified as LR-10) for cargo tank truck splash loading of mineral oil mixture product at 200 gallons per minute.**

(16) **One (1) Loading Rack (identified as LR-15) for cargo tank truck splash loading of petroleum asphalt at 600 gallons per minute.**

(17) **One (1) Colloid Shear Mill for mineral oil mixture processing, having a maximum production capacity of 30.0 tons per hour.**

...

SECTION D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

(a) One (1) Asphalt Blowing Still, identified as ST-100, having a maximum capacity of ~~12~~ **21.15** tons per hour **(63.45 tons per batch)**, with emissions exhausted to a 5,000-

gallon, condensate vapor knock-out tank (identified as ST-046 and constructed in 1996). The knock-out tank exhausts to a 7.5 MMBtu per hour, natural gas-fired afterburner (identified as CE-01), used to control PM, PM10, PM2.5, and VOC emissions, exhausting at stack CE-02. Blowing Still ST-100 was constructed in 1996.

The blowing still is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU **and 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAAAAA**.

...

D.1.1 PM2.5, PM10, and PM Limitations for the Asphalt Blowing Still [326 IAC 2-8-4] [326 IAC 2-2] **[326 IAC 2-1.1-5]**

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8-4, and in order to render 326 IAC 2-2 **and 326 IAC 2-1.1-5** not applicable, the emissions from the asphalt blowing still shall be limited as follows:

...

(b) The PM2.5 emissions from the asphalt blowing still shall not exceed ~~0.0092~~ **1.2** pounds of PM2.5 per ton of asphalt processed.

(c) The PM10 emissions from the asphalt blowing still shall not exceed ~~0.0092~~ **1.2** pounds of PM10 per ton of asphalt processed.

(d) The PM emissions from the asphalt blowing still shall not exceed ~~0.0092~~ **1.2** pounds of PM per ton of asphalt processed.

(e) The VOC emissions from the asphalt blowing still shall not exceed ~~0.74~~ **1.2** pounds of VOC per ton of asphalt processed.

Compliance with these limits, combined with the potential to emit from the other emission units at this source will render 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70 Permit Program), 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), 326 IAC 2-1.1-5 (Nonattainment New Source Review) not applicable.

D.1.2 Particulate Matter Emissions [326 IAC 6.5]

~~Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-6-3, particulate emissions from the asphalt blowing still shall not exceed 0.3 tons per year or 0.004 grains per dry standard cubic foot (dscf).~~ **Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County), particulate matter (PM) emissions from the asphalt blowing still shall not exceed 0.03 grain per dry standard cubic foot of exhaust air.**

...

SECTION D.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

(b) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-01, with a maximum heat input capacity of 6.7 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack SB-01. This boiler was constructed in 1959 and uses fuel oil No.2 **or biofuel (such as soy diesel)** as an alternative fuel.

(c) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-02, with a maximum heat input capacity of 24.25 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack SB-02. This boiler was constructed in March 1994 and uses fuel oil No.2 **or biofuel (such as soy diesel)** as an alternative fuel.

This boiler is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc.

(d) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as WB-01, with a maximum heat input

capacity of 6.7 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack WB-01. This boiler is planned to be constructed in 20~~09~~**12** and uses fuel oil No.2 or biofuel (such as soy diesel) as an alternative fuel.

~~(e) One (1) natural gas-fired asphalt heater, identified as PH-01, with a maximum heat input capacity of 11.6 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack PH-01. This heater was constructed in 1960 and uses fuel oil No.2 as an alternative fuel.~~

...

D.2.1 Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) Emission Limit [326 IAC 2-8-4]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8-4 (FESOP), the boilers shall be limited as follows:

(a) The amount of No. 2 fuel oil **and No. 2 fuel oil equivalents** burned in the boilers (SB-01, SB-02, and WB-01), ~~the 11.6 MMBtu/hour asphalt heater (PH-01),~~ and the heaters (Section D.3) shall not exceed 2,802,817 gallons ~~of No. 2 fuel oil~~ per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(b) For the purpose of determining compliance with this limit:

(1) Every gallon of biofuel shall be equivalent to one (1) gallon of No. 2 fuel oil.
(2) Every 0.118 million cubic feet of natural gas shall be equivalent to one (1) gallon of No. 2 fuel oil.

(~~b~~**c**) The sulfur content of the **No. 2** fuel oil shall not exceed 0.5% by weight.

(d) The sulfur content of the biofuel shall not exceed 0.5% by weight.

Compliance with these limits, combined with the potential to emit **SO2** from the other emission units at this source**,** will **limit the source-wide SO2 emissions to less than 100 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, and** render 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70 Permit Program) not applicable.

D.2.2 Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) Emission Limits for Boiler SB-02 ~~and Heater PH-01~~ [326 IAC 2-2] [326 IAC 7-1.1]

(a) Pursuant to CP 930098-01, issued March 12, 1993 and revised by F089-6035-00098, boiler SB-02, the number of gallons of fuel oil No.2 burned in boiler SB-02 shall not exceed 1,125,000 gallons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(b) The emissions of sulfur dioxide from Boiler SB-02 ~~and Heater PH-01~~ shall not exceed 0.5 lbs per MMBtu heat input.

These limits are equivalent to 39.9 tons of SO_2 per twelve (12) consecutive month period, which is less than the 40 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period significance level for PSD applicability. Therefore, compliance with these limitations renders 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable to boiler SB-02.

D.2.3 Particulate Matter Emissions [326 IAC 6.5]

~~(a)~~ Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a), particulate matter emissions from boilers WB-01**, SB-01,** and SB-02 shall not exceed fifteen-hundredths (0.15) pound per million Btu when burning No. 2 fuel oil or biofuel and shall not exceed one-hundredth (0.01) grain per dry standard cubic foot (dscf) when combusting natural gas.

~~(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a), particulate matter emissions from heater PH-01 shall not exceed three hundredths (0.03) grain per dry standard cubic foot (dscf).~~

...

D.2.7 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) When burning **No. 2** fuel Oil ~~No. 2~~ **or biofuel**, visible emission notations of boiler SB-02 ~~and Heater PH-01~~ stack exhaust shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

...

D.2.8 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document **the** compliance **status** with Conditions D.2.1, D.2.2, ~~D.2.3,~~ and D.~~1~~**2**.4, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (6) below.

(6) A statement from the fuel supplier that certifies the sulfur content of the No. 2 fuel oil **and biofuel**.

(b) To document **the** compliance **status** with Condition D.2.7, when burning fuel oil No. 2 **or biofuel**, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of visible emission notations of the boiler SB-02 ~~and Heater PH-01~~ stack exhaust~~s~~. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g., the plant did not operate that day).

...

SECTION D.3 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

(~~f~~**e**) ~~Six~~ **Four** (~~6~~**4**) oil heaters, consisting of:

(1) One (1) 8.0 MMBtu per hour oil heater, identified as HO-01, exhausting through stack HO-01 and fired using natural gas, fuel oil No.2, or biofuel. This heater ~~is planned to be~~ **was** constructed in 2008.

~~(2) Two (2) 3.54 MMBtu per hour oil heater, identified as HO-03 and HO-04, exhausting through stacks HO-03 and HO-04, and fired using natural gas or fuel oil No.2. Heater HO-03 and heater HO-04 were constructed in 1982.~~

(~~3~~**2**) One (1) 10.0 MMBtu per hour oil heater, identified as HO-0~~5~~**2**, exhausting through stack HO-0~~5~~**2** and fired using natural gas or fuel oil No.2. This heater was constructed in 1994.

(~~4~~**3**) Two (2) 4.2 MMBtu per hour oil heater, identified as HO-0~~6~~**3** and HO-0~~7~~**4**, exhausting through stack HO-0~~6~~**3** and HO-0~~7~~**4** and fired using natural gas or fuel oil No.2. Heater HO-0~~6~~**3** was constructed in 1975 and heater HO-0~~7~~**4** was constructed in 1980.

(~~g~~**f**) One (1) 2.5 MMBtu per hour tank tube heater, identified as TH-42, exhausting through stack TH-42, and fired using natural gas or fuel oil No.2. This unit was constructed in 1987.

Insignificant Activities:

(a) Fuel oil-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than two million (2,000,000) Btu per hour and firing fuel containing less than five-tenths (0.5) percent sulfur by weight, including:

...

~~(2) One (1) 1.12 MMBtu per hour tank tube heater, identified as TH-43, exhausting~~

~~through stack TH-43 and fired using natural gas or fuel oil No.2. This heater was constructed in 1980.~~

...

D.3.1 Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) Emission Limit [326 IAC 2-8-4]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8-4 (FESOP), the heaters shall be limited as follows:

(a) The amount of No. 2 fuel oil **and No. 2 fuel oil equivalents** burned in the boilers (SB-01, SB-02, and WB-01) ~~and the 11.6 MMBtu/hour asphalt heater (PH-01)~~ (Section D.2)~~,~~ and the heaters (Section D.~~4~~**3**) shall not exceed 2,802,817 gallons ~~of No. 2 fuel oil~~ per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(b) For the purpose of determining compliance with this limit:

(1) Every gallon of biofuel shall be equivalent to one (1) gallon of No. 2 fuel oil.
(2) Every 0.118 million cubic feet of natural gas shall be equivalent to one (1) gallon of No. 2 fuel oil.

(~~b~~**c**) The sulfur content of the **No. 2** fuel oil shall not exceed 0.5% by weight.

(d) The sulfur content of the biofuel shall not exceed 0.5% by weight.

Compliance with these limits, combined with the potential to emit **SO2** from the other emission units at this source**,** will **limit the source-wide SO2 emissions to less than 100 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, and** render 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70 Permit Program) not applicable.

...

D.3.3 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document **the** compliance **status** with Condition D.3.1, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (6) below.

(6) A statement from the fuel supplier that certifies the sulfur content of the No. 2 fuel oil **and biofuel**.

...

SECTION E.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description: Blowing Still / Storage Tanks

(a) One (1) Asphalt Blowing Still, identified as ST-100, having a maximum capacity of ~~12~~ **21.15** tons per hour **(63.45 tons per batch)**, with emissions exhausted to a 5,000-gallon, condensate vapor knock-out tank (identified as ST-046 and constructed in 1996). The knock-out tank exhausts to a 7.5 MMBtu per hour, natural gas-fired afterburner (identified as CE-01), used to control PM, PM10, PM2.5, and VOC emissions, exhausting at stack CE-02. Blowing Still ST-100 was constructed in 1996.

The blowing still is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU **and 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAAAAA**.

Insignificant Activities:

(b) ~~Fifty-eight (58) s~~**S**torage tanks with volatile organic compound emissions equal to or less than 3 pounds per hour and 15 pounds per day, and HAP emissions equal to or less than 5 pounds per day and 1 ton per year of a single HAP and 12.5 pounds per day and 2.5 tons per year of any combination of HAPs, including:

...

(6) Two (2) storage tanks (identified as ST-009-1 and ST-009-2), used to store asphalt product, each having a maximum storage capacity of 30,034 gallons. These storage tanks were approved for construction in 2011.

