



# 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](http://www.idem.IN.gov)

TO: Interested Parties / Applicant

DATE: November 2, 2011

RE: Spartech Polycom, Inc./035-30643-00078

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



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## Minor Source Operating Permit Renewal OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

**Spartech Polycom, Inc.**  
**1401 East Memorial Drive**  
**Muncie, Indiana 47302**

(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.

This permit is issued to the above mentioned company under the provisions of 326 IAC 2-1.1, 326 IAC 2-6.1 and 40 CFR 52.780, with conditions listed on the attached pages.

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 MSOP under 326 IAC 2-6.1.

Operation Permit No.: M035-30643-00078	
Issued by:  Iryn Calilung, Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: November 2, 2011 Expiration Date: November 2, 2021



Minor Source Operating Permit Renewal  
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

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**SECTION A SOURCE SUMMARY**

This permit is based on information requested by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), Office of Air Quality (OAQ). The information describing the source contained in conditions A.1 and A.2 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 2-5.1-3(c)][326 IAC 2-6.1-4(a)]**

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary plastic sheet and molded plastics plant.

Source Address:	1401 East Memorial Drive, Muncie, Indiana 47302
General Source Phone Number:	(765) 281-5120
SIC Code:	2821 Plastics Materials, Synthetic Resins, and Nonvulcanizable Elastomers)
County Location:	Delaware
Source Location Status:	Attainment for all criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Minor Source 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**

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

- (a) One (1) railcar unloading operation, consisting of three (3) separate pneumatic material transfer systems, identified as RRUL, constructed in 1984, with a combined maximum capacity of 35,650 lbs of plastic pellets per hour, with plastic pellets conveyed pneumatically to silos.
- (b) Twelve (12) silos, identified as S1 through S12, constructed in 1984, for storing plastic pellets, using no controls, and venting outside the building.
- (c) Twenty-three (23) pneumatic conveyors for transporting plastic pellets or regrind from the silos, surge bins or containers to the coextruder input feed for processing, with a maximum capacity of 1,000 pounds per hour, each, with particulate emissions controlled with integral bin vent filters, and venting inside or outside the building.
- (d) Five (5) coextruder lines, identified as COEX1 through COEX5, for extruding multiple layers of plastic sheeting, with a combined maximum capacity of 15,700 pounds of plastic per hour, with no particulate or VOC emission controls.

Emission Unit ID	Maximum Throughput Rate (lbs/hour)	Construction Date	Vent ID
COEX1	2,800	1984	COEX1
COEX2	3,000	1987	COEX2
COEX3	2,400	1994	COEX3
COEX4	3,000	approved for construction in 2011	COEX4
COEX5	4,500	2005	COEX5

- (e) Five (5) granulators for grinding scrap plastic (regrind) from coextruder lines, identified as COEXG1 through COEXG5, with a maximum combined capacity of 1,510 pounds of

regrind per hour, with regrind pneumatically conveyed to surge bins, with particulate emissions controlled with bin vent filters, and venting inside or outside the building.

Emission Unit ID	Maximum Throughput Rate (lbs/hour)	Construction Date
COEXG1	280	1984
COEXG2	300	1987
COEXG3	240	1994
COEXG4	240	approved for construction in 2011
COEXG5	450	2005

(f) One (1) Slitter/Trimmer/Rewinder, identified as SR1, constructed in 1985, with a maximum regrinding capacity of 1,000 pounds of plastic product per hour, with trimmings pneumatically conveyed to the granulators, and venting inside the building.

(g) Seven (7) thermoformers, identified as F1 through F7, using electric heating elements to re-form plastic products, using no controls and venting inside the building.

Emission Unit ID	Maximum Throughput Rate (lbs/hour)	Construction Date
F1	291	2007
F2	291	2007
F3	291	2007
F4	291	2007
F5	291	2007
F6	1,125	2010
F7	1,125	approved for construction in 2011

(h) Eight (8) granulators for grinding scrap plastic from thermoformer lines, identified as FG1 through FG5, FG6A, FG6B and FG7, with a maximum combined capacity of 2,267 pounds per hour, with regrind pneumatically conveyed to surge bins, with particulate emissions controlled with bin vent filters, and venting inside the building.

Emission Unit ID	Maximum Throughput Rate (lbs/hour)	Construction Date
FG1	247	2007
FG2	247	2007
FG3	247	2007
FG4	247	2007
FG5	250	2007
FG6A*	502	2010
FG6B*	25	2010
FG7	502	approved for construction in 2011

\* Even though FG6A and FG6B do not operate simultaneously, depending on the product processed by F6, the PTE was based on the assumption that they can operate simultaneously.

(i) One (1) enclosed Granulator, identified G2, constructed in 1984, with a maximum regrinding capacity of 2,000 pounds of plastic waste per hour, with regrind pneumatically conveyed to surge bins, with particulate emissions controlled by a bin vent filter and venting inside the building.

- (j) Four (4) printers, identified as P8, P9 (constructed in 1994), P4 and P10 (constructed in 2007), each with a maximum printing capacity of 25,200 parts (1,050 square feet of plastic) per hour, each using a 0.078 MMBtu per hour direct flame preheater, applying UV inks and using a light cure process, using no controls and venting to stacks P8, P9, P4 and P10 respectively.
- (k) One (1) parts cleaning unit, identified as Aqueous Parts Tub1, using 360 gallons of MiraChem 500 solvent per year.
- (l) One (1) parts cleaning unit, identified as Aqueous Parts Tub 2, using 100 gallons of Ozzy Juice 8W-3 per year and constructed in 2007.
- (m) Two (2) vacuum-sealed electric burnout units, identified as Burnout 1 and Burnout 2, for melting plastic off machine parts in a sealed chamber under vacuum, using no controls and exhausting inside the building.
- (n) One (1) stationary fire pump engine, identified as Pump1, consisting of a diesel compression ignition engine, with a displacement of 5.9 liters, installed in 1984 and modified in 2004.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility.

- (o) One (1) four stroke lean burn spark ignition natural gas-fired emergency backup electric generator, identified as Generator1, constructed in 1984, with a maximum capacity of 0.125 megawatts and 187 horsepower, and exhausting to stack Gen1.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility.

- (p) Natural gas-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than ten (10) million Btu per hour, consisting of forty-four (44) space heaters as follows:

- (1) One (1) heater, identified as MAM1, with a maximum capacity of 0.510 MMBtu per hour.
- (2) Three (3) heaters, identified as MAM2 through MAM4, each with a maximum capacity of 1.560 MMBtu per hour.
- (3) Four (4) heaters, identified as AHU1, AHU3, AHU5, and AHU6, each with a maximum capacity of 0.400 MMBtu per hour.
- (4) Eighteen (18) heaters, identified as 1B, 1A, 4A, 5A, 6A, 7A, 8A, 10A, 11A, 12A, 13A, 2B, 3B, 10B, 11B, 12B, 13B, and 14B, each with a maximum capacity of 0.170 MMBtu per hour.
- (5) Six (6) heaters, identified as 9A, 5B, 6B, 7B, 8B, and 9B, each with a maximum capacity of 0.300 MMBtu per hour.
- (6) Two (2) heaters, identified as 3A and 4B, each with a maximum capacity of 0.060 MMBtu per hour.
- (7) Six (6) HVAC units, identified as HVAC1, HVAC3, HVAC5, HVAC6, HVAC8, and HVAC32, with a combined total maximum capacity of 0.695 MMBtu per hour.
- (8) Four (4) heaters, identified as 15B, 16B, 17B, and 18B, each with a maximum capacity of 0.200 MMBtu per hour.

- (q) VOC and HAP storage containers, consisting of vessels storing lubricating oils, hydraulic oils, machining oils, or machining fluids.
- (r) Production related activities, including the application of oils, greases, lubricants, and/or nonvolatile material, as temporary protective coatings.
- (s) Machining where an aqueous cutting coolant continuously floods the machining interface.
- (t) Closed loop heating and cooling systems.
- (u) Exposure chambers (towers or columns), for curing of ultraviolet inks and ultraviolet coatings where heat is the intended discharge.
- (v) Noncontact cooling tower systems with either of the following:
  - (1) Natural draft cooling towers not regulated under a NESHAP, or
  - (2) Forced and induced draft cooling tower systems not regulated under a NESHAP.
- (w) Replacement or repair of electrostatic precipitators, bags in baghouses, and filters in other air filtration equipment.
- (x) Heat exchanger cleaning and repair.
- (y) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access.
- (z) Routine maintenance and repair of buildings, structures, or vehicles at the source where air emissions from those activities would not be associated with any production process, including purging of gas lines and/or purging of vessels.
- (aa) Blowdown for the following: sight glass, boiler, cooling tower, compressors and/or pumps.

## **SECTION B GENERAL CONDITIONS**

### **B.1 Definitions [326 IAC 2-1.1-1]**

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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 2-1.1-1) shall prevail.

### **B.2 Permit Term [326 IAC 2-6.1-7(a)][326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5][IC 13-15-3-6(a)]**

- 
- (a) This permit, M035-30643-00078, 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]**

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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**

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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**

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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**

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

### **B.7 Duty to Provide Information**

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- (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 Annual Notification [326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(5)]**

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- (a) An annual notification shall be submitted by an authorized individual to the Office of Air Quality stating whether or not the source is in operation and in compliance with the terms and conditions contained in this permit.
- (b) The annual notice shall be submitted in the format attached no later than March 1 of each year to:  
  
Indiana Department of Environmental Management  
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality  
100 North Senate Avenue  
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
- (c) The notification 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.