These storage tanks are affected units under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

...

(12) Three (3) storage tanks (identified as ST-015, ST-016, and ST-017), used to store asphalt product, each having a maximum storage capacity of 50,233 gallons. These storage tanks were approved for construction in 2011.

These storage tanks are affected units under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

...

(15) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-020), used to store asphalt product, having a maximum storage capacity of 30,034 gallons. This storage tank was approved for construction in 2011.

This storage tank is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

...

(19) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-024), used to store petroleum asphalt, with a maximum storage capacity of 30,034 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 2009.

This storage tank is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

...

(35) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-044), used to store asphalt product, having a maximum storage capacity of 30,104 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1980.

This storage tank is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

...

(37) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-045-A), used to store petroleum asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 30,034 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 2008.

This storage tank is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

...

(~~38~~**40**) One (1) storage and processing tank (identified as ST-050), used to store multigrade asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 25,000 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1988.

This is an affected facility under 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

(~~39~~**41**) One (1) storage and processing tank (identified as ST-051), used to store multigrade asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 25,000 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1987.

This is an affected facility under 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

(~~40~~**2**) One (1) storage and processing overflow tank (identified as ST-052), used to store multigrade asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 5,264 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1987.

This is an affected facility under 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

...

(4~~3~~**4**) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-175), used to store petroleum asphalt, having a maximum storage capacity of 7,401,059 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1993.

...

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

(a) The Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A – General Provisions (included as Attachment B), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12, for the asphalt blowing still ST-100 and storage tanks **ST-009-1, ST-009-2, ST-015, ST-016, ST-017, ST-020, ST-024,** ST-034, ST-036, ST-037, **ST-044, ST-045-A** ST-050, ST-051, ST-052, and ST-175, in accordance with the schedule in 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU.

...

E.1.2 New Source Performance Standards for Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing: Requirements [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UU]

The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UU (included as Attachment C) which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12 for the asphalt blowing still ST-100 and storage tanks **ST-009-1, ST-009-2, ST-015, ST-016, ST-017, ST-020, ST-024,** ST-034, ST-036, ST-037, **ST-044, ST-045-A** ST-050, ST-051, ST-052, and ST-175.

...

SECTION E.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description: Storage Tanks

Insignificant Activities:

(b) ~~Fifty-eight (58) s~~**S**torage tanks with volatile organic compound emissions equal to or less than 3 pounds per hour and 15 pounds per day, and HAP emissions equal to or less than 5 pounds per day and 1 ton per year of a single HAP and 12.5 pounds per day and 2.5 tons per year of any combination of HAPs, including:

...

(31) One (1) storage tank (identified as ST-038), used to store petroleum asphalt **or mineral oil (non-VOC)**, having a maximum storage capacity of 59,715 gallons. This storage tank was constructed in 1980.

...

SECTION E.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description: Boiler

(c) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-02, with a maximum heat input capacity of 24.25 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack SB-02. This boiler was constructed in March 1994 and uses fuel oil No.2 **or biofuel (such as soy diesel)** as an alternative fuel.

...

SECTION E.4 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description: Blowing Still

(a) One (1) Asphalt Blowing Still, identified as ST-100, having a maximum capacity of 21.15 tons per hour (63.45 tons per batch), with emissions exhausted to a 5,000-gallon, condensate vapor knock-out tank (identified as ST-046 and constructed in 1996). The knock-out tank exhausts to a 7.5 MMBtu per hour, natural gas-fired afterburner (identified as CE-01), used to control PM, PM10, PM2.5, and VOC emissions, exhausting at stack CE-02. Blowing Still ST-100 was constructed in 1996.

The blowing still is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart UU and 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAAAAA.

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

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(1)]

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

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAAAAA.

E.4.2 NESHAP for Area Sources: Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAAAAA]

The Permittee, which is primarily engaged in operations of asphalt processing at an area source of HAP emissions shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAAAAA (included as Attachment F of this permit):

(1) 40 CFR 63.11559
(2) 40 CFR 63.11560(a)
(3) 40 CFR 63.11561(a) and (c)
(4) 40 CFR 63.11562(a), (d), (g), and (i)
(5) 40 CFR 63.11563(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (h), (i), (j), and (k)
(6) 40 CFR 63.11564
(7) 40 CFR 63.11565
(8) 40 CFR 63.11566
(9) 40 CFR 63.11567
(10) Tables 1, 3, 4, and 5

E.4.3 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1), (4)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [40 CFR 63.11562]

In order to determine compliance with Condition E.4.2, the Permittee shall perform the stack testing required under NESHAP 40 CFR 63, Subpart AAAAAAA, utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.

...

...

~~Mailing Address: 5400 West 86th Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268~~
FESOP Permit No.: F097-25354-00098
Facility: Boilers (**SB-01,** WB-01**,** and SB-02), and heaters (~~PH-01,~~ H0-01 through HO-0~~7~~**4**, TH-34~~,~~ **and** TH-42~~, and TH-43~~)
Parameter: Fuel Oil No. 2 Usage
Limit: **The amount of No. 2 fuel oil and No. 2 fuel oil equivalents burned shall not exceed** 2,802,817 gallons ~~of No. 2 fuel oil with a sulfur content of less than or equal to 0.5% by weight.~~ **per twelve (12) consecutive month period with** ~~C~~**c**ompliance ~~shall be~~ determined at the end of each month. **The sulfur content of the No. 2 fuel oil and biofuel shall not exceed 0.5% by weight, each.**

...

Month	Column 1			Column 2			Column 1 + 2		
	This Month			Previous 11 Months			12 Month Total		
	No. 2 Fuel Oil Month **and Equivalent** Usage (gal)	**No. 2 Fuel Oil** Sulfur Content (%)	**Biofuel Sulfur Content (%)**	**No. 2** Fuel Oil Month **and Equivalent** Usage (gal)	**No. 2 Fuel Oil** Sulfur Content (%)	**Biofuel Sulfur Content (%)**	**No. 2** Fuel Oil Month **and Equivalent** Usage (gal)	**No. 2 Fuel Oil** Sulfur Content (%)	**Biofuel Sulfur Content (%)**
Month 1									
Month 2									
Month 3									

...

(b) Upon further review, IDEM, OAQ has decided to make the following changes to the permit. Deleted language appears as ~~strikethrough~~ text and new language appears as **bold** text:

(1) Section A.1 of the permit and the reporting forms has been revised to remove all references to the source mailing address. IDEM, OAQ will continue to maintain records of the mailing address.

(2) For clarity, IDEM has changed references to the general conditions: “in accordance with Section B”, in accordance with Section C”, or other similar language to "Section C...contains the Permittee’s obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.”

(3) IDEM has decided that the phrases “no later than” and “not later than” are clearer than “within” in relation to the end of a timeline. Therefore all timelines have been switched to “no later than” or “not later than” except when the underlying rule states “within.”

(4) IDEM has decided to clarify throughout the permit that a certification needs to meet the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1). In addition, IDEM has decided to remove the last sentence dealing with the need for certification from the forms because the conditions requiring the forms already addresses this issue.

(5) IDEM has decided to clarify the certification requirements in Section B - Duty to Provide

Information and Section B - Certification.

(6) IDEM has decided to clarify the requirements of Section B – Preventive Maintenance Plan and to add a new paragraph (b) to handle a future situation where the Permittee adds units that need preventive maintenance plans.

(7) IDEM has revised the language of the Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, Section C - Compliance Monitoring, Section C - General Record Keeping, and Section C - General Reporting to allow the Permittee to not have to begin implementing the requirements of these conditions until ninety days after initial start up.

(8) IDEM has revised Section B - Emergency Provisions to delete paragraph (h). 326 IAC 2-8-4(3)(C)(ii) allows that deviations reported under an independent requirement do not have to be included in the Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report.

(9) IDEM has decided that having a separate condition for the reporting of deviations is unnecessary. Therefore, IDEM has removed Section B - Deviations from Permit Requirements and Conditions and added the requirements of that condition to Section C - General Reporting Requirements. Paragraph (d) of Section C - General Reporting Requirements has been removed because IDEM already states the timeline and certification needs of each report in the condition requiring the report.

(10) IDEM has revised Section B - Permit Renewal paragraph (c) to state which rule establishes the authority to set a deadline for the Permittee to submit additional information.

(11) IDEM has decided to reference 326 IAC 2 in Section B - Source Modification Requirements, rather than the specific construction rule.

(12) IDEM has added 326 IAC 5-1-1 to the exception clause of Section C - Opacity, since 326 IAC 5-1-1 does list exceptions.

(13) IDEM has revised Section C - Incineration to more closely reflect the two underlying rules.

(14) IDEM has revised the language of the Section C - Asbestos Abatement Projects to change the terminology "Accredited" to "Licensed" in order to match the rule.

(15) IDEM has removed the first paragraph of Section C - Performance Testing because specific testing conditions elsewhere in the permit will specify the timeline and procedures.

(16) IDEM has revised Section C - Compliance Monitoring. The reference to recordkeeping has been removed because other conditions already address recordkeeping. The voice of the condition has been change to clearly indicate that it is the Permittee that must follow the requirements of the condition

(17) IDEM has removed Section C - Monitoring Methods. The conditions that require the monitoring or testing, if required, state what methods shall be used.

(18) IDEM has removed Section C - Emergency Reduction Plan because this source does not have a limited potential to emit greater than 100 tons per year for any pollutant.

(19) IDEM has revised Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. The introduction sentence has been added to clarify that it is only when an excursion or exceedance is detected that the requirements of this condition need to be followed. The word "excess" was added to the last sentence of paragraph (a) because the Permittee only has to

minimize excess emissions. The middle of paragraph (b) has been deleted as it was duplicative of paragraph (a). The phrase "or are returning" was added to subparagraph (b)(2) as this is an acceptable response assuming the operation or emission unit does return to normal or its usual manner of operation. The phrase "within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable" was replaced with "normal or usual manner of operation" because the first phrase is just a limited list of the second phrase. The recordkeeping required by paragraph (e) was changed to require only records of the response because the previously listed items are required to be recorded elsewhere in the permit.

(20) IDEM has revised Section C - Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test. The requirements to take response steps and minimize excess emissions have been removed because Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances already requires response steps related to exceedances and excess emissions minimization. The start of the timelines was switched from "the receipt of the test results" to "the date of the test." There was confusion if the "receipt" was by IDEM, the Permittee, or someone else. Since the start of the timelines has been moved up, the length of the timelines was increased. The new timelines require action within a comparable timeline; and the new timelines still ensure that the Permittee will return to compliance within a reasonable timeframe.

(21) The voice of paragraph (b) of Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements has been changed to clearly indicate that it is the Permittee that must follow the requirements of the paragraph.

(22) IDEM has decided to simplify the referencing in Section C - Compliance with 40 CFR 82 and 326 IAC 22-1.

(23) IDEM has decided to clarify Section D - Testing Requirements.

(24) IDEM, OAQ has decided to clarify that taking a data point no less often than once per fifteen (15) minutes is sufficient. Therefore, Section D - Afterburner Temperature has been revised to reflect this change.

(25) IDEM, OAQ is revising Section D - Afterburner Temperature and Parametric Monitoring to increase clarity. The Permittee should begin monitoring against the new set point or range as soon as the valid compliant results are available.

(26) The word "status" has been added to Section D - Record Keeping Requirements and Section D - Reporting Requirements. The Permittee has the obligation to document the compliance status. The wording has been revised to properly reflect this.

(27) Section D - Record Keeping Requirements has been updated to clarify that the source must keep continuous temperature records of the operating temperature of the afterburner. In addition, the source must keep records of the 3-hour average temperature used to demonstrate compliance during the most recent compliant stack test. Finally, the source must maintain daily records of duct pressure or fan amperage for the afterburner. These records are necessary to ensure compliance with Section D - Afterburner Temperature and Parametric Monitoring.

(28) Section D - Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) Emission Limit for Boiler SB-02 has been updated to more accurately reflect the language in 326 IAC 7-1.1-2 and 7-2-1.

(29) Section D - Sulfur Dioxide Emissions and Sulfur Content has been revised to remove the requirement to demonstrate that the sulfur dioxide emissions do not exceed 0.01 grain per dry standard cubic foot (dscf) for natural gas combustion. There is no applicable limit in

the permit for sulfur dioxide emissions from natural gas combustion. The 0.01 grain per dry standard cubic foot (dscf) for natural gas combustion is a limit for particulate matter emissions.

(30) The phrase "of this permit" has been added to the paragraph of the Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report Form to match the underlying rule.

(31) On March 21, 2011, the NESHAP for industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers area sources became effective. This source consists of three (3) boilers that combust natural gas, No.2 fuel oil, and biofuel. As a result, the boilers are subject to the requirements of this NESHAP. Therefore, the emission unit descriptions for these boilers have been revised to indicate they are affected facilities. In addition, the applicable requirements of this NESHAP have been included in Section E.5.

(32) Effective July 1, 2011, IDEM is required to regulate greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, the emission calculations have been updated to include the potential to emit carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) from the entire source. This did not require any changes to the permit.

~~Mailing Address: 5400 West 86th Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268~~

...

A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary [326 IAC 2-8-3(c)(3)]

...

(b) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-01, with a maximum heat input capacity of 6.7 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack SB-01. This boiler was constructed in 1959 and uses fuel oil No.2 **or biofuel (such as soy diesel)** as an alternative fuel.

This boiler is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJJ.

(c) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-02, with a maximum heat input capacity of 24.25 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack SB-02. This boiler was constructed in March 1994 and uses fuel oil No.2 **or biofuel (such as soy diesel)** as an alternative fuel.

This boiler is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc **and 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJJ**.

(d) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as WB-01, with a maximum heat input capacity of 6.7 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack WB-01. This boiler is planned to be constructed in 20~~09~~**12** and uses fuel oil No. 2 or biofuel (such as soy diesel) as an alternative fuel.

This boiler is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJJ.

...

~~SECTION B GENERAL CONDITIONS~~

~~B.1 Definitions [326 IAC 2-8-1]~~

~~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 2-8-4(2)][326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5][IC 13-15-3-6(a)]~~

~~(a) This permit, F097-25354-00098, is issued for a fixed term of ten (10) 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, 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 2-8-6] [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 2-8-4(4)]~~

~~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 2-8-4(5)(D)]~~

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

~~B.7 Duty to Provide Information [326 IAC 2-8-4(5)(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. The submittal by the Permittee does require the certification by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1). 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 2-8-3(d)][326 IAC 2-8-4(3)(C)(i)][326 IAC 2-8-5(1)]~~

~~(a) Where specifically designated by this permit or required by an applicable requirement, any application form, report, or compliance certification submitted shall contain certification by an "authorized individual" of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.~~

~~(b) One (1) certification shall be included, using the attached Certification Form, with each submittal requiring certification. One (1) certification may cover multiple forms in one (1) submittal.~~

~~(c) An "authorized individual" is defined at 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).~~

~~B.9 Annual Compliance Certification [326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]~~

~~(a) The Permittee shall annually submit a compliance certification report which addresses the status of the source's compliance with the terms and conditions contained in this permit, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices. All certifications shall cover the time period from January 1 to December 31 of the previous year, and shall be submitted no later than April 15 of each year to:~~

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

~~(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 2-8-4(3); and~~

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

~~The submittal by the Permittee does require the certification by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).~~

~~B.10 Compliance Order Issuance [326 IAC 2-8-5(b)]~~

~~IDEM, OAQ may issue a compliance order to this Permittee upon discovery that this permit is in nonconformance with an applicable requirement. The order may require immediate compliance or contain a schedule for expeditious compliance with the applicable requirement.~~

~~B.11 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 1-6-3][326 IAC 2-8-4(9)][326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]~~

~~(a) If required by specific condition(s) in Section D of this permit, the Permittee shall maintain and implement Preventive Maintenance Plans (PMPs) 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.~~

~~(b) A copy of the PMPs shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ upon request and within a reasonable time, and shall be subject to review and approval by IDEM, OAQ. IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to revise its PMPs whenever lack of proper maintenance causes or is the primary contributor to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions or potential to emit. The PMPs do not require the certification by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).~~

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

~~B.12 Emergency Provisions [326 IAC 2-8-12]~~

~~(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 except as provided in 326 IAC 2-8-12.~~

~~(b) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with a health-based or 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 Section), or~~
~~Telephone Number: 317-233-0178 (ask for Compliance Section)~~
~~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 2-8-4(3)(C)(ii) and must contain the following:~~

~~(A) A description of the emergency;~~

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

~~(C) Corrective actions taken.~~

~~The notification which shall be submitted by the Permittee does not require the certification by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).~~

~~(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 2-8-3(c)(6) 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 2-8 and any other applicable rules.~~

~~(g) Operations may continue during an emergency only if the following conditions are met:~~

~~(1) 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.~~

~~(2) If an emergency situation causes a deviation from a health-based limit, the Permittee may not continue to operate the affected emissions facilities unless:~~

~~(A) The Permittee immediately takes all reasonable steps to correct the emergency situation and to minimize emissions; and~~

~~(B) Continued operation of the facilities is necessary to prevent imminent injury to persons, severe damage to equipment, substantial loss of capital investment, or loss of product or raw material of substantial economic value.~~

~~Any operations shall continue no longer than the minimum time required to prevent the situations identified in (g)(2)(B) of this condition.~~

~~(h) The Permittee shall include all emergencies in the Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report.~~

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

~~(a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to F097-25354-00098 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either:~~

~~(1) incorporated as originally stated,~~

~~(2) revised, or~~

~~(3) deleted.~~

~~(b) All previous registrations and permits are superseded by this permit.~~

~~B.14 Termination of Right to Operate [326 IAC 2-8-9][326 IAC 2-8-3(h)]~~

~~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 2-8-3(h) and 326 IAC 2-8-9.~~

~~B.15 Deviations from Permit Requirements and Conditions [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)(C)(ii)]~~

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

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

~~using the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report, or its equivalent. A deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of this permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report.~~

~~The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report does require the certification by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).~~

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

~~B.16 Permit Modification, Reopening, Revocation and Reissuance, or Termination [326 IAC 2-8-4(5)(C)][326 IAC 2-8-7(a)][326 IAC 2-8-8]~~

~~(a) This permit may be modified, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a Federally Enforceable State 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 2-8-4(5)(C)] The notification by the Permittee does require the certification by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).~~

~~(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 2-8-8(a)]~~

~~(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 2-8-8(b)]~~

~~(d) The reopening and revision of this permit, under 326 IAC 2-8-8(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 2-8-8(c)]~~

~~B.17 Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-8-3(h)]~~

~~(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 2-8-3. Such information shall be included in the application for each emission unit at this source, except those emission units included on the trivial or insignificant activities list contained in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21) and 326 IAC 2-7-1(40). The renewal application does require the certification by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).~~

~~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 2-8 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 in writing by IDEM, OAQ any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.~~

~~B.18 Permit Amendment or Revision [326 IAC 2-8-10][326 IAC 2-8-11.1]~~

~~(a) Permit amendments and revisions are governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-10 or 326 IAC 2-8-11.1 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 shall be certified by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).~~

~~(c) The Permittee may implement administrative amendment changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request. [326 IAC 2-8-10(b)(3)]~~

~~B.19 Operational Flexibility [326 IAC 2-8-15][326 IAC 2-8-11.1]~~

~~(a) The Permittee may make any change or changes at the source that are described in 326 IAC 2-8-15(b) through (d) without a prior permit revision, if each of the following conditions is met:~~

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

~~(2) Any approval required by 326 IAC 2-8-11.1 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 2-8-15(b) through (d). 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 2-8-15(b)(2), (c)(1), and (d).~~

~~(b) Emission Trades [326 IAC 2-8-15(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 2-8-15(c).~~

~~(c) Alternative Operating Scenarios [326 IAC 2-8-15(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 2-8-4(7). No prior notification of IDEM, OAQ, or U.S. EPA is required.~~

~~(d) 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 2-8-11.1]~~

~~A modification, construction, or reconstruction is governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2 and 326 IAC 2-8-11.1.~~

~~B.21 Inspection and Entry [326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(2)][IC 13-14-2-2][IC 13-17-3-2][IC 13-30-3-1]~~

~~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 FESOP 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, at reasonable times, 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, at reasonable times, 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, at reasonable times, 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 2-8-10]~~

~~(a) The Permittee must comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-10 whenever the Permittee seeks to change the ownership or operational control of the source and no other change in the permit is necessary.~~

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

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

~~The application which shall be submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).~~

~~(c) The Permittee may implement administrative amendment changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request. [326 IAC 2-8-10(b)(3)]~~

~~B.23 Annual Fee Payment [326 IAC 2-7-19] [326 IAC 2-8-4(6)] [326 IAC 2-8-16][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) 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 2-8-4(3)][326 IAC 2-8-5][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 B GENERAL CONDITIONS

B.1 Definitions [326 IAC 2-8-1]

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 2-8-4(2)][326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5][IC 13-15-3-6(a)]

(a) This permit, F097-25354-00098, is issued for a fixed term of ten (10) 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, 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 2-8-6] [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 2-8-4(4)]

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 2-8-4(5)(D)]

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

B.7 Duty to Provide Information [326 IAC 2-8-4(5)(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 2-8-3(d)][326 IAC 2-8-4(3)(C)(i)][326 IAC 2-8-5(1)]

(a) A certification required by this permit meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) if:

(1) it contains a certification by an "authorized individual", as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1), 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) An "authorized individual" is defined at 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

B.9 Annual Compliance Certification [326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]

(a) The Permittee shall annually submit a compliance certification report which addresses the status of the source's compliance with the terms and conditions contained in this permit, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices. All certifications shall cover the time period from January 1 to December 31 of the previous year, and shall be submitted no later than April 15 of each year to:

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

(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.