**B.9 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 1-6-3]**

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- (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 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.
- (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.10 Prior Permits Superseded [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5]**

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- (a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to M035-30643-00078 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.11 Termination of Right to Operate [326 IAC 2-6.1-7(a)]**

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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 one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the date of expiration of the source's existing permit, consistent with 326 IAC 2-6.1-7.

**B.12 Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-6.1-7]**

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- (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 2-6.1-7. Such information shall be included in the application for each emission unit at this source. The renewal application does require an affirmation that the statements in the application are true and complete 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 one hundred twenty (120) days 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 2-6.1 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 2-6.1-4(b), in writing by IDEM, OAQ any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

**B.13 Permit Amendment or Revision [326 IAC 2-5.1-3(e)(3)][326 IAC 2-6.1-6]**

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- (a) Permit amendments and revisions are governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-6.1-6 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
- (c) The Permittee shall notify the OAQ no later than thirty (30) calendar days of implementing a notice-only change. [326 IAC 2-6.1-6(d)]

**B.14 Source Modification Requirement**

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

**B.15 Inspection and Entry**  
[326 IAC 2-5.1-3(e)(4)(B)][326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(4)][IC 13-14-2-2][IC 13-17-3-2][IC 13-30-3-1]

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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 permitted 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.16 Transfer of Ownership or Operational Control [326 IAC 2-6.1-6]**

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- (a) The Permittee must comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-6.1-6 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 an affirmation that the statements in the application are true and complete by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

- (c) The Permittee may implement notice-only changes addressed in the request for a notice-only change immediately upon submittal of the request. [326 IAC 2-6.1-6(d)(3)]

**B.17 Annual Fee Payment [326 IAC 2-1.1-7]**

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- (a) The Permittee shall pay annual fees due no later than thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of a bill from IDEM, OAQ,.
- (b) 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.18 Credible Evidence [326 IAC 1-1-6]**

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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 2-6.1-5(a)(1)]

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

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

#### C.2 Permit Revocation [326 IAC 2-1.1-9]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-9 (Revocation of Permits), this permit to operate may be revoked for any of the following causes:

- (a) Violation of any conditions of this permit.
- (b) Failure to disclose all the relevant facts, or misrepresentation in obtaining this permit.
- (c) Changes in regulatory requirements that mandate either a temporary or permanent reduction of discharge of contaminants. However, the amendment of appropriate sections of this permit shall not require revocation of this permit.
- (d) Noncompliance with orders issued pursuant to 326 IAC 1-5 (Episode Alert Levels) to reduce emissions during an air pollution episode.
- (e) For any cause which establishes in the judgment of IDEM, the fact that continuance of this permit is not consistent with purposes of this article.

#### C.3 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]

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

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

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

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

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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.8 Stack Height [326 IAC 1-7]

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The Permittee shall comply with the applicable provisions of 326 IAC 1-7 (Stack Height Provisions), for all exhaust stacks through which a potential (before controls) of twenty-five (25) tons per year or more of particulate matter or sulfur dioxide is emitted by using ambient air quality modeling pursuant to 326 IAC 1-7-4.

C.9 Asbestos Abatement Projects [326 IAC 14-10] [326 IAC 18] [40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

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- (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.

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

#### **Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(2)]**

##### **C.10 Performance Testing [326 IAC 3-6]**

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- (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.
- (b) The Permittee shall notify IDEM, OAQ of the actual test date at least fourteen (14) days prior to the actual test date.
- (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.11 Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]**

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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 2-6.1-5(a)(2)]**

### **C.12 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]**

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Compliance with applicable requirements shall be documented as required by this permit. The Permittee shall be responsible for installing any necessary equipment and initiating any required monitoring related to that equipment. All monitoring and record keeping requirements not already legally required shall be implemented when operation begins.

### **C.13 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]**

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- (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**

### **C.14 Response to Excursions or Exceedances**

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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**

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- (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.

**Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(2)]**

**C.16 Malfunctions Report [326 IAC 1-6-2]**

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Pursuant to 326 IAC 1-6-2 (Records; Notice of Malfunction):

- (a) A record of all malfunctions, including startups or shutdowns of any facility or emission control equipment, which result in violations of applicable air pollution control regulations or applicable emission limitations shall be kept and retained for a period of three (3) years and shall be made available to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), Office of Air Quality (OAQ) or appointed representative upon request.
- (b) When a malfunction of any facility or emission control equipment occurs which lasts more than one (1) hour, said condition shall be reported to OAQ, using the Malfunction Report Forms (2 pages). Notification shall be made by telephone or facsimile, as soon as practicable, but in no event later than four (4) daytime business hours after the beginning of said occurrence.
- (c) Failure to report a malfunction of any emission control equipment shall constitute a violation of 326 IAC 1-6, and any other applicable rules. Information of the scope and expected duration of the malfunction shall be provided, including the items specified in 326 IAC 1-6-2(a)(1) through (6).
- (d) Malfunction is defined as any sudden, unavoidable failure of any air pollution control equipment, process, or combustion or process equipment to operate in a normal and usual manner. [326 IAC 1-2-39]

**C.17 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-6.1-5]**

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

permit issuance or the date of initial start-up, whichever is later, to begin such record keeping.

C.18 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-6.1-2] [IC 13-14-1-13]

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- (a) 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
- (b) 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.
- (c) 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.

**SECTION D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS**

**Emissions Unit Description [326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(1)]:**

- (a) One (1) railcar unloading operation, consisting of three (3) separate pneumatic material transfer systems, identified as RRUL, constructed in 1984, with a combined maximum capacity of 35,650 lbs of plastic pellets per hour, with plastic pellets conveyed pneumatically to silos.
- (b) Twelve (12) silos, identified as S1 through S12, constructed in 1984, for storing plastic pellets, using no controls, and venting outside the building.
- (c) Twenty-three (23) pneumatic conveyors for transporting plastic pellets or regrind from the silos, surge bins or containers to the coextruder input feed for processing, with a maximum capacity of 1,000 pounds per hour, each, with particulate emissions controlled with integral bin vent filters, and venting inside or outside the building.
- (d) Five (5) coextruder lines, identified as COEX1 through COEX5, for extruding multiple layers of plastic sheeting, with a combined maximum capacity of 15,700 pounds of plastic per hour, with no particulate or VOC emission controls.

Emission Unit ID	Maximum Throughput Rate (lbs/hour)	Construction Date	Vent ID
COEX1	2,800	1984	COEX1
COEX2	3,000	1987	COEX2
COEX3	2,400	1994	COEX3
COEX4	3,000	approved for construction in 2011	COEX4
COEX5	4,500	2005	COEX5

- (e) Five (5) granulators for grinding scrap plastic (regrind) from coextruder lines, identified as COEXG1 through COEXG5, with a maximum combined capacity of 1,510 pounds of regrind per hour, with regrind pneumatically conveyed to surge bins, with particulate emissions controlled with bin vent filters, and venting inside or outside the building.

Emission Unit ID	Maximum Throughput Rate (lbs/hour)	Construction Date
COEXG1	280	1984
COEXG2	300	1987
COEXG3	240	1994
COEXG4	240	approved for construction in 2011
COEXG5	450	2005

- (f) One (1) Slitter/Trimmer/Rewinder, identified as SR1, constructed in 1985, with a maximum regrinding capacity of 1,000 pounds of plastic product per hour, with trimmings pneumatically conveyed to the granulators, and venting inside the building.
- (g) Seven (7) thermoformers, identified as F1 through F7, using electric heating elements to re-form plastic products, using no controls and venting inside the building.

Emission Unit ID	Maximum Throughput Rate (lbs/hour)	Construction Date
F1	291	2007
F2	291	2007
F3	291	2007
F4	291	2007
F5	291	2007
F6	1,125	2010
F7	1,125	approved for construction in 2011

- (h) Eight (8) granulators for grinding scrap plastic from thermoformer lines, identified as FG1 through FG5, FG6A, FG6B and FG7, with a maximum combined capacity of 2,267 pounds per hour, with regrind pneumatically conveyed to surge bins, with particulate emissions controlled with bin vent filters, and venting inside the building.

Emission Unit ID	Maximum Throughput Rate (lbs/hour)	Construction Date
FG1	247	2007
FG2	247	2007
FG3	247	2007
FG4	247	2007
FG5	250	2007
FG6A*	502	2010
FG6B*	25	2010
FG7	502	approved for construction in 2011

\* Even though FG6A and FG6B do not operate simultaneously, depending on the product processed by F6, the PTE was based on the assumption that they can operate simultaneously.

- (i) One (1) enclosed Granulator, identified G2, constructed in 1984, with a maximum regrinding capacity of 2,000 pounds of plastic waste per hour, with regrind pneumatically conveyed to surge bins, with particulate emissions controlled by a bin vent filter and venting inside the building.