(d) 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 2-8-4(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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

B.10 Compliance Order Issuance [326 IAC 2-8-5(b)]

IDEM, OAQ may issue a compliance order to this Permittee upon discovery that this permit is in nonconformance with an applicable requirement. The order may require immediate compliance or contain a schedule for expeditious compliance with the applicable requirement.

B.11 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 1-6-3][326 IAC 2-8-4(9)][326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]

(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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

(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.12 Emergency Provisions [326 IAC 2-8-12]

(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 except as provided in 326 IAC 2-8-12.

(b) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with a health-based or 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 2-8-4(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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

(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 2-8-3(c)(6) 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 2-8 and any other applicable rules.

(g) Operations may continue during an emergency only if the following conditions are met:

(1) 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.

(2) If an emergency situation causes a deviation from a health-based limit, the Permittee may not continue to operate the affected emissions facilities unless:

(A) The Permittee immediately takes all reasonable steps to correct the emergency situation and to minimize emissions; and

(B) Continued operation of the facilities is necessary to prevent imminent injury to persons, severe damage to equipment, substantial loss of capital investment, or loss of product or raw material of substantial economic value.

Any operations shall continue no longer than the minimum time required to prevent the situations identified in (g)(2)(B) of this condition.

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

(a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to F097-25354-00098 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either:

(1) incorporated as originally stated,

(2) revised, or

(4) deleted.

(b) All previous registrations and permits are superseded by this permit.

B.14 Termination of Right to Operate [326 IAC 2-8-9][326 IAC 2-8-3(h)]

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 2-8-3(h) and 326 IAC 2-8-9.

B.15 Permit Modification, Reopening, Revocation and Reissuance, or Termination [326 IAC 2-8-4(5)(C)][326 IAC 2-8-7(a)][326 IAC 2-8-8]

(a) This permit may be modified, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a Federally Enforceable State 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 2-8-4(5)(C)] The notification by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

(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 2-8-8(a)]

(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 2-8-8(b)]

(d) The reopening and revision of this permit, under 326 IAC 2-8-8(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 2-8-8(c)]

B.16 Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-8-3(h)]

(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 2-8-3. 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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

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 2-8 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 2-8-3(g), in writing by IDEM, OAQ any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

B.17 Permit Amendment or Revision [326 IAC 2-8-10][326 IAC 2-8-11.1]

(a) Permit amendments and revisions are governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-10 or 326 IAC 2-8-11.1 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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

(c) The Permittee may implement administrative amendment changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request. [326 IAC 2-8-10(b)(3)]

B.18 Operational Flexibility [326 IAC 2-8-15][326 IAC 2-8-11.1]

(a) The Permittee may make any change or changes at the source that are described in 326 IAC 2-8-15(b) through (d) without a prior permit revision, if each of the following conditions is met:

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

(2) Any approval required by 326 IAC 2-8-11.1 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 2-8-15(b) through (d). 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 2-8-15(b)(2), (c)(1), and (d).

(b) Emission Trades [326 IAC 2-8-15(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 2-8-15(c).

(c) Alternative Operating Scenarios [326 IAC 2-8-15(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 2-8-4(7). No prior notification of IDEM, OAQ, or U.S. EPA is required.

(d) 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.19 Source Modification Requirement [326 IAC 2-8-11.1]

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

B.20 Inspection and Entry [326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(2)][IC 13-14-2-2][IC 13-17-3-2][IC 13-30-3-1]

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 FESOP 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, at reasonable times, 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, at reasonable times, 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, at reasonable times, 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.21 Transfer of Ownership or Operational Control [326 IAC 2-8-10]

(a) **The Permittee must comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-10 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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

(c) **The Permittee may implement administrative amendment changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request. [326 IAC 2-8-10(b)(3)]**

B.22 Annual Fee Payment [326 IAC 2-7-19] [326 IAC 2-8-4(6)] [326 IAC 2-8-16][326 IAC 2-1.1-7]

(a) **The Permittee shall pay annual fees to IDEM, OAQ no later than 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) **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.23 Credible Evidence [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)][326 IAC 2-8-5][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 2-8-4(1)]~~

~~C.1 Overall Source Limit [326 IAC 2-8]~~

~~The purpose of this permit is to limit this source's potential to emit to less than major source levels for the purpose of Section 502(a) of the Clean Air Act.~~

~~(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8:~~

~~(1) The potential to emit any regulated pollutant, except particulate matter (PM), from the entire source shall be limited to less than one hundred (100) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.~~

~~(2) The potential to emit any individual hazardous air pollutant (HAP) from the entire source shall be limited to less than ten (10) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period; and~~

~~(3) The potential to emit any combination of HAPs from the entire source shall be limited to less than twenty-five (25) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.~~

~~(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), potential to emit particulate matter (PM) from the entire source shall be limited to less than two hundred fifty (250) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.~~

~~(c) This condition shall include all emission points at this source including those that are insignificant as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21). The source shall be allowed to add insignificant activities not already listed in this permit, provided that the source's potential to emit does not exceed the above specified limits.~~

~~(d) Section D of this permit contains independently enforceable provisions to satisfy this requirement.~~

~~C.2 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]~~

~~Pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-2 (Opacity Limitations), except as provided in 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 thirty percent (30%) in any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.~~

~~(b) Opacity shall not exceed sixty percent (60%) for more than a cumulative total of fifteen (15) minutes (sixty (60) readings as measured according to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A,~~

~~Method 9 or fifteen (15) one (1) minute nonoverlapping integrated averages for a continuous opacity monitor) in a six (6) hour period.~~

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

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

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

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

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

~~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).~~

~~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 plan submitted on June 3, 1996. The plan is included as Attachment A.~~

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

~~The Permittee shall comply with the applicable provisions of 326 IAC 1-7 (Stack Height Provisions), for all exhaust stacks through which a potential (before controls) of twenty-five (25) tons per year or more of particulate matter or sulfur dioxide is emitted.~~

~~C.8 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 61-52 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 by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).~~

~~(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.~~

~~Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)]~~

~~C.9 Performance Testing [326 IAC 3-6]~~

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

~~A test protocol, except as provided elsewhere in this permit, shall be submitted to:~~

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

~~no later than thirty-five (35) days prior to the intended test date. The protocol submitted by the Permittee does not require certification by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).~~

~~(b) The Permittee shall notify IDEM, OAQ of the actual test date at least fourteen (14) days prior to the actual test date. The notification submitted by the Permittee does not require certification by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).~~

~~(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.10 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 2-8-4][326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]~~

~~C.11 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)][326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]~~

~~Unless otherwise specified in this permit, all monitoring and record keeping requirements not already legally required shall be implemented within ninety (90) days of permit issuance or ninety (90) days of initial start-up, whichever is later. If required by Section D, the Permittee shall be responsible for installing any necessary equipment and initiating any required monitoring related to that equipment. If due to circumstances beyond its control, that equipment cannot be installed and operated within ninety (90) days, the Permittee may extend the compliance schedule related to the equipment for an additional ninety (90) days provided the Permittee notifies:~~

~~Indiana Department of Environmental Management~~
~~Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality~~

~~100 North Senate Avenue~~
~~MC 61-53 IGCN 1003~~
~~Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251~~

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

~~The notification which shall be submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).~~

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

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

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

~~C.13 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)][326 IAC 2-8-5(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 2-8-4][326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]~~

~~C.14 Emergency Reduction Plans [326 IAC 1-5-2] [326 IAC 1-5-3]~~

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

~~(a) The Permittee shall prepare written emergency reduction plans (ERPs) consistent with safe operating procedures.~~

~~(b) These ERPs shall be submitted for approval to:~~

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

~~within ninety (90) days from the date of issuance of this permit.~~

~~(c) If the ERP is disapproved by IDEM, OAQ, the Permittee shall have an additional thirty (30) days to resolve the differences and submit an approvable ERP.~~

~~(d) These ERPs shall state those actions that will be taken, when each episode level is declared, to reduce or eliminate emissions of the appropriate air pollutants.~~

~~(e) Said ERPs shall also identify the sources of air pollutants, the approximate amount of~~

~~reduction of the pollutants, and a brief description of the manner in which the reduction will be achieved.~~

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

~~C.15 Risk Management Plan [326 IAC 2-8-4] [40 CFR 68]~~

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

~~C.16 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [326 IAC 2-8-4] [326 IAC 2-8-5]~~

~~(a) Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance, the Permittee shall 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 emissions.~~

~~(b) The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedance (other than those caused by excused startup or shutdown conditions). Corrective actions may include, but are not limited to, the following:~~

~~(1) initial inspection and evaluation;~~

~~(2) recording that operations returned 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 within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable.~~

~~(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 maintain the following records:~~

~~(1) monitoring data;~~

~~(2) monitor performance data, if applicable; and~~

~~(3) corrective actions taken.~~

~~C.17 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test [326 IAC 2-8-4][326 IAC 2-8-5]~~

~~(a) When the results of a stack test performed in conformance with Section C - Performance~~

~~Testing, of this permit exceed the level specified in any condition of this permit, the Permittee shall take appropriate response actions. The Permittee shall submit a description of these response actions to IDEM, OAQ, within thirty (30) days of receipt of the test results. The Permittee shall take appropriate action to minimize excess emissions from the affected facility while the response actions are being implemented.~~

~~(b) A retest to demonstrate compliance shall be performed within one hundred twenty (120) days of receipt of the original test results. Should the Permittee demonstrate to IDEM, OAQ that retesting in one hundred twenty (120) days is not practicable, IDEM, OAQ may extend the retesting deadline.~~

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

~~The response action documents submitted pursuant to this condition do require the certification by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).~~

~~Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)]~~

~~C.18 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)] [326 IAC 2-8-5]~~

~~(a) Records of all required monitoring data, reports and support information required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. These records shall be physically present or electronically accessible at the source location for a minimum of three (3) years. The records may be stored elsewhere for the remaining two (2) years as long as they are available upon request. If the Commissioner makes a request for records to the Permittee, the Permittee shall furnish the records to the Commissioner within a reasonable time.~~

~~(b) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, all record keeping requirements not already legally required shall be implemented within ninety (90) days of permit issuance or ninety (90) days of initial start-up, whichever is later.~~

~~C.19 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(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. This report shall be submitted within thirty (30) days of the end of the reporting period. The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report shall include the certification by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).~~

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

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

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

~~(d) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, all reports required in Section D of this permit shall be submitted within thirty (30) days of the end of the reporting period. All reports do require the certification by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).~~

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

~~Stratospheric Ozone Protection~~

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

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

~~(a) Persons opening appliances for maintenance, service, repair, or disposal must comply with the required practices pursuant to 40 CFR 82.156.~~

~~(b) Equipment used during the maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must comply with the standards for recycling and recovery equipment pursuant to 40 CFR 82.158.~~

~~(c) Persons performing maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must be certified by an approved technician certification program pursuant to 40 CFR 82.161.~~

SECTION C SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS

Entire Source

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-8-4(1)]

C.1 Overall Source Limit [326 IAC 2-8]

The purpose of this permit is to limit this source's potential to emit to less than major source levels for the purpose of Section 502(a) of the Clean Air Act.

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8:

(1) The potential to emit any regulated pollutant, except particulate matter (PM), from the entire source shall be limited to less than one hundred (100) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.

(2) The potential to emit any individual hazardous air pollutant (HAP) from the entire source shall be limited to less than ten (10) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period; and

(3) The potential to emit any combination of HAPs from the entire source shall be limited to less than twenty-five (25) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), potential to emit particulate matter (PM) from the entire source shall be limited to less than two hundred fifty (250) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.

(c) This condition shall include all emission points at this source including those that are insignificant as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21). The source shall be allowed to add insignificant activities not already listed in this permit, provided that the source's potential to emit does not exceed the above specified limits.

(d) Section D of this permit contains independently enforceable provisions to satisfy this requirement.

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 thirty percent (30%) 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).

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.

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

The Permittee shall comply with the applicable provisions of 326 IAC 1-7 (Stack Height Provisions), for all exhaust stacks through which a potential (before controls) of twenty-five (25) tons per year or more of particulate matter or sulfur dioxide is emitted.

C.8 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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

(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.

Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)]

C.9 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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

(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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

(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.10 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 2-8-4][326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]

C.11 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)][326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

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

C.12 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)][326 IAC 2-8-5(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.

(c) 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 2-8-4][326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]

C.13 Risk Management Plan [326 IAC 2-8-4] [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 2-8-4] [326 IAC 2-8-5]

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 2-8-4][326 IAC 2-8-5]

(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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)]

C.16 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)] [326 IAC 2-8-5]

(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.17 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(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 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1). 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.18 Compliance with 40 CFR 82 and 326 IAC 22-1

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

...

D.1.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-8-4(9)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan~~, in accordance with Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit,~~ 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.**

...

D.1.5 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)]

(a) In order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.1.1(b) and (c), the Permittee shall perform PM2.5 and PM10 stack testing on the Asphalt Blowing Still afterburner Stack CE-02 ~~within~~ **no later than** 180 days of publication of the new or revised condensible PM test method(s) referenced in the U.S. EPA's Final Rule for Implementation of the New Source Review (NSR) Program for Particulate Matter Less Than 2.5 Micrometers (PM2.5), signed on May 8th, 2008. This testing shall be conducted utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of the ~~last~~ **most recent** valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with **the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures).** Section C - Performance Testing **contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition**. PM2.5 and PM10 include filterable and condensible PM.

(b) In order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.1.1(d) and (e), the Permittee shall perform PM and VOC stack testing on the Asphalt Blowing Still Stack afterburner Stack CE-02 ~~within~~ **no later than** 180 days of issuance of this permit, utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of the ~~last~~ **most recent** valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with **the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures).** Section C - Performance Testing **contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition**.

...

D.1.7 Afterburner Temperature

(a) A continuous monitoring system shall be calibrated, maintained, and operated on the afterburner for measuring operating temperature. **For the purpose of this condition, continuous means no less than once per fifteen (15) minutes.** The output of this system shall be recorded as a 3-hour average. From the date of issuance of this permit until the ~~approved~~ **most recent valid** stack test results are available, the Permittee shall operate the afterburner at or above the 3-hour average temperature of 1300°F.

...

(c) On and after the date the ~~approved~~ **most recent valid** stack test results are available, the Permittee shall operate the afterburner at or above the 3-hour average temperature as observed during the compliant stack test.

D.1.8 Parametric Monitoring

(a) The Permittee shall determine the appropriate pressure in the afterburner (identified as CE-01) fan duct or fan amperage from the most recent valid stack test that demonstrates compliance with limits in ~~c~~**C**ondition D.1.1~~, as approved by IDEM, OAQ~~.

(b) The afterburner fan duct pressure or fan amperage shall be observed at least once per day when the afterburner is in operation. On and after the date the ~~approved~~ **most recent valid** stack test results are available, the duct pressure or fan amperage shall be maintained within the normal range as established in the most recent compliant stack test.

...

D.1.9 Visible Emissions Notations

...

(e) ~~The Section C - Response to Excursions and Exceedances for this unit shall contain troubleshooting contingency and response steps for when an abnormal emission is observed. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions and Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.~~ **If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps.~~-~~Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.**

...

D.1.10 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document **the** compliance **status** with Condition D.1.1(a), the Permittee shall maintain records of the amount of asphalt processed in the asphalt blowing still (ST-047).

(b) To document **the** compliance **status** with Condition D.1.7, the Permittee shall maintain **continuous temperature** records of the operating temperature of the afterburner **and the 3-hour average temperature used to demonstrate compliance during the most recent compliant stack test**.

(c) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.8, the Permittee shall

maintain daily records of the duct pressure or fan amperage for the afterburner. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a duct pressure or fan amperage reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a duct pressure or fan amperage reading (e.g. the plant did not operate that day).

(~~c~~**d**) To document **the** compliance **status** with Condition D.1.9, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of visible emission notations of the Asphalt Blowing Still (ST-047) stack exhaust. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g., the plant did not operate that day).

(~~d~~**e**) To document **the** compliance **status** with Condition D.1.4, the Permittee shall maintain records of any additional inspections prescribed by the Preventive Maintenance Plan.

(~~e~~**f**) ~~All records shall be maintained in accordance with~~ Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit **contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition**.

D.1.11 Reporting Requirements

(a) The Permittee shall, upon completion of the performance test required in Condition D.1.5, report the results of the stack tests and the afterburner temperature records to IDEM, OAQ.

(b) A quarterly summary of the information to document **the** compliance **status** with Condition D.1.1(a) shall be submitted ~~to the addresses listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit,~~ using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, ~~within~~ **no later than** thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. **Section C - General Reporting contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition.** The report submitted by the Permittee does require ~~the~~ **a** certification **that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)** by ~~the~~ **an** "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

...

SECTION D.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

(b) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-01, with a maximum heat input capacity of 6.7 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack SB-01. This boiler was constructed in 1959 and uses fuel oil No.2 **or biofuel (such as soy diesel)** as an alternative fuel.

This boiler is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJJ.

(c) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-02, with a maximum heat input capacity of 24.25 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack SB-02. This boiler was constructed in March 1994 and uses fuel oil No.2 **or biofuel (such as soy diesel)** as an alternative fuel.

This boiler is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc **and 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJJ**.

(d) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as WB-01, with a maximum heat input capacity of 6.7 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack WB-01. This boiler is planned to be constructed in 20~~09~~**12** and uses fuel oil No.2 or biofuel (such as soy diesel) as an

alternative fuel.

This boiler is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJJ.

...

D.2.4 Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) Emission Limit for Boiler SB-02 [326 IAC 7-1.1]**[326 IAC 7-2-1]**

Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1, the ~~emissions of sulfur dioxide from boiler SB-02 shall not exceed 0.5 lbs per MMBtu heat input.~~ **Permittee shall comply with the following:**

(a) The sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions from boiler SB-02 shall not exceed 0.5 pounds per MMBtu when combusting distillate oil.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2-1, compliance shall be demonstrated on a calendar month average.

D.2.5 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-8-4(9)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan~~, in accordance with Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit,~~ 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.**

...

D.2.6 Sulfur Dioxide Emissions and Sulfur Content

Compliance shall be determined utilizing one of the following options.

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-7-4, the Permittee shall demonstrate that the sulfur dioxide emissions do not exceed five-tenths (0.5) pounds per million Btu heat input for distillate oil and biofuel combustion ~~and one-hundredth (0.01) grain per dry standard cubic foot (dscf) for natural gas combustion~~ by:

D.2.7 Visible Emissions Notations

...

(e) ~~The Section C - Response to Excursions and Exceedances for this unit shall contain troubleshooting contingency and response steps for when an abnormal emission is observed. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions and Exceedances, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.~~ **If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps.~~-~~Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.**

D.2.8 Record Keeping Requirements

...

(c) To document **the** compliance **status** with Condition D.2.5, the Permittee shall maintain records of any additional inspections prescribed by the Preventive Maintenance Plan.

(d) ~~All records shall be maintained in accordance with~~ Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit **contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition**.

D.2.9 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document **the** compliance **status** with Conditions D.2.1 and D.2.2 shall be submitted ~~to the addresses listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit,~~ using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their

equivalent, ~~within~~ **no later than** thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. **Section C - General Reporting contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition.** The report submitted by the Permittee does require ~~the~~ **a** certification **that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)** by ~~the~~ **an** "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

...

D.3.3 Record Keeping Requirements

...

(b) ~~All records shall be maintained in accordance with~~ Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit **contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition**.

D.3.4 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document **the** compliance **status** with Condition D.~~4~~**3**.1 shall be submitted ~~to the addresses listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit,~~ using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, ~~within~~ **no later than** thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. **Section C - General Reporting contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition.** The report submitted by the Permittee does require ~~the~~ **a** certification **that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)** by ~~the~~ **an** "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

...

SECTION E.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description: Boiler

(c) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-02, with a maximum heat input capacity of 24.25 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack SB-02. This boiler was constructed in March 1994 and uses fuel oil No.2 or biofuel (such as soy diesel) as an alternative fuel.

This boiler is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc **and 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJJ**.

...

SECTION E.5 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description: Boilers

(b) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-01, with a maximum heat input capacity of 6.7 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack SB-01. This boiler was constructed in 1959 and uses fuel oil No.2 or biofuel (such as soy diesel) as an alternative fuel.

This boiler is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJJ.

(c) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as SB-02, with a maximum heat input capacity of 24.25 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack SB-02. This boiler was constructed in March 1994 and uses fuel oil No.2 or biofuel (such as soy diesel) as an alternative fuel.

This boiler is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc and 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJJ.

(d) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as WB-01, with a maximum heat input capacity of 6.7 MMBtu per hour and exhausting at stack WB-01. This boiler is planned to be constructed in 2012 and uses fuel oil No.2 or biofuel (such as soy diesel) as an alternative

fuel.

This boiler is an affected unit under the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJJ.

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

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers

E.5.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A] [326 IAC 20-1]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJJ.

E.5.2 NESHAP for Area Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ]

The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ (included as Attachment G of this permit) for boilers SB-01, SB-02, and WB-01:

(1) 40 CFR 63.11193
(2) 40 CFR 63.11194
(3) 40 CFR 63.11196(a) and (c)
(4) 40 CFR 63.11200
(5) 40 CFR 63.11201(b) and (d)
(6) 40 CFR 63.11205(a)
(7) 40 CFR 63.11210(c) and (d)
(8) 40 CFR 63.11214(b) and (c)
(9) 40 CFR 63.11223(a) and (b)
(10) 40 CFR 63.11225(a), (b), (c), (d), and (g)
(11) 40 CFR 63.11235
(12) 40 CFR 63.11236
(13) 40 CFR 63.11237
(14) Tables 2 and 8

...
FESOP CERTIFICATION FORM:
...
~~Mailing Address: 5400 West 86th Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268~~
...
FESOP EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT FORM:
...
~~Mailing Address: 5400 West 86th Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268~~
...
~~A certification is not required for this report.~~
...
FESOP QUARTERLY REPORT FORMS:
...
~~Mailing Address: 5400 West 86th Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268~~
...
~~Attach a signed certification to complete this report.~~
...
FESOP QUARTERLY DEVIATION AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT FORM:
...
~~Mailing Address: 5400 West 86th Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268~~

...