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

**Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(1)]**

**D.1.1 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2]**

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the particulate emissions from the manufacturing facilities shall be limited as listed in the following table:

Emission Unit	Process Weight Rate (lbs/hr)	Allowable PM Limit (lbs/hr)
pneumatic material transfer system (RRUL)	11,883.33	13.53
pneumatic material transfer system (RRUL)	11,883.33	13.53

<b>Emission Unit</b>	<b>Process Weight Rate (lbs/hr)</b>	<b>Allowable PM Limit (lbs/hr)</b>
pneumatic material transfer system (RRUL)	11,883.33	13.53
23 Pneumatic Conveyors	1,000 (each)	2.58 (each)
COEX1	2,800	5.14
COEX2	3,000	5.38
COEX3	2,400	4.63
COEX4	3,000	5.38
COEX5	4,500	7.06
COEXG1	280	1.10
COEXG2	300	1.15
COEXG3	240	0.99
COEXG4	240	no particulate emissions
COEXG5	450	1.51
SR1	1,000	2.58
F1	291	1.13
F2	291	1.13
F3	291	1.13
F4	291	1.13
F5	291	1.13
F6	1,125	2.89
F7	1,125	2.89
FG1	247	1.01
FG2	247	1.01
FG3	247	1.01
FG4	247	1.01
FG5	250	1.02
FG6A	502	1.62
FG6B	25	0.551
FG7	502	1.62
G2	2,000	4.1

The pounds per hour limitation was calculated with the following equation:

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

$$E = 4.10 P^{0.67}$$

Where:

E = rate of emission in pounds per hour;  
P = process weight rate in tons per hour

**D.1.2 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-5.5-4]**

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A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for the railcar unloading operation (RRUL), Silos (S1 – S12), the 23 pneumatic conveyors (integral bin vent filters), the Coextruder Granulators/Conveyors (COEXG1 - COEXG5), the Thermoformer Granulators/Conveyors (FG1 - FG-6A, FG-6B and FG7), the Slitter/Trimmer/Rewinder (SR1), the Granulator (G2), this facility and its control devices. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventive maintenance plan required by this condition

**Compliance Determination Requirements**

**D.1.3 Particulate Control**

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In order to comply with 326 IAC 6-3-2 and Condition D.1.1, the bin vent filters for the Unloading (RRUL), Silos (S1 – S12), the 23 pneumatic conveyors (integral bin vent filters), the Coextruder Granulators/Conveyors (COEXG1 - COEXG5), the Thermoformer Granulators/Conveyors (FG1 - FG-6A, FG-6B and FG7) and the Granulator (G2), and shall be in operation at all times that these facilities are in operation.

## SECTION E.1

## OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-5.1-2(f)(2)] [326 IAC 2-5.5-4(a)(2)]:

- (n) One (1) stationary fire pump engine, identified as Pump1, consisting of a diesel compression ignition engine, with a displacement of 5.9 liters, installed in 1984 and modified in 2004.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility.

- (o) One (1) four stroke lean burn spark ignition natural gas-fired emergency backup electric generator, identified as Generator1, constructed in 1984, with a maximum capacity of 0.125 megawatts and 187 horsepower, and exhausting to stack Gen1.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility.

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

### National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(1)]

#### E.1.1 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 ZZZZ.

#### E.1.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

The Permittee, which owns or operates stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines at an area source of HAP emissions shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82, (included as Attachment A of this permit):

- (a) The stationary fire pump engine, identified as Pump1, is subject the following applicable portions of the NESHAP:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.6580
- (2) 40 CFR 63.6585
- (3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1), (b), and (c)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.6603
- (6) 40 CFR 63.6605
- (7) 40 CFR 63.6625(e)(3), (f), (h), and (i)
- (8) 40 CFR 63.6635
- (9) 40 CFR 63.6640
- (10) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5)
- (11) 40 CFR 63.6650
- (12) 40 CFR 63.6655
- (13) 40 CFR 63.6660
- (14) 40 CFR 63.6665
- (15) 40 CFR 63.6670
- (16) 40 CFR 63.6675
- (17) Table 2d (item 4)
- (18) Table 6 (item 9)

(19) Table 8

- (b) The four stroke lean burn spark ignition natural gas-fired emergency backup electric generator, identified as Generator1, is subject the following applicable portions of the NESHAP:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.6580
- (2) 40 CFR 63.6585
- (3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1), (b), and (c)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.6603
- (6) 40 CFR 63.6605
- (7) 40 CFR 63.6625(e)(3), (f), (h), and (j)
- (8) 40 CFR 63.6635
- (9) 40 CFR 63.6640
- (10) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5)
- (11) 40 CFR 63.6650
- (12) 40 CFR 63.6655
- (13) 40 CFR 63.6660
- (14) 40 CFR 63.6665
- (15) 40 CFR 63.6670
- (16) 40 CFR 63.6675
- (17) Table 2d (item 5)
- (18) Table 6 (item 9)
- (19) Table 8

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

**MINOR SOURCE OPERATING PERMIT  
ANNUAL NOTIFICATION**

This form should be used to comply with the notification requirements under 326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(5).

<b>Company Name:</b>	Spartech Polycom, Inc.
<b>Address:</b>	1401 East Memorial Drive
<b>City:</b>	Muncie, Indiana 47302
<b>Phone #:</b>	(765) 281-5120
<b>MSOP #:</b>	M035-30643-00078

I hereby certify that Spartech Polycom, Inc. is:

still in operation.

I hereby certify that Spartech Polycom, Inc. is:

no longer in operation.

in compliance with the requirements of MSOP M035-30643-00078.

not in compliance with the requirements of MSOP M035-30643-00078.

<b>Authorized Individual (typed):</b>
<b>Title:</b>
<b>Signature:</b>
<b>Date:</b>

If there are any conditions or requirements for which the source is not in compliance, provide a narrative description of how the source did or will achieve compliance and the date compliance was, or will be achieved.

<b>Noncompliance:</b>

**MALFUNCTION REPORT**  
**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**  
**OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY**  
**COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH**  
**FAX NUMBER: (317) 233-6865**

**This form should only be used to report malfunctions applicable to Rule 326 IAC 1-6 and to qualify for the exemption under 326 IAC 1-6-4.**

THIS FACILITY MEETS THE APPLICABILITY REQUIREMENTS BECAUSE IT HAS POTENTIAL TO EMIT 25 TONS/YEAR PARTICULATE MATTER ?\_\_\_\_\_, 25 TONS/YEAR SULFUR DIOXIDE ?\_\_\_\_\_, 25 TONS/YEAR NITROGEN OXIDES?\_\_\_\_\_, 25 TONS/YEAR VOC ?\_\_\_\_\_, 25 TONS/YEAR HYDROGEN SULFIDE ?\_\_\_\_\_, 25 TONS/YEAR TOTAL REDUCED SULFUR ?\_\_\_\_\_, 25 TONS/YEAR REDUCED SULFUR COMPOUNDS ?\_\_\_\_\_, 25 TONS/YEAR FLUORIDES ?\_\_\_\_\_, 100 TONS/YEAR CARBON MONOXIDE ?\_\_\_\_\_, 10 TONS/YEAR ANY SINGLE HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT ?\_\_\_\_\_, 25 TONS/YEAR ANY COMBINATION HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT ?\_\_\_\_\_, 1 TON/YEAR LEAD OR LEAD COMPOUNDS MEASURED AS ELEMENTAL LEAD ?\_\_\_\_\_, OR IS A SOURCE LISTED UNDER 326 IAC 2-5.1-3(2) ?\_\_\_\_\_. EMISSIONS FROM MALFUNCTIONING CONTROL EQUIPMENT OR PROCESS EQUIPMENT CAUSED EMISSIONS IN EXCESS OF APPLICABLE LIMITATION \_\_\_\_\_.

THIS MALFUNCTION RESULTED IN A VIOLATION OF: 326 IAC \_\_\_\_\_ OR, PERMIT CONDITION # \_\_\_\_\_ AND/OR PERMIT LIMIT OF \_\_\_\_\_

THIS INCIDENT MEETS THE DEFINITION OF "MALFUNCTION" AS LISTED ON REVERSE SIDE ?    Y        N

THIS MALFUNCTION IS OR WILL BE LONGER THAN THE ONE (1) HOUR REPORTING REQUIREMENT ?    Y        N

COMPANY: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE NO. (    ) \_\_\_\_\_  
LOCATION: (CITY AND COUNTY) \_\_\_\_\_  
PERMIT NO. \_\_\_\_\_ AFS PLANT ID: \_\_\_\_\_ AFS POINT ID: \_\_\_\_\_ INSP: \_\_\_\_\_  
CONTROL/PROCESS DEVICE WHICH MALFUNCTIONED AND REASON: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE/TIME MALFUNCTION STARTED: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/20\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_ AM / PM  
ESTIMATED HOURS OF OPERATION WITH MALFUNCTION CONDITION: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE/TIME CONTROL EQUIPMENT BACK-IN SERVICE \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/20\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_ AM/PM

TYPE OF POLLUTANTS EMITTED: TSP, PM-10, SO2, VOC, OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_  
ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF POLLUTANT EMITTED DURING MALFUNCTION: \_\_\_\_\_

MEASURES TAKEN TO MINIMIZE EMISSIONS: \_\_\_\_\_

REASONS WHY FACILITY CANNOT BE SHUTDOWN DURING REPAIRS:  
CONTINUED OPERATION REQUIRED TO PROVIDE ESSENTIAL\* SERVICES: \_\_\_\_\_  
CONTINUED OPERATION NECESSARY TO PREVENT INJURY TO PERSONS: \_\_\_\_\_  
CONTINUED OPERATION NECESSARY TO PREVENT SEVERE DAMAGE TO EQUIPMENT: \_\_\_\_\_  
INTERIM CONTROL MEASURES: (IF APPLICABLE) \_\_\_\_\_

MALFUNCTION REPORTED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_  
(SIGNATURE IF FAXED)

MALFUNCTION RECORDED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ TIME: \_\_\_\_\_

\*SEE PAGE 2

**Please note - This form should only be used to report malfunctions applicable to Rule 326 IAC 1-6 and to qualify for the exemption under 326 IAC 1-6-4.**

**326 IAC 1-6-1 Applicability of rule**

Sec. 1. This rule applies to the owner or operator of any facility required to obtain a permit under 326 IAC 2-5.1 or 326 IAC 2-6.1.

**326 IAC 1-2-39 "Malfunction" definition**

Sec. 39. Any sudden, unavoidable failure of any air pollution control equipment, process, or combustion or process equipment to operate in a normal and usual manner.

**\*Essential services** are interpreted to mean those operations, such as, the providing of electricity by power plants. Continued operation solely for the economic benefit of the owner or operator shall not be sufficient reason why a facility cannot be shutdown during a control equipment shutdown.

If this item is checked on the front, please explain rationale:

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

**Attachment A**

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

**Spartech Polycom, Inc.**

## **Title 40: Protection of Environment**

PART 63—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES  
(CONTINUED)

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

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

#### **What This Subpart Covers**

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

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

[73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008]

##### **§ 63.6585 Am I subject to this subpart?**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This subpart applies to each affected source.

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

(1) *Existing stationary RICE.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source;

(2) A new or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(3) A new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 250 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(4) A new or reconstructed spark ignition 4 stroke rich burn (4SRB) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(5) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis;

(6) A new or reconstructed emergency or limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(7) A new or reconstructed compression ignition (CI) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

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

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

(a) *Affected sources.* (1) If you have an existing stationary RICE, excluding existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE, with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than June 15, 2007. If you have an existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, an existing stationary CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, or an existing stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than May 3, 2013. If you have an existing stationary SI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, or an existing stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations no later than October 19, 2013.

(2) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before August 16, 2004, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than August 16, 2004.

(3) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions after August 16, 2004, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Emission and Operating Limitations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located

at major source of HAP emissions manufactured on or after January 1, 2008, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

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

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

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

[75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

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

(a) If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the requirements in Table 2d to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 1b and Table 2b to this subpart that apply to you.

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

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010; 76 FR 12866, Mar. 9, 2011]

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

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

[75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

**General Compliance Requirements**

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

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

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

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010]

## Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### § 63.6615 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?

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

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

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

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

(c) [Reserved]

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

R = percent reduction of CO or formaldehyde emissions.

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

(i) Calculate the fuel-specific F<sub>o</sub> value for the fuel burned during the test using values obtained from Method 19, section 5.2, and the following equation:

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

Where:

F<sub>o</sub> = Fuel factor based on the ratio of oxygen volume to the ultimate CO<sub>2</sub> volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.

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

F<sub>d</sub> = Ratio of the volume of dry effluent gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm<sup>3</sup> / J (dscf/10<sup>6</sup> Btu).

F<sub>c</sub> = Ratio of the volume of CO<sub>2</sub> produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm<sup>3</sup> / J (dscf/10<sup>6</sup> Btu).

(ii) Calculate the CO<sub>2</sub> correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent oxygen, as follows:

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

Where:

X<sub>co2</sub> = CO<sub>2</sub> correction factor, percent.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O<sub>2</sub> - 15 percent O<sub>2</sub>, the defined O<sub>2</sub> correction value, percent.

(iii) Calculate the NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O<sub>2</sub> using CO<sub>2</sub> as follows:

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

Where:

%CO<sub>2</sub> = Measured CO<sub>2</sub> concentration measured, dry basis, percent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) If you elect to install a CEMS as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain a CEMS to monitor CO and either oxygen or CO<sub>2</sub> at both the inlet and the outlet of the control device according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

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

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

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

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

(b) If you are required to install a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section. For an affected source that is complying with the emission limitations and operating limitations on March 9, 2011, the requirements in paragraph (b) of this section are applicable September 6, 2011.

(1) You must prepare a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses the monitoring system design, data collection, and the quality assurance and quality control elements outlined in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (v) of this section and in §63.8(d). As specified in §63.8(f)(4), you may request approval of monitoring system quality assurance and quality control procedures alternative to those specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) The performance criteria and design specifications for the monitoring system equipment, including the sample interface, detector signal analyzer, and data acquisition and calculations;

(ii) Sampling interface ( e.g., thermocouple) location such that the monitoring system will provide representative measurements;

(iii) Equipment performance evaluations, system accuracy audits, or other audit procedures;

(iv) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with provisions in §63.8(c)(1) and (c)(3); and

(v) Ongoing reporting and recordkeeping procedures in accordance with provisions in §63.10(c), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

(2) You must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS in continuous operation according to the procedures in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(3) The CPMS must collect data at least once every 15 minutes (see also §63.6635).

(4) For a CPMS for measuring temperature range, the temperature sensor must have a minimum tolerance of 2.8 degrees Celsius (5 degrees Fahrenheit) or 1 percent of the measurement range, whichever is larger.

(5) You must conduct the CPMS equipment performance evaluation, system accuracy audits, or other audit procedures specified in your site-specific monitoring plan at least annually.

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

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

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

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

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

(2) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(3) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(4) An existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(5) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(6) An existing non-emergency, non-black start landfill or digester gas stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(7) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(8) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(9) An existing, non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating greater than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is operated 24 hours or less per calendar year; and

(10) An existing, non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating greater than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is operated 24 hours or less per calendar year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(j) If you own or operate a stationary SI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 6, 7, or 8 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 5, 6, 7, 9, or 11 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be

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

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010; 76 FR 12866, Mar. 9, 2011]

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

- (a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission and operating limitation that applies to you according to Table 5 of this subpart.
- (b) During the initial performance test, you must establish each operating limitation in Tables 1b and 2b of this subpart that applies to you.
- (c) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in §63.6645.

### **Continuous Compliance Requirements**

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

- (a) If you must comply with emission and operating limitations, you must monitor and collect data according to this section.
- (b) Except for monitor malfunctions, associated repairs, required performance evaluations, and required quality assurance or control activities, you must monitor continuously at all times that the stationary RICE is operating. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.
- (c) You may not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emission or operating levels. You must, however, use all the valid data collected during all other periods.

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

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

- (a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation and operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you according to methods specified in Table 6 to this subpart.
- (b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limitation or operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission and operating limitations in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.6650. If you change your catalyst, you must reestablish the values of the operating parameters measured during the initial performance test. When you reestablish the values of your operating parameters, you must also conduct a performance test to demonstrate that you are meeting the required emission limitation applicable to your stationary RICE.

(c) [Reserved]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Notifications, Reports, and Records

### § 63.6645 What notifications must I submit and when?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 to this subpart that includes a performance test conducted according to the requirements in Table 3 to this subpart, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including the

performance test results, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the performance test according to §63.10(d)(2).

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

### **§ 63.6650 What reports must I submit and when?**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Company name and address.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(9) A brief description of the stationary RICE.

(10) A brief description of the CMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **§ 63.6655 What records must I keep?**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) An existing stationary emergency RICE.

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

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

non-emergency operation. If the engines are used for demand response operation, the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the time the engine was operated as part of demand response.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Other Requirements and Information**

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

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

[75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010]

#### **§ 63.6670 Who implements and enforces this subpart?**

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

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

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

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

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

- (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under §63.8(f) and as defined in §63.90.
- (4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f) and as defined in §63.90.
- (5) Approval of a performance test which was conducted prior to the effective date of the rule, as specified in §63.6610(b).

### § 63.6675 What definitions apply to this subpart?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart, including but not limited to any emission limitation or operating limitation;
- (2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or
- (3) Fails to meet any emission limitation or operating limitation in this subpart during malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.
- (4) Fails to satisfy the general duty to minimize emissions established by §63.6(e)(1)(i).

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

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

*Digester gas* means any gaseous by-product of wastewater treatment typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of organic waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO<sub>2</sub>.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Landfill gas* means a gaseous by-product of the land application of municipal refuse typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO<sub>2</sub>.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR)* means an add-on catalytic nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) control device for rich burn engines that, in a two-step reaction, promotes the conversion of excess oxygen, NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, and volatile organic compounds (VOC) into CO<sub>2</sub>, nitrogen, and water.

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

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

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

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

*Potential to emit* means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the stationary source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. For oil and natural gas production facilities subject to subpart HH of this part, the potential to emit provisions in §63.760(a) may be used. For natural gas transmission and storage facilities subject to subpart HHH of this part, the maximum annual facility gas throughput for storage facilities may be determined according to §63.1270(a)(1) and the maximum annual throughput for transmission facilities may be determined according to §63.1270(a)(2).