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".

...

Conclusion and Recommendation

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 April 26, 2011.

The construction and operation of this proposed revision shall be subject to the conditions of the attached proposed FESOP Significant Revision No. 097-30482-00098. The staff recommends to the Commissioner that this FESOP Significant Revision be approved.

IDEM Contact

(a) Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to Brian Williams 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) 234-5375 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 4-5375.

(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.in.gov/idem

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Summary of Emissions

Company Name: Asphalt Materials, Inc.
Address: 4902 West 86th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46268
FESOP No: 097-30482-00098
Reviewer: Brian Williams

	Potential to Emit (tons/yr)								
Emission Unit ID	**PM**	**PM10**	**SO_2**	**NOx**	**VOC**	**CO**	**CO2e**	**Highest Individual HAP**	**Total HAPs**
Asphalt Blowing Still and Afterburner	2,223	2,224	0.02	3.22	315	2.71	3888.23	--	--
Boilers and Heaters (not including afterburner)	4.20	6.92	149	42.0	1.58	24.2	46957.5	--	--
Storage Tanks and Mixing Tanks*	--	--	--	--	0.05	--	--	--	Less than 23
Other Insignificant Units (Shear Mills)**	--	--	--	--	5.48	--	--	--	--
Propane-fired Furnace (Zinc Oxide Recovery Process)	0.03	0.03	2.39E-03	0.34	0.01	0.05	305.96	--	2.08E-03
Loading Racks	--	--	--	--	1.33E-05	--	--	1.06E-07	1.73E-07
Total PTE of Entire Source	**2,228**	**2,230**	**149**	**45.51**	**322**	**26.94**	**51151.64**	**1.06E-07**	**Less than 25**
Fugitive Emissions									
Unpaved Roads	305	87.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

	Limited Potential to Emit (tons/yr)								
Emission Unit ID	**PM**	**PM10**	**SO_2**	**NOx**	**VOC**	**CO**	**CO2e**	**Highest Individual HAP**	**Total HAPs**
Asphalt Blowing Still and Afterburner	39.19	39.37	0.02	3.22	39.31	2.71	3888.23	--	--
Boilers and Heaters (not including afterburner)	2.80	4.62	99.5	28.8	1.58	24.2	34760.7	--	--
Storage Tanks and Mixing Tanks*	--	--	--	--	0.05	--	--	--	--
Other Insignificant Units (Shear Mills)**	--	--	--	--	5.48	--	--	--	Less than 23
Propane-fired Furnace (Zinc Oxide Recovery Process)	0.03	0.03	2.39E-03	0.34	0.01	0.05	305.96	--	2.08E-03
Loading Racks	--	--	--	--	1.33E-05	--	--	1.06E-07	1.73E-07
Total PTE of Entire Source	**42.0**	**44.03**	**99.52**	**32.35**	**46.43**	**26.94**	**38954.92**	**1.06E-07**	**Less than 25**
Fugitive Emissions									
Unpaved Roads	152	43.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*The VOC emissions from the storage tanks and mixing tanks were calculated using TANKS 4.0 in Appendix A of the TSD for F097-6035-00098, issued July 8, 2003. Several tanks have been removed and several have been added; however, the source estimates that the VOC emissions from these tanks are negligible. Therefore, the VOC emissions are assumed to be equal to the amount calculated in F097-6035-00098.

**The other insignificant units include two (2) shear mills. These are considered to be insignificant units emitting less than 3 lbs/hr or 15 lbs/day of VOC, 1 ton/yr of a single HAP, and 2.5 tons/yr of any single HAP. As a worst-case scenario, it is assumed above that each shear mill will emit 15 lbs/day of VOC. The actual VOC and HAP emissions are expected to be minimal. It is assumed that the insignificant units will not cause the source to emit 10 tons/yr of a single HAP or 25 tons/yr of a combination of HAPs.

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Emissions from Asphalt Blowing Still

Company Name: **Asphalt Materials, Inc.**
Address: **4902 West 86th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46268**
FESOP No: **097-30482-00098**
Reviewer: **Brian Williams**

1. Process Description

Potential Throughput	21.15 tons/hr
	185,274 tons/yr
Limited Throughput	21.15 tons/hr
	65,217 tons/yr

2. Unlimited/Uncontrolled Potential to Emit

	PM	PM10	VOC	POM
Emission Factor in lb/ton	24	24	3.4	0.0072
PTE Before Controls (tons/yr)	2,223	2,223	315	0.67

3. Limited/Controlled Potential to Emit

	PM	PM10	VOC	POM
Emission Factor in lb/ton	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.00036
PTE After Controls (lbs/hr)	25.380	25.380	25.38	7.61E-03
PTE After Controls (tons/yr)	39.13	39.13	39.13	1.17E-02

Emission factors for VOC are from AP 42, Chapter 11.2, Table 11.2-4 (1/95). Assume VOC = TOC.

Uncontrolled emission factor for PM is from AP 42, Chapter 11.2, Table 11.2-2 (1/95). Assume PM = PM10/PM2.5.
According to Table 11.2-2 footnote (a), Polycyclic Organic Matter (POM) emissions are equal to 0.03% of PM emissions.

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Combustion Emissions for Natural Gas < 100 MMBtu

Company Name: Asphalt Materials, Inc.
Address: 4902 West 86th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46268
FESOP No: 097-30482-00098
Reviewer: Brian Williams

1. Process Description

Emission Unit ID	Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Maximum Potential Throughput (MMCF/yr)
WB-01	6.70	57.5
SB-01	6.70	57.5
SB-02	24.3	208
HO-01	8.00	68.7
HO-02	10.0	85.9
HO-03	4.20	36.1
HO-04	4.20	36.1
TH-42	2.50	21.5
TH-34	0.50	4.29
CE-01	7.50	64.4
Total	**74.6**	**640**

2. Combustion Emissions - Criteria Pollutants

	Emission Factor (lbs/MMCF)					
NOx Burner Type	**PM***	**PM10***	**SO_2**	**NOx****	**VOC**	**CO**
Ordinary Burners	1.9	7.6	0.6	100	5.5	84.0

	Potential To Emit (tons/yr)					
Emission Unit ID	**PM**	**PM10**	**SO_2**	**NOx**	**VOC**	**CO**
WB-01	0.05	0.22	0.02	2.88	0.16	2.42
SB-01	0.05	0.22	0.02	2.88	0.16	2.42
SB-02	0.20	0.79	0.06	10.41	0.57	8.75
HO-01	0.07	0.26	0.02	3.44	0.19	2.89
HO-02	0.08	0.33	0.03	4.29	0.24	3.61
HO-03	0.03	0.14	0.01	1.80	0.10	1.51
HO-04	0.03	0.14	0.01	1.80	0.10	1.51
TH-42	0.02	0.08	0.01	1.07	0.06	0.90
TH-34	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.21	0.01	0.18
CE-01	0.06	0.24	0.02	3.22	0.18	2.71
Total	**0.61**	**2.43**	**0.19**	**32.0**	**1.76**	**26.9**

* PM emission factor is for filterable PM only. PM10 emission factor is for condensable PM10 and filterable PM combined.
** Emission factors for NOx: Uncontrolled = 100 lbs/MMCF, Low NOx Burners = 50 lbs/MMCF
Emission factors are from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, and 1.4-2, SCC 1-01-006-02, 1-02-006-02, 1-03-006-02, 1-03-006-03. (7/98)

Methodology
Maximum Potential Throughput (MMCF/yr) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 (hrs/yr) x 1 MMCF/1,020 MMBtu
Potential To Emit (tons/year) = Maximum Potential Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lbs/MMCF) x 1 ton/2,000 lbs

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Combustion Emissions for Natural Gas < 100 MMBtu

Company Name: **Asphalt Materials, Inc.**
Address: **4902 West 86th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46268**
FESOP No: **097-30482-00098**
Reviewer: **Brian Williams**

3. Combustion Emissions - HAP Pollutants

	Emission Factor (lbs/MMCF)				
	Benzene	Dichlorobenzene	Formaldehyde	Hexane	Toluene
	2.1E-03	1.2E-03	7.5E-02	1.8E+00	3.4E-03
	Cadmium	Chromium	Manganese	Mercury	Nickel
	1.1E-03	1.4E-03	3.8E-04	2.6E-04	2.1E-03

	Potential To Emit (tons/yr)				
Emission Unit ID	Benzene	Dichlorobenzene	Formaldehyde	Hexane	Toluene
WB-01	6.0E-05	3.5E-05	2.2E-03	5.2E-02	9.8E-05
SB-01	6.0E-05	3.5E-05	2.2E-03	5.2E-02	9.8E-05
SB-02	2.2E-04	1.2E-04	7.8E-03	1.9E-01	3.5E-04
HO-01	7.2E-05	4.1E-05	2.6E-03	6.2E-02	1.2E-04
HO-02	9.0E-05	5.2E-05	3.2E-03	7.7E-02	1.5E-04
HO-03	3.8E-05	2.2E-05	1.4E-03	3.2E-02	6.1E-05
HO-04	3.8E-05	2.2E-05	1.4E-03	3.2E-02	6.1E-05
TH-42	2.3E-05	1.3E-05	8.1E-04	1.9E-02	3.7E-05
TH-34	4.5E-06	2.6E-06	1.6E-04	3.9E-03	7.3E-06
CE-01	6.8E-05	3.9E-05	2.4E-03	5.8E-02	1.1E-04
Total	**6.7E-04**	**3.8E-04**	**2.4E-02**	**5.8E-01**	**1.1E-03**
	Cadmium	Chromium	Manganese	Mercury	Nickel
WB-01	3.2E-05	4.0E-05	1.1E-05	7.5E-06	6.0E-05
SB-01	3.2E-05	4.0E-05	1.1E-05	7.5E-06	6.0E-05
SB-02	1.1E-04	1.5E-04	4.0E-05	2.7E-05	2.2E-04
HO-01	3.8E-05	4.8E-05	1.3E-05	8.9E-06	7.2E-05
HO-02	4.7E-05	6.0E-05	1.6E-05	1.1E-05	9.0E-05
HO-03	2.0E-05	2.5E-05	6.9E-06	4.7E-06	3.8E-05
HO-04	2.0E-05	2.5E-05	6.9E-06	4.7E-06	3.8E-05
TH-42	1.2E-05	1.5E-05	4.1E-06	2.8E-06	2.3E-05
TH-34	2.4E-06	3.0E-06	8.2E-07	5.6E-07	4.5E-06
CE-01	3.5E-05	4.5E-05	1.2E-05	8.4E-06	6.8E-05
Total	**3.5E-04**	**4.5E-04**	**1.2E-04**	**8.3E-05**	**6.7E-04**
HAP emission factors are from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-3 and 1.4-4. (7/98)				**TOTAL HAP**	**0.60**