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

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

*Propane* means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>.

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

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

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

regarding air/fuel ratio will be considered a rich burn engine if the excess oxygen content of the exhaust at full load conditions is less than or equal to 2 percent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Subpart* means 40 CFR part 63, subpart Z Z Z Z.

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

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

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

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

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

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

	in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub>	
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<sup>1</sup>Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

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

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

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6603, 63.6630 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating limitations for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and existing 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year:

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

exhaust to 2.7 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> and not using NSCR.	
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[76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

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

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

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

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

[75 FR 9680, Mar. 3, 2010]

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

**Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP, and Existing 4SLB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at an Area Source of HAP Emissions**

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6601, 63.6603, 63.6630, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating limitations for new and reconstructed 2SLB and compression ignition stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP emissions; new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions; existing compression ignition stationary RICE >500 HP; and existing 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year:

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

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

[75 FR 51593, Aug. 20, 2010, as amended at 76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

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

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

<b>For each . . .</b>	<b>You must meet the following requirement,</b>	<b>During periods of startup you must . . .</b>
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	<b>except during periods of startup . . .</b>	
1. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE. <sup>1</sup>	<p>a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;<sup>2</sup></p> <p>b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;</p> <p>c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.<sup>3</sup></p>	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. <sup>3</sup>
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE <100 HP	<p>a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;<sup>2</sup></p>	
	<p>b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;</p>	
	<p>c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.<sup>3</sup></p>	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 100≤HP≤300 HP	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 230 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub>	
4. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300<HP≤500	<p>a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O<sub>2</sub>; or</p>	
	<p>b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.</p>	
5. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd or less	

	at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
6. Emergency stationary SI RICE and black start stationary SI RICE. <sup>1</sup>	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>2</sup>	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. <sup>3</sup>	
7. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary SI RICE <100 HP that are not 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>2</sup>	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. <sup>3</sup>	
8. Non-Emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary SI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>2</sup>	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of	

	operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. <sup>3</sup>	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 225 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub>	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub>	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 10.3 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub>	
12. Non-emergency, non-black start landfill or digester gas-fired stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 177 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub>	

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

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

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

[75 FR 51593, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

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

<b>For each . . .</b>	<b>You must meet the following requirement, except during periods</b>	<b>During periods of startup you must . . .</b>
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	<b>of startup . . .</b>	
1. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE $\leq 300$ HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>1</sup>	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE $300 < \text{HP} \leq 500$	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE $> 500$ HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
4. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE. <sup>2</sup>	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>1</sup>	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of	

	operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
5. Emergency stationary SI RICE; black start stationary SI RICE; non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year; non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year. <sup>2</sup>	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>1</sup> b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
6. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>1</sup>	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
7. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE ≤500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually,	

	whichever comes first; <sup>1</sup>	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
8. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 93 percent or more.	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE ≤500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>1</sup>	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 2.7 ppmvd at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> ; or	
	b. Reduce	

	formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more.	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start landfill or digester gas-fired stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>1</sup>	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	

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

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

[75 FR 51595, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

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

<b>For each . . .</b>	<b>Complying with the requirement to . . .</b>	<b>You must . . .</b>
1. New or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources; new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower ≥250 located at major sources; and new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources	Reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. <sup>1</sup>

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

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

[75 FR 51596, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
1. 2SLB, 4SLB, and CI stationary	a. Reduce CO emissions	i. Measure the O <sub>2</sub> at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Portable CO and O <sub>2</sub> analyzer	(a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005) <sup>a</sup> (incorporated by reference, see §63.14). Measurements to

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

<p>3. Stationary RICE</p>	<p>a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust</p>	<p>i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; and</p>	<p>(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A §63.7(d)(1)(i)</p>	<p>(a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.</p>
		<p>ii. Determine the O<sub>2</sub> concentration of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and</p>	<p>(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522–00 (2005)</p>	<p>(a) Measurements to determine O<sub>2</sub> concentration must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.</p>
		<p>iii. Measure moisture content of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and</p>	<p>(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03</p>	<p>(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.</p>
		<p>iv. Measure formaldehyde at the exhaust of the stationary RICE; or</p>	<p>(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348–03,<sup>c</sup> provided in ASTM D6348–03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130</p>	<p>(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O<sub>2</sub>, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.</p>
		<p>v. Measure CO at the exhaust of the stationary RICE</p>	<p>(1) Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, ASTM Method D6522–00 (2005),<sup>a</sup> Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03</p>	<p>(a) CO Concentration must be at 15 percent O<sub>2</sub>, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour longer runs.</p>

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

<sup>b</sup>You may also use Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03.

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

[75 FR 51597, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
<p>1. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO emissions and using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS</p>	<p>i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and  ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and  iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.</p>
<p>2. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p>	<p>a. Limit the concentration of CO, using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS</p>	<p>i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation; and  ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and  iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet</p>

		temperature during the initial performance test.
3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using oxidation catalyst	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
4. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Limit the concentration of CO, and not using oxidation catalyst	i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
5. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB	a. Reduce CO emissions, and using a CEMS	i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O <sub>2</sub> or CO <sub>2</sub> at both the inlet and outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625(a); and ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and iii. The average reduction of CO calculated using §63.6620 equals or

<p>stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p>		<p>exceeds the required percent reduction. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average percent reduction achieved during the 4-hour period.</p>
<p>6. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p>	<p>a. Limit the concentration of CO, and using a CEMS</p>	<p>i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O<sub>2</sub> or CO<sub>2</sub> at the outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625(a); and  ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and</p>
		<p>iii. The average concentration of CO calculated using §63.6620 is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average concentration measured during the 4-hour period.</p>
<p>7. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p>	<p>a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR</p>	<p>i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and  ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and</p>
		<p>iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.</p>
<p>8. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major</p>	<p>a. Reduce formaldehyde</p>	<p>i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde</p>

<p>source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p>	<p>emissions and not using NSCR</p>	<p>determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and  ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and</p>
		<p>iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.</p>
<p>9. Existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p>	<p>a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde and not using NSCR</p>	<p>i. The average formaldehyde concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and</p>
		<p>ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and</p>
		<p>iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.</p>
<p>10. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE <math>250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500</math> located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP</p>	<p>a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR</p>	<p>i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O<sub>2</sub>, dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and  ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and</p>
		<p>iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.</p>

<p>11. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP</p>	<p>a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR</p>	<p>i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O<sub>2</sub>, dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and  ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and</p>
		<p>iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.</p>
<p>12. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE 300&lt;HP≤500 located at an area source of HAP</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions</p>	<p>i. The average reduction of emissions of CO or formaldehyde, as applicable determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required CO or formaldehyde, as applicable, percent reduction.</p>
<p>13. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE 300&lt;HP≤500 located at an area source of HAP</p>	<p>a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust</p>	<p>i. The average formaldehyde or CO concentration, as applicable, corrected to 15 percent O<sub>2</sub>, dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde or CO emission limitation, as applicable.</p>

[76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

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

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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
<p>1. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS</p>	<p>i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved;<sup>a</sup>and</p>

<p>emergency 4SLB stationary RICE <math>\geq 250</math> HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE <math>&gt; 500</math> HP located at a major source of HAP</p>		<p>ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and  iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and  iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and</p>
		<p>v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.</p>
<p>2. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE <math>&gt; 500</math> HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE <math>\geq 250</math> HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE <math>&gt; 500</math> HP located at a major source of HAP</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS</p>	<p>i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved;<sup>a</sup>and  ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and  iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</p>
		<p>iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.</p>
<p>3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE <math>&gt; 500</math> HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE <math>\geq 250</math> HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI RICE <math>&gt; 500</math> HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE <math>&gt; 500</math> HP, existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE <math>&gt; 500</math> HP located</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using a CEMS</p>	<p>i. Collecting the monitoring data according to §63.6625(a), reducing the measurements to 1-hour averages, calculating the percent reduction or concentration of CO emissions according to §63.6620; and  ii. Demonstrating that the catalyst achieves the required percent reduction of CO emissions over the 4-hour averaging period, or that the emission remain at or below the CO concentration limit; and</p>

<p>at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p>		<p>iii. Conducting an annual RATA of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.</p>
<p>4. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP</p>	<p>a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR</p>	<p>i. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and</p>
		<p>ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</p>
		<p>iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and</p>
		<p>iv. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.</p>
<p>5. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP</p>	<p>a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR</p>	<p>i. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and</p>
		<p>ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</p>
		<p>iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.</p>
<p>6. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake HP <math>\geq</math>5,000 located at a major source of HAP</p>	<p>a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions</p>	<p>Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that the required formaldehyde percent reduction is achieved.<sup>a</sup></p>
<p>7. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed</p>	<p>a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust</p>	<p>i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the</p>

<p>non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250 ≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP</p>	<p>and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR</p>	<p>formaldehyde concentration limit;<sup>a</sup>and  ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and</p>
		<p>iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</p>
		<p>iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and</p>
		<p>v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.</p>
<p>8. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250 ≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP</p>	<p>a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR</p>	<p>i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit;<sup>a</sup>and  ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and</p>
		<p>iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</p>
		<p>iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.</p>
<p>9. Existing emergency and black start stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary RICE &lt;100 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing emergency and black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary</p>	<p>a. Work or Management practices</p>	<p>i. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or  ii. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of</p>

<p>CI RICE <math>\leq</math>300 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency landfill or digester gas stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE <math>\leq</math>500 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE <math>&gt;</math>500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year</p>		<p>the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.</p>
<p>10. Existing stationary CI RICE <math>&gt;</math>500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE, and existing 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE <math>&gt;</math>500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year and are not limited use stationary RICE</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions, or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR</p>	<p>i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and</p>
		<p>ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and</p>
		<p>iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</p>
		<p>iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and</p>
		<p>v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.</p>
<p>11. Existing stationary CI RICE <math>&gt;</math>500 HP that are not limited use</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde</p>	<p>i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years,</p>

<p>stationary RICE, and existing 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year and are not limited use stationary RICE</p>	<p>emissions, or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR</p>	<p>whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and</p>
		<p>ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and</p>
		<p>iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</p>
		<p>iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.</p>
<p>12. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE &gt;500 HP and existing limited use 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR</p>	<p>i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and</p>
		<p>ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and</p>
		<p>iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</p>
		<p>iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and</p>
		<p>v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within</p>

		the operating limitation established during the performance test.
13. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP and existing limited use 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.

<sup>3</sup>After you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.

[76 FR 12870, Mar. 9, 2011]

**Table 7 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Reports**

As stated in §63.6650, you must comply with the following requirements for reports:

<b>For each ...</b>	<b>You must submit a ...</b>	<b>The report must contain ...</b>	<b>You must submit the report ...</b>
1. Existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP;	Compliance report	a. If there are no deviations from any emission limitations or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations or operating limitations during the reporting period. If there	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(1)–(5) for engines that are not limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission

<p>existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE &gt;300 HP located at an area source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP and operated more than 24 hours per calendar year; new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP; and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP</p>		<p>were no periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were not periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period; or  b. If you had a deviation from any emission limitation or operating limitation during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(d). If there were periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), the information in §63.6650(e); or  c. If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(c)(4)</p>	<p>limitations; and  ii. Annually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(6)–(9) for engines that are limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations.  i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).  i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).</p>
<p>2. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis</p>	<p>Report</p>	<p>a. The fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations, and you must demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas, is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; and</p>	<p>i. Annually, according to the requirements in §63.6650.</p>
		<p>b. The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits; and</p>	<p>i. See item 2.a.i.</p>
		<p>c. Any problems or errors suspected with the meters.</p>	<p>i. See item 2.a.i.</p>

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

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

<b>General provisions citation</b>	<b>Subject of citation</b>	<b>Applies to subpart</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
§63.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes.	
§63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in §63.6675.
§63.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes.	
§63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention	Yes.	
§63.5	Construction and reconstruction	Yes.	
§63.6(a)	Applicability	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(1)–(4)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(b)(7)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed area sources that become major sources	Yes.	
§63.6(c)(1)–(2)	Compliance dates for existing sources	Yes.	
§63.6(c)(3)–(4)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(c)(5)	Compliance dates for existing area sources that become major sources	Yes.	
§63.6(d)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(e)	Operation and maintenance	No.	
§63.6(f)(1)	Applicability of standards	No.	
§63.6(f)(2)	Methods for determining compliance	Yes.	
§63.6(f)(3)	Finding of compliance	Yes.	

§63.6(g)(1)–(3)	Use of alternate standard	Yes.	
§63.6(h)	Opacity and visible emission standards	No	Subpart <b>ZZZZ</b> does not contain opacity or visible emission standards.
§63.6(i)	Compliance extension procedures and criteria	Yes.	
§63.6(j)	Presidential compliance exemption	Yes.	
§63.7(a)(1)–(2)	Performance test dates	Yes	Subpart <b>ZZZZ</b> contains performance test dates at §§63.6610, 63.6611, and 63.6612.
§63.7(a)(3)	CAA section 114 authority	Yes.	
§63.7(b)(1)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that §63.7(b)(1) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(b)(2)	Notification of rescheduling	Yes	Except that §63.7(b)(2) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(c)	Quality assurance/test plan	Yes	Except that §63.7(c) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(d)	Testing facilities	Yes.	
§63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for conducting performance tests	No.	Subpart <b>ZZZZ</b> specifies conditions for conducting performance tests at §63.6620.
§63.7(e)(2)	Conduct of performance tests and reduction of data	Yes	Subpart <b>ZZZZ</b> specifies test methods at §63.6620.
§63.7(e)(3)	Test run duration	Yes.	
§63.7(e)(4)	Administrator may require other testing under section 114 of the CAA	Yes.	
§63.7(f)	Alternative test method provisions	Yes.	
§63.7(g)	Performance test data analysis, recordkeeping, and reporting	Yes.	

§63.7(h)	Waiver of tests	Yes.	
§63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of monitoring requirements	Yes	Subpart <b>ZZZZ</b> contains specific requirements for monitoring at §63.6625.
§63.8(a)(2)	Performance specifications	Yes.	
§63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]		
§63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring for control devices	No.	
§63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Yes.	
§63.8(b)(2)–(3)	Multiple effluents and multiple monitoring systems	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring system operation and maintenance	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(i)	Routine and predictable SSM	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(ii)	SSM not in Startup Shutdown Malfunction Plan	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Compliance with operation and maintenance requirements	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(2)–(3)	Monitoring system installation	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(4)	Continuous monitoring system (CMS) requirements	Yes	Except that subpart <b>ZZZZ</b> does not require Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS).
§63.8(c)(5)	COMS minimum procedures	No	Subpart <b>ZZZZ</b> does not require COMS.
§63.8(c)(6)–(8)	CMS requirements	Yes	Except that subpart <b>ZZZZ</b> does not require COMS.
§63.8(d)	CMS quality control	Yes.	
§63.8(e)	CMS performance evaluation	Yes	Except for §63.8(e)(5)(ii), which applies to COMS.
		Except that §63.8(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.8(f)(1)–(5)	Alternative monitoring method	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(4) only applies as specified in

			§63.6645.
§63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(6) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.8(g)	Data reduction	Yes	Except that provisions for COMS are not applicable. Averaging periods for demonstrating compliance are specified at §§63.6635 and 63.6640.
§63.9(a)	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements	Yes.	
§63.9(b)(1)–(5)	Initial notifications	Yes	Except that §63.9(b)(3) is reserved.
		Except that §63.9(b) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.9(c)	Request for compliance extension	Yes	Except that §63.9(c) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(d)	Notification of special compliance requirements for new sources	Yes	Except that §63.9(d) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(e)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that §63.9(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(f)	Notification of visible emission (VE)/opacity test	No	Subpart <b>ZZZZ</b> does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(1)	Notification of performance evaluation	Yes	Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(g)(2)	Notification of use of COMS data	No	Subpart <b>ZZZZ</b> does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(3)	Notification that criterion for	Yes	If alternative is in use.

	alternative to RATA is exceeded		
		Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.9(h)(1)–(6)	Notification of compliance status	Yes	Except that notifications for sources using a CEMS are due 30 days after completion of performance evaluations. §63.9(h)(4) is reserved.
			Except that §63.9(h) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of submittal deadlines	Yes.	
§63.9(j)	Change in previous information	Yes.	
§63.10(a)	Administrative provisions for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(1)	Record retention	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(2)(i)–(v)	Records related to SSM	No.	
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)–(xi)	Records	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Record when under waiver	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records when using alternative to RATA	Yes	For CO standard if using RATA alternative.
§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records of supporting documentation	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(3)	Records of applicability determination	Yes.	
§63.10(c)	Additional records for sources using CEMS	Yes	Except that §63.10(c)(2)–(4) and (9) are reserved.
§63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements	Yes.	

§63.10(d)(2)	Report of performance test results	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(3)	Reporting opacity or VE observations	No	Subpart <b>ZZZZ</b> does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(5)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports	No.	
§63.10(e)(1) and (2)(i)	Additional CMS Reports	Yes.	
§63.10(e)(2)(ii)	COMS-related report	No	Subpart <b>ZZZZ</b> does not require COMS.
§63.10(e)(3)	Excess emission and parameter exceedances reports	Yes.	Except that §63.10(e)(3)(i)(C) is reserved.
§63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS data	No	Subpart <b>ZZZZ</b> does not require COMS.
§63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§63.11	Flares	No.	
§63.12	State authority and delegations	Yes.	
§63.13	Addresses	Yes.	
§63.14	Incorporation by reference	Yes.	
§63.15	Availability of information	Yes.	

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

Technical Support Document (TSD) for a  
Minor Source Operating Permit Renewal

**Source Background and Description**

<b>Source Name:</b>	<b>Spartech Polycom, Inc.</b>
<b>Source Location:</b>	<b>1401 East Memorial Drive, Muncie, Indiana 47302</b>
<b>County:</b>	<b>Delaware</b>
<b>SIC Code:</b>	<b>2821 (Plastics Materials, Synthetic Resins, and Nonvulcanizable Elastomers)</b>
<b>Permit Renewal No.:</b>	<b>M035-30643-00078</b>
<b>Permit Reviewer:</b>	<b>Bruce Farrar</b>

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed the operating permit renewal application from Spartech Polycom, Inc. relating to the operation of a stationary plastic material manufacturing plant. On June 17, 2011, Spartech Polycom, Inc. submitted an application to the OAQ requesting to renew its operating permit. Spartech Polycom, Inc. was issued a New Source Construction Permit and Minor Source Operating Permit M035-23122-00078 on April 18, 2007.