Methodology
Potential To Emit (tons/yr) = Maximum Potential Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lbs/MMCF) x 1 ton/2,000 lbs

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Natural Gas Combustion < 100 MMBtu/hr

Company Name: Asphalt Materials, Inc.
Address: 4902 West 86th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46268
FESOP No: 097-30482-00098
Reviewer: Brian Williams

4. Combustion Emissions - Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Emission Factor (lbs/MMCF)		
CO2	CH4	N20
120000	2.3	2.2

	Potential To Emit (tons/yr)			
Emission Unit ID	CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
WB-01	3452.47	0.07	0.06	3473.48
SB-01	3452.47	0.07	0.06	3473.48
SB-02	12495.88	0.24	0.23	12571.93
HO-01	4122.35	0.08	0.08	4147.44
HO-02	5152.94	0.10	0.09	5184.30
HO-03	2164.24	0.04	0.04	2177.41
HO-04	2164.24	0.04	0.04	2177.41
TH-42	1288.24	0.02	0.02	1296.08
TH-34	257.65	0.00	0.00	259.22
CE-01	3864.71	0.07	0.07	3888.23
Total	**38415.18**	**0.74**	**0.70**	**38648.96**

Methodology
The N2O Emission Factor for uncontrolled is 2.2. The N2O Emission Factor for low Nox burner is 0.64.
Emission Factors are from AP 42, Table 1.4-2 SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03.
Greenhouse Warming Potentials (GWP) from Table A-1 of 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart A.
Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)/2,000 lb/ton
CO2e (tons/yr) = CO2 Potential Emission ton/yr x CO2 GWP (1) + CH4 Potential Emission ton/yr x CH4 GWP (21) + N2O Potential Emission ton/yr x N2O GWP (310).

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Combustion Emissions for No. 2 Fuel Oil < 100 MMBtu/hr

Company Name: Asphalt Materials, Inc.
Address: 4902 West 86th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46268
FESOP No: 097-30482-00098
Reviewer: Brian Williams

1. Process Description

Emission Unit ID	Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr)
WB-01*	6.70
SB-01*	6.70
SB-02*	24.25
HO-01	8.00
HO-02	10.00
HO-03	4.20
HO-04	4.20
TH-42	2.50
TH-34	0.50

Oil Sulfur Content (%)
0.5

2. Combustion Emissions - Criteria Pollutants

		Emission Factor (lb/kgal)					
Fuel Type	Fuel Heat Value (MMBtu/kgal)	PM	PM10	SO_2 *(142S)*	NOx	VOC	CO
No. 2 Distillate Oil	140	2.00	3.30	71.0	20.0	0.34	5.00

		Potential to Emit (ton/yr)					
Emission Unit ID	Potential Throughput (kgal/yr)	PM	PM10	SO_2	NOx	VOC	CO
WB-01*	419	0.42	0.69	14.9	4.19	0.07	1.05
SB-01*	419	0.42	0.69	14.9	4.19	0.07	1.05
SB-02*	1,517	1.52	2.50	53.9	15.17	0.26	3.79
HO-01	501	0.50	0.83	17.8	5.01	0.09	1.25
HO-02	626	0.63	1.03	22.2	6.26	0.11	1.56
HO-03	263	0.26	0.43	9.33	2.63	0.04	0.66
HO-04	263	0.26	0.43	9.33	2.63	0.04	0.66
TH-42	156	0.16	0.26	5.55	1.56	0.03	0.39
TH-34	31.3	0.03	0.05	1.11	0.31	0.01	0.08
Total	**4,195**	**4.20**	**6.92**	**149**	**42.0**	**0.71**	**10.5**

		Limited Potential to Emit (ton/yr)					
Emission Unit ID	Limited Throughput (kgal/yr)	PM	PM10	SO_2	NOx	VOC	CO
Entire Source	2,803	2.80	4.62	99.50	28.03	0.48	7.01
Total	**2,803**	**2.80**	**4.62**	**99.5**	**28.0**	**0.48**	**7.01**

Emission factors from AP 42, Chapter 1.3, Tables 1.3-1, 1.3-2, 1.3-3, 1.3-10, and 1.3-11. (9/98)
* There are no emission factors in AP-42 for biofuel. Therefore, as a worst case scenario biofuel emissions are assumed to be equal to No. 2 fuel oil emissions.

Methodology
Potential Throughput (kgal/yr) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hr/yr x 1/Fuel Heat Value (MMBtu/kgal)
Potential to Emit (ton/yr) = Potential Throughput (kgal/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/kgal) x 1 ton/2,000 lb
Limited Potential to Emit (ton/yr) = Limited Throughput (kgal/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/kgal) x 1 ton/2,000 lb

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Combustion Emissions for No. 2 Fuel Oil < 100 MMBtu/hr

Company Name: **Asphalt Materials, Inc.**
Address: **4902 West 86th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46268**
FESOP No: **097-30482-00098**
Reviewer: **Brian Williams**

3. Combustion Emissions - HAP Pollutants

Emission Factor (lbs/kgal)						
	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Benzene	Formaldehyde	Naphthalene	Toluene	Hydrogen Chloride
	2.4E-04	2.1E-04	3.3E-02	1.1E-03	6.2E-03	3.5E-01
Total HAPs	Antimony	Chromium	Cobalt	Nickel	Vanadium	Hydrogen Fluoride
5.54E-01	5.3E-03	1.1E-03	6.0E-03	8.5E-02	3.2E-02	3.7E-02

	Potential To Emit (tons/yr)					
Emission Unit ID	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Benzene	Formaldehyde	Naphthalene	Toluene	Hydrogen Chloride
WB-01*	4.9E-05	4.4E-05	6.9E-03	2.4E-04	1.3E-03	7.3E-02
SB-01*	4.9E-05	4.4E-05	6.9E-03	2.4E-04	1.3E-03	7.3E-02
SB-02*	1.8E-04	1.6E-04	2.5E-02	8.6E-04	4.7E-03	**2.6E-01**
HO-01	5.9E-05	5.3E-05	8.3E-03	2.8E-04	1.6E-03	8.7E-02
HO-02	7.4E-05	6.6E-05	1.0E-02	3.5E-04	1.9E-03	1.1E-01
HO-03	3.1E-05	2.8E-05	4.3E-03	1.5E-04	8.1E-04	4.6E-02
HO-04	3.1E-05	2.8E-05	4.3E-03	1.5E-04	8.1E-04	4.6E-02
TH-42	1.8E-05	1.6E-05	2.6E-03	8.8E-05	4.8E-04	2.7E-02
TH-34	3.7E-06	3.3E-06	5.2E-04	1.8E-05	9.7E-05	5.4E-03
Total	**5.0E-04**	**4.4E-04**	**6.9E-02**	**2.4E-03**	**1.3E-02**	**7.3E-01**
	Antimony	Chromium	Cobalt	Nickel	Vanadium	Hydrogen Fluoride
WB-01*	1.1E-03	2.3E-04	1.3E-03	1.8E-02	6.7E-03	7.8E-03
SB-01*	1.1E-03	2.3E-04	1.3E-03	1.8E-02	6.7E-03	7.8E-03
SB-02*	4.0E-03	8.3E-04	4.6E-03	6.4E-02	2.4E-02	2.8E-02
HO-01	1.3E-03	2.7E-04	1.5E-03	2.1E-02	8.0E-03	9.3E-03
HO-02	1.6E-03	3.4E-04	1.9E-03	2.6E-02	9.9E-03	1.2E-02
HO-03	6.9E-04	1.4E-04	7.9E-04	1.1E-02	4.2E-03	4.9E-03
HO-04	6.9E-04	1.4E-04	7.9E-04	1.1E-02	4.2E-03	4.9E-03
TH-42	4.1E-04	8.5E-05	4.7E-04	6.6E-03	2.5E-03	2.9E-03
TH-34	8.2E-05	1.7E-05	9.4E-05	1.3E-03	5.0E-04	5.8E-04
Total	**1.1E-02**	**2.3E-03**	**1.3E-02**	**1.8E-01**	**6.7E-02**	**7.82E-02**
					Total HAPs	**1.16**

	Limited Potential To Emit (tons/yr)					
Emission Unit ID	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Benzene	Formaldehyde	Naphthalene	Toluene	Hydrogen Chloride
Entire Source	6.9E-05	6.2E-05	9.7E-03	3.3E-04	1.8E-03	1.0E-01
	Antimony	Chromium	Cobalt	Nickel	Vanadium	Hydrogen Fluoride
Entire Source	7.4E-03	1.5E-03	8.4E-03	1.2E-01	4.5E-02	5.2E-02
Emission factors from AP 42, Chapter 1.3, Tables 1.3-9 and 1.3-11. (9/98)					**Total HAPs**	**0.78**

Methodology
Potential To Emit (tons/year) = Potential Throughput (kgal/yr) x Emission Factor (lbs/kgal) x 1 ton/2,000 lbs
Limited Potential To Emit (tons/year) = Limited Throughput (kgal/yr) x Emission Factor (lbs/kgal) x 1 ton/2,000 lbs

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
No. 2 Fuel Oil < 100 MMBtu/hr

Company Name: Asphalt Materials, Inc.
Address: 4902 West 86th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46268
FESOP No: 097-30482-00098
Reviewer: Brian Williams

4. Combustion Emissions - Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Emission Factor (lb/kgal)		
CO2	CH4	N20
22300.00	0.22	0.3

		Potential to Emit (ton/yr)			
Emission Unit ID	Potential Throughput (kgal/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Entire Source	4,195	46,778.87	0.45	0.55	**46,957.46**

		Limited Potential to Emit (ton/yr)			
Emission Unit ID	Limited Throughput (kgal/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Entire Source	2,803	31,251.41	0.30	0.36	**31,370.72**

Methodology
The CO2 Emission Factor for #2 Fuel Oil is 22300.
Emission Factors are from AP 42, Tables 1.3-3, 1.3-8, and 1.3-12 (SCC 1-03-005-01/02/03) Supplement E 9/99 (see erata file)
Greenhouse Warming Potentials (GWP) from Table A-1 of 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart A.
Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (kgals/ yr) x Emission Factor (lb/kgal)/2,000 lb/ton
CO2e (tons/yr) = CO2 Potential Emission ton/yr x CO2 GWP (1) + CH4 Potential Emission ton/yr x CH4 GWP (21) + N2O Potential Emission ton/yr x N2O GWP (310).