**Permitted Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment**

The source consists of the following permitted emission units:

- (a) One (1) railcar unloading operation, consisting of three (3) separate pneumatic material transfer systems, identified as RRUL, constructed in 1984, with a combined maximum capacity of 35,650 lbs of plastic pellets per hour, with plastic pellets conveyed pneumatically to silos.
- (b) Twelve (12) silos, identified as S1 through S12, constructed in 1984, for storing plastic pellets, using no controls, and venting outside the building.
- (c) Twenty-three (23) pneumatic conveyors for transporting plastic pellets or regrind from the silos, surge bins or containers to the coextruder input feed for processing, with a maximum capacity of 1,000 pounds per hour, each, with particulate emissions controlled with integral bin vent filters, and venting inside or outside the building.
- (d) Five (5) coextruder lines, identified as COEX1 through COEX5, for extruding multiple layers of plastic sheeting, with a combined maximum capacity of 15,700 pounds of plastic per hour, with no particulate or VOC emission controls.

Emission Unit ID	Maximum Throughput Rate (lbs/hour)	Construction Date	Vent ID
COEX1	2,800	1984	COEX1
COEX2	3,000	1987	COEX2
COEX3	2,400	1994	COEX3
COEX4	3,000	approved for construction in 2011	COEX4
COEX5	4,500	2005	COEX5

- (e) Five (5) granulators for grinding scrap plastic (regrind) from coextruder lines, identified as COEXG1 through COEXG5, with a maximum combined capacity of 1,510 pounds of regrind per hour, with regrind pneumatically conveyed to surge bins, with particulate emissions controlled with bin vent filters, and venting inside or outside the building.

Emission Unit ID	Maximum Throughput Rate (lbs/hour)	Construction Date
COEXG1	280	1984
COEXG2	300	1987
COEXG3	240	1994
COEXG4	240	approved for construction in 2011
COEXG5	450	2005

- (f) One (1) Slitter/Trimmer/Rewinder, identified as SR1, constructed in 1985, with a maximum regrinding capacity of 1,000 pounds of plastic product per hour, with trimmings pneumatically conveyed to the granulators, and venting inside the building.
- (g) Seven (7) thermoformers, identified as F1 through F7, using electric heating elements to re-form plastic products, using no controls and venting inside the building.

Emission Unit ID	Maximum Throughput Rate (lbs/hour)	Construction Date
F1	291	2007
F2	291	2007
F3	291	2007
F4	291	2007
F5	291	2007
F6	1,125	2010
F7	1,125	approved for construction in 2011

- (h) Eight (8) granulators for grinding scrap plastic from thermoformer lines, identified as FG1 through FG5, FG6A, FG6B and FG7, with a maximum combined capacity of 2,267 pounds per hour, with regrind pneumatically conveyed to surge bins, with particulate emissions controlled with bin vent filters, and venting inside the building.

Emission Unit ID	Maximum Throughput Rate (lbs/hour)	Construction Date
FG1	247	2007
FG2	247	2007
FG3	247	2007
FG4	247	2007
FG5	250	2007
FG6A*	502	2010
FG6B*	25	2010
FG7	502	approved for construction in 2011

\* Even though FG6A and FG6B do not operate simultaneously, depending on the product processed by F6, the PTE was based on the assumption that they can operate simultaneously.

- (i) One (1) enclosed Granulator, identified G2, constructed in 1984, with a maximum regrinding capacity of 2,000 pounds of plastic waste per hour, with regrind pneumatically

conveyed to surge bins, with particulate emissions controlled by a bin vent filter and venting inside the building.

- (j) Four (4) printers, identified as P8, P9 (constructed in 1994), P4 and P10 (constructed in 2007), each with a maximum printing capacity of 25,200 parts (1,050 square feet of plastic) per hour, each using a 0.078 MMBtu per hour direct flame preheater, applying UV inks and using a light cure process, using no controls and venting to stacks P8, P9, P4 and P10 respectively.
- (k) One (1) parts cleaning unit, identified as Aqueous Parts Tub1, using 360 gallons of MiraChem 500 solvent per year.
- (l) One (1) parts cleaning unit, identified as Aqueous Parts Tub 2, using 100 gallons of Ozzy Juice 8W-3 per year and constructed in 2007.
- (m) Two (2) vacuum-sealed electric burnout units, identified as Burnout 1 and Burnout 2, for melting plastic off machine parts in a sealed chamber under vacuum, using no controls and exhausting inside the building.
- (n) One (1) stationary fire pump engine, identified as Pump1, consisting of a diesel compression ignition engine, with a displacement of 5.9 liters, installed in 1984 and modified in 2004.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility.

- (o) One (1) four stroke lean burn spark ignition natural gas-fired emergency backup electric generator, identified as Generator1, constructed in 1984, with a maximum capacity of 0.125 megawatts and 187 horsepower, and exhausting to stack Gen1.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, this unit is considered an affected facility.

- (p) Natural gas-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than ten (10) million Btu per hour, consisting of forty-four (44) space heaters as follows:
  - (1) One (1) heater, identified as MAM1, with a maximum capacity of 0.510 MMBtu per hour.
  - (2) Three (3) heaters, identified as MAM2 through MAM4, each with a maximum capacity of 1.560 MMBtu per hour.
  - (3) Four (4) heaters, identified as AHU1, AHU3, AHU5, and AHU6, each with a maximum capacity of 0.400 MMBtu per hour.
  - (4) Eighteen (18) heaters, identified as 1B, 1A, 4A, 5A, 6A, 7A, 8A, 10A, 11A, 12A, 13A, 2B, 3B, 10B, 11B, 12B, 13B, and 14B, each with a maximum capacity of 0.170 MMBtu per hour.
  - (5) Six (6) heaters, identified as 9A, 5B, 6B, 7B, 8B, and 9B, each with a maximum capacity of 0.300 MMBtu per hour.
  - (6) Two (2) heaters, identified as 3A and 4B, each with a maximum capacity of 0.060 MMBtu per hour.
  - (7) Six (6) HVAC units, identified as HVAC1, HVAC3, HVAC5, HVAC6, HVAC8, and HVAC32, with a combined total maximum capacity of 0.695 MMBtu per hour.

- (8) Four (4) heaters, identified as 15B, 16B, 17B, and 18B, each with a maximum capacity of 0.200 MMBtu per hour.
- (q) VOC and HAP storage containers, consisting of vessels storing lubricating oils, hydraulic oils, machining oils, or machining fluids.
- (r) Production related activities, including the application of oils, greases, lubricants, and/or nonvolatile material, as temporary protective coatings.
- (s) Machining where an aqueous cutting coolant continuously floods the machining interface.
- (t) Closed loop heating and cooling systems.
- (u) Exposure chambers (towers or columns), for curing of ultraviolet inks and ultraviolet coatings where heat is the intended discharge.
- (v) Noncontact cooling tower systems with either of the following:
  - (1) Natural draft cooling towers not regulated under a NESHAP, or
  - (2) Forced and induced draft cooling tower systems not regulated under a NESHAP.
- (w) Replacement or repair of electrostatic precipitators, bags in baghouses, and filters in other air filtration equipment.
- (x) Heat exchanger cleaning and repair.
- (y) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access.
- (z) Routine maintenance and repair of buildings, structures, or vehicles at the source where air emissions from those activities would not be associated with any production process, including purging of gas lines and/or purging of vessels.
- (aa) Blowdown for the following: sight glass, boiler, cooling tower, compressors and/or pumps.

<b>Existing Approvals</b>
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Since the issuance of the New Source Construction and MSOP M035-23122-00078 on April 18, 2007, the source has constructed or has been operating under the following additional approvals:

- (a) First Notice-Only Change No.: 035-30213-00078 issued on February 25, 2011; and
- (b) Second Notice-Only Change No.: 035-30644-00078 issued on July 13, 2011.

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

### Air Pollution Control Justification as an Integral Part of the Process

The Permittee submitted the following justification such that the silo vent screens, bin vent filters, and vacuum pump filters controlling particulate emissions from Silos 1 through 12, the pneumatic conveyors, and the granulators be considered as an integral part of the manufacture of plastic sheeting process, as part of their MSOP application (Permit no.: M035-23122-00078, issued on April 18, 2007).

- (a) During unloading, the raw materials for this plastic sheet manufacturing process (plastic pellets) are pneumatically conveyed from the railcar/truck unloading (RRUL) to the silos. Screened vents on the silo equalize pressure from the pneumatic transfer system. No bin vent filters are necessary as all materials handled are pelletized plastic, with negligible particulate emissions.

The Permittee did not provide data on cost and savings of these devices to show an "overwhelming economic benefit." IDEM, OAQ has evaluated the raw materials pneumatic conveying systems and has determined that the vent screens are not integral to the pneumatic conveying process. Therefore, the permitting level will be determined using the potential to emit before the screens.