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Fugitive Emissions for Unpaved Roads

Company Name: **Asphalt Materials, Inc.**
Address: **4902 West 86th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46268**
FESOP No: **097-30482-00098**
Reviewer: **Brian Williams**

1. Determine AP 42 Emission Factors

According to AP 42, Section 13.2.2 Unpaved Roads, November 2006, the PM/PM10 emission factors for unpaved roads can be estimated from the following equation:

$$E = k\,(s/12)^{a}\,(W/3)^{b} \times (365-P)/365$$

Where:

k = particle size multiplier =	4.9	dimensionless (PM30 or TSP)
	1.5	dimensionless PM10
s = surface material silt content (%) =	8.5	(AP 42, Table 13.2.2-1)
W = mean vehicle weight =	40.0	tons
a = empirical constant =	0.7	PM30 or TSP (AP 42, Table 13.2.2-2)
	0.9	PM10 (AP 42, Table 13.2.2-2)
b = empirical constant =	0.45	(AP 42, Table 13.2.2-2)
p = number of days per year with 0.01 inches precipitation =	120	

PM Emission Factor = $(4.9) \times (8.5/12)^{0.7} \times (W/3)^{0.45} \times (365-120)/365$ = **8.29** lbs/mile

PM10 Emission Factor = $(1.5) \times (8.5/12)^{0.9} \times (W/3)^{0.45} \times (365-120)/365$ = **2.37** lbs/mile

2. Potential to Emit (PTE) PM/PM10

Vehicle Type	Pollutant	Vehicle Mile Traveled (VMT) (miles/yr)	Potential to Emit (tons/yr)
Truck	PM	73,584	305
Truck	PM10	73,584	87.1

* This information is provided by the source.

Methodology
Vehicle Mile Traveled (miles/yr) = Trip Number (trips/yr) x Round Trip Distance (mile/trip)
Potential to Emit PM/PM10 (tons/yr) = VMT (miles/yr) x PM/PM10 Emission Factors (lbs/mile) x 1 ton/2000 lbs

3. Controlled Potential to Emit (PTE) PM/PM10

The source will use periodic watering to control the fugitive dust emissions.

Control Efficiency From Routine Watering (%): 50%

PTE of PM After Control (tons/yr) = PTE of PM Before Control (tons/yr) x (1 - Control Efficiency (%)) =	**152**
PTE of PM10 After Control (tons/yr) = PTE of PM10 Before Control (tons/yr) x (1 - Control Efficiency (%)) =	**43.6**

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Emissions from Zinc Oxide Recovery

Company Name: **Asphalt Materials, Inc.**
Address: **4902 West 86th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46268**
FESOP No: **097-30482-00098**
Reviewer: **Brian Williams**

1. Process Description

Emission Unit ID	Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Maximum Potential Throughput (kgal/yr)	Sulfur Content (gr/100 ft3)
CZO-1	0.50	47.9	1.00

2. Combustion Emissions - Criteria Pollutants

	Emission Factor (lbs/kgal)					
Fuel (Burner Size)	**PM**	**PM10**	**SO2** *(0.1S)*	**NOX**	**VOC**	**CO**
Propane (< 10 MMBtu)	0.4	0.4	0.10	14	0.5	1.9

	Potential To Emit (tons/yr)					
Emission Unit ID	**PM**	**PM10**	**SO2**	**NOX**	**VOC**	**CO**
CZO-1	0.01	0.01	2.39E-03	0.34	0.01	0.05
Total	**0.01**	**0.01**	**2.39E-03**	**0.34**	**0.01**	**0.05**

Emission factors are from AP 42, Chapter 1.5, Table 1.5-1, (SCC 1-03-010-02). (10/96) Assume PM = PM10.
Assume 1,000 gallons of propane has a heat value of 91.5 MMBtu.

Methodology
Maximum Potential Throughput (kgal/yr) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 kgal/91.5 MMBtu
Potential To Emit (tons/yr) = Maximum Potential Throughput (kgal/yr) x Emission Factor (lbs/kgal) x 1 ton/2,000 lbs

3. Combustion Emissions - Greenhouse Gas Emissions

	Greenhouse Gas		
	CO2	CH4	N2O
Emission Factor in lb/kgal	12500	0.2	0.9
Potential Emission in tons/yr	299.2	4.79E-03	2.15E-02
Summed Potential Emissions in tons/yr	299.2		
CO2e Total in tons/yr	**305.96**		

Methodology
The CO2 Emission Factor for Propane is 12500.
Emission Factors are from AP 42 (7/08), Table 1.5-1 (SCC #1-02-010-02)
Greenhouse Warming Potentials (GWP) from Table A-1 of 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart A.
Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (kgals/ yr) x Emission Factor (lb/kgal)/2,000 lb/ton
CO2e (tons/yr) = CO2 Potential Emission ton/yr x CO2 GWP (1) + CH4 Potential Emission ton/yr x CH4 GWP (21) + N2O Potential Emission ton/yr x N2O GWP (310).

4. PM/PM10 and HAP emissions from furnace operations

Max capacity = 320 pounds per batch (lbs/batch)
Batch time = 12 hours per batch / one batch per day
Total operation time = 1 day per week for 10 weeks

Control efficiency of baghouse = 99%
Percent lead chloride in final product = 13%

Emissions are based on a material balance. To be conservative, it is assumed that everything put into the furnace is exhausted to the baghouse. Therefore, 320 lbs of material is exhausted to the baghouse per batch. The baghouse was determined to be integral. Therefore, emissions are calculated after control.

PM/PM10 emissions (lbs/hr) = 320 lbs/batch x 1 batch/12 hours x (1 - 0.99) = **0.27 lbs/hr**
PM/PM10 emissions (tons/yr) = 0.27 lbs/hr x 120 hrs total operation time x 1 ton/2,000 lbs = **0.02 tons/yr**
Lead chloride emissions = 0.02 tons/year x 13% = **2.08E-03 tons/yr**

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Emissions from Asphalt Loading Racks

Company Name: **Asphalt Materials, Inc.**
Address: **4902 West 86th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46268**
FESOP No: **097-30482-00098**
Reviewer: **Brian Williams**

1. Determine AP 42 Emission Factors

Emission Unit ID	Maximum Loading Rate (gal/min)
LR-1 and LR-2	600
LR-3	400
LR-4	250
LR-5	250
LR-6	300
LR-7	300
LR-8	200
LR-9	400
LR-10	200
LR-15	600
Total	**3500**

The loading racks will be used to splash load dedicated service asphalt cargo tank trucks.
According to AP 42, Chapter 5.2 - Transportation and Marketing of Petroleum Liquids (01/95), the VOC emission factors for the truck and rail loading racks can be estimated from the following equation:

$$L = 12.46 \times (SPM)/T$$

where:
L = loading loss (lb/kgal)
S = a saturation factor (see AP 42, Table 5.2-1)
P = true vapor pressure of the liquid loaded (psia)
M = molecular weight of vapors
T = temperature of the bulk liquid loaded (degree R)

Previous Stored Liquid	S	P (psia)	M (lb/mole lb)	T (degree R)	**L (lb/kgal)**
Asphalt (normal)	1.45	1.900E-09	320	760	**1.445E-08**
		(Petro. Asphalt)	**(Petro. Asphalt)**	(F^0+460)	

2. Potential to Emit (PTE) VOC Before Control

Loading rate for trucks: 210 kgal/hr
VOC PTE before Control for Trucks (ton/yr) = Loading rate for trucks (kgal/hr) x 8,760 hr/yr x L (lb/kgal) x 1 ton/2,000 lb = **1.33E-05** **ton/yr**

4. Potential to Emit HAPs

HAP	CAS #	HAP Fraction (worst case)	PTE of HAP before Control (ton/yr)
Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S)	7783-06-4 0-0.5	0.50%	**6.65E-08**
Paraffinic Distillate Solvent	64742-04-7 0-0.8	0.80%	**1.06E-07**
		Total HAPs:	**1.73E-07**

Methodology
HAP content (Fraction) is based on the worst case PG Asphalt Binder Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) of 05/30/2008
PTE of HAP Before Control (ton/yr) = PTE of VOC Before Control for Trucks (ton/yr) x HAP Fraction

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Fuel Equivalency Calculations (No. 2 oil is the main fuel)
Fuel Combustion Units with Maximum Capacity < 100 MMBtu/hr

Company Name: **Asphalt Materials, Inc.**
Address: **4902 West 86th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46268**
FESOP No: **097-30482-00098**
Reviewer: **Brian Williams**

Note: these equivalencies are related back to the No. 2 Fuel Oil (assumed to be the predominant fuel used at this source).

	SO2 Equivalency					
Fuel Type	Limited Sulfur Content	Limited Sulfur Content Units	AP-42 Emission Factor*	Emission Factor Units	Fuel Equivalency	Fuel Equivalency Units
Natural Gas	NA	NA	0.6	lb/MMCF	0.118	MMCF natural gas per gal No. 2 fuel oil
No. 2 Fuel Oil	0.50	% by weight	71.00	lb/kgal	1.00	gal No. 2 fuel oil per gal No. 2 fuel oil
Biofuel	0.50	% by weight	71.00	lb/kgal	1.00	gal biofuel per gal No. 2 fuel oil

Methodology

Fuel Equivalency = [AP-42 Emission Factor for No. 2 fuel oil (lb/kgal)] / [AP-42 Emission Factor for any fuel type (lb/kgal or lb/MMCF)]

Sources of AP-42 Emission Factors for fuel combustion:

Natural Gas (boiler < 100 MMBtu/hr): AP-42 Chapter 1.4 (dated 7/98), Tables 1.4-1 and 1.4-2

No. 2 fuel oil (industrial boiler < 100 MMBtu/hr): AP-42 Chapter 1.3 (dated 9/98), Table 1.3-1

*Biofuel (industrial boiler < 100 MMBtu/hr): No AP-42 emission factors exist. Therefore, as a worst case scenario biofuel emissions are assumed to be equal to No. 2 fuel oil emissions.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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SENT VIA U.S. MAIL: CONFIRMED DELIVERY AND SIGNATURE REQUESTED

TO: Jerry Gilmore
Asphalt Materials, Inc.
5400 W 86th St
Indianapolis, IN 46268

DATE: August 15, 2011

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

SUBJECT: Final Decision
FESOP - Significant Permit Revision
097 - 30482 - 00098

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:
Eric Werner, VP - Ops
Thomas Mattix
OAQ Permits Branch Interested Parties List

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

Final Applicant Cover letter.dot 11/30/07

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August 15, 2011

TO: Pike Branch Library

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

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

Applicant Name: Asphalt Materials, Inc.
Permit Number: 097 - 30482 - 00098

You previously received information to make available to the public during the public comment period of a draft permit. Enclosed is a copy of the final decision and supporting materials for the same project. Please place the enclosed information along with the information you previously received. To ensure that your patrons have ample opportunity to review the enclosed permit, **we ask that you retain this document for at least 60 days.**

The applicant is responsible for placing a copy of the application in your library. If the permit application is not on file, or if you have any questions concerning this public review process, please contact Joanne Smiddie-Brush, OAQ Permits Administration Section at 1-800-451-6027, extension 3-0185.

Enclosures
Final Library.dot 11/30/07

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

TO: Interested Parties / Applicant

DATE: August 15, 2011

RE: Asphalt Materials, Inc. / 097 - 30482 - 00098

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

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4		Mrs. Sandra Lee Watson 7834 E 100 S Marion IN 46953 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Indianapolis City Council and Mayors Office 200 East Washington Street, Room E Indianapolis IN 46204 *(Local Official)*									
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14		Mr. Thomas Mattix 5400 West 86th Street Indianapolis IN 46268 *(Source ¿ addl contact)*									
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