- (b) The plastic pellets are pneumatically conveyed from the silos, containers and surge bins to the coextruders. The pneumatic conveyors are fully enclosed vacuum pump systems that draw material from storage to the machine feed hoppers. Air is drawn through filters prior to entering the vacuum pump. The filters are required to protect the vacuum pump system. The use of the vacuum pump without the filter would result in pump failure, which in turn would result in off specification product and the shutdown of the production line. The pumps vent inside or outside the building, depending upon the process. The primary function of the filters on the pneumatic conveyance vacuum units is to prevent the failure of the vacuum pump system.

IDEM, OAQ has evaluated the vacuum pump pneumatic conveying systems and has determined that the filters perform a vital function and are integral to the vacuum conveying process. Therefore, the permitting level will be determined using the potential to emit after the filters.

- (c) Waste from the coextruders, thermoformers, and Slitter/Trimmer/Rewinder is collected and ground in granulators for each process line, then pneumatically conveyed using pressure blowers to surge bins equipped with bin vent filters. The bin vent filters serve to neutralize air pressure at the end of the transport train and separate raw materials from air prior to storage or further processing.

The Permittee did not provide data on cost and savings of these devices to show an "overwhelming economic benefit." IDEM, OAQ has evaluated these justifications and determined that the bin vent filters controlling particulate emissions from the granulators, the pressure blowers, and the surge bins are not integral parts of the plastics extrusion process. Therefore, the permitting level will be determined using the potential to emit before the bin vent filters.

On June 17, 2011, the Permittee submitted information requesting that the bin vent filter be considered integral to the process for the 23 pneumatic conveyors for transporting plastic pellets or regrind from the silos, surge bins or containers to the coextruders. IDEM, OAQ evaluated the justifications and agreed that the bin vent filter will be considered integral to the process. This evaluation and approval was discussed in MSOP, M035-23122-00078, issued on April 18, 2007.

**Enforcement Issue**

There are no enforcement actions pending.

**Emission Calculations**

The calculations submitted by the applicant have been verified and found to be accurate and correct. These calculations are provided in Appendix A of this document.

**County Attainment Status**

The source is located in Delaware County.

Pollutant	Designation
SO <sub>2</sub>	Better than national standards.
CO	Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990.
O <sub>3</sub>	Attainment effective January 3, 2006, for the Muncie area, including Delaware County, for the 8-hour ozone standard. <sup>1</sup>
PM <sub>10</sub>	Unclassifiable effective November 15, 1990.
NO <sub>2</sub>	Cannot be classified or better than national standards.
Pb	Not designated.
<sup>1</sup> Unclassifiable or attainment effective October 18, 2000, for the 1-hour ozone standard which was revoked effective June 15, 2005.	
Unclassifiable or attainment effective April 5, 2005, for PM <sub>2.5</sub> .	

(a) Ozone Standards

Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) are regulated under the Clean Air Act (CAA) for the purposes of attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions are considered when evaluating the rule applicability relating to ozone. Delaware County has been designated as attainment or unclassifiable for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

(b) PM<sub>2.5</sub>

Delaware County has been classified as attainment for PM<sub>2.5</sub>. On May 8, 2008, U.S. EPA promulgated the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) for PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions. These rules became effective on July 15, 2008. On May 4, 2011 the air pollution control board issued an emergency rule establishing the direct PM<sub>2.5</sub> significant level at ten (10) tons per year. This rule became effective, June 28, 2011.. Therefore, direct PM<sub>2.5</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2. See the State Rule Applicability – Entire Source section.

(c) Other Criteria Pollutants

Delaware County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable in Indiana for pollutants. Therefore, these emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

**Fugitive Emissions**

Since this type of operation is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories under 326 IAC 2-2, 326 IAC 2-3, or 326 IAC 2-7, and there is no applicable New Source Performance Standard that was in effect on August 7, 1980, fugitive emissions are not counted toward the determination of PSD, Emission Offset, and Part 70 Permit applicability.

**Unrestricted Potential Emissions**

This table reflects the unrestricted potential emissions of the source.

Unrestricted Potential Emissions	
Pollutant	Tons/year
PM	25.55
PM <sub>10</sub>	25.77
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	25.73
SO <sub>2</sub>	0.15
VOC	19.92
CO	6.69
NO <sub>x</sub>	9.57
GHGs	9,046
Single HAP	2.60
Total HAP	2.85

HAPs	tons/year
Styrene	1.64
Ethybenzene	0.23
Ethyl Acetate	0.83
Methyl Alcohol	0.007
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	0.004
Hexane	0.13
Formaldehyde	0.006
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.85</b>

- (a) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of all regulated pollutants, excluding GHGs, is less than 100 tons per year. However, (pollutant) is equal to or greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year. The source is not subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7. Therefore, the source will be issued an MSOP Renewal.
- (b) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of GHGs is less than one hundred thousand (100,000) tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>e) per year.
- (c) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of any single HAP is less than ten (10) tons per year and/or the potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of a combination of HAPs is less than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Therefore, the source will be issued an MSOP Renewal.

**Potential to Emit After Issuance**

Process/ Emission Unit	Potential To Emit of the Entire Source After Issuance of Renewal (tons/year)									
	PM	PM <sub>10</sub> *	PM <sub>2.5</sub> **	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>x</sub>	VOC	CO	GHGs as CO <sub>2</sub> e	Total HAPs	Worst Single HAP
Railcar Unloading (RRUL)	2.26	2.26	2.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silos (S1 - S12)	2.26	2.26	2.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 Pneumatic Conveyors***	2.92E-03	2.92E-03	2.92E-03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coextruders (COEX1 - COEX5)	20.4	20.4	20.4	-	-	18.2	-	-	1.9	1.64
Coextruders Granulators (COEXG1 - COEXG5)	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thermoformers (F1 through F7)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Granulators/Conveyors (FG1-FG7)	0.142	0.142	0.142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slitter/Trimmer/Rewinder (SR1)	0.006	0.006	0.006							
Granulator (G2)	0.013	0.013	0.013							
Printers (P4, P8, P9, P10)	-	-	-	-	-	3.75E-04	-	-	-	-
Ink Roll Cleaner	-	-	-	-	-	1.03	-	-	0.84	0.83
Aqueous Part Tubs (Tub1 - Tub 2)	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	-	-	-	-
Natural Gas Combustion	0.14	0.57	0.57	0.04	7.47	0.41	6.27	9,017	0.141	0.13
Fire Pump Engine, Pump1	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	1.61	0.13	0.35	-	0.002	negl.
Emergency Generator	1.19E-03	9.17E-06	9.17E-06	0.00	0.49	0.01	0.07	29	0.009	6.28E-03
Paved Roads	0.25	0.05	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total PTE of Entire Source</b>	<b>25.56</b>	<b>25.79</b>	<b>25.75</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>9.57</b>	<b>19.92</b>	<b>6.69</b>	<b>9,046</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>2.60</b>
Title V Major Source Thresholds	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100,000	25	10
PSD Major Source Thresholds	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	100,000	NA	NA
Emission Offset/ Nonattainment NSR Major Source Thresholds	NA	NA	NA	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".  
\*\*PM<sub>2.5</sub> listed is direct PM<sub>2.5</sub>.  
\*\*\* PTE after control because the bin vents are considered as integral to the process. PTE after control is used for permit level determination.

- (a) This existing stationary source is not major for PSD because the emissions of each regulated pollutant, excluding GHGs, are less than two hundred fifty (<250) tons per year, emissions of GHGs are less than one hundred thousand (<100,000) tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>e) per year, and it is not in one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories.

### Federal Rule Applicability

- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) is not included in the permit, because the unlimited potential to emit of the source is less than the Title V major source thresholds and the source is not required to obtain a Part 70 or Part 71 permit.

### NSPS

- (b) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standards for Incinerators (326 IAC 12, 40 CFR 60, Subpart E) are still not included in this permit for the two (2) electric burnout units (Burnout 1 and Burnout 2) because these units are not incinerators, as that term is defined in 40 CFR 60.51(a). These units melt plastic off machine parts at temperatures below the combustion temperature of the plastic.
- (c) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standards for 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 (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart AAAA, 326 IAC 12) are still not included in this permit for the electric burnout units (Burnout 1 and Burnout 2) because these units are not used to incinerate waste that meets the definition of "municipal solid waste" contained in 40 CFR 60.1465.
- (d) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standards for 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 (326 IAC 12, 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart CCCC) are still not included in this permit for the electric burnout units (Burnout 1 and Burnout 2) because these units do not combust commercial or industrial waste.
- (e) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standards for 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 (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart EEEE) are still not included in this permit for the electric burnout units (Burnout 1 and Burnout 2) because these units do not meet the definition of municipal waste combustion units or institutional waste combustion units.
- (f) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standards for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (326 IAC 12, 40 CFR 60.4200, Subpart IIII) are still not included in this permit for the diesel-fired emergency fire pump engine because this compression ignition internal combustion engine commenced construction and was modified prior to July 11, 2005.
- (g) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standards for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (326 IAC 12, 40 CFR 60.4230, Subpart JJJJ) are still not included in this permit for four stroke lean burn spark ignition natural gas-fired emergency backup electric generator, identified as Generator1 because this spark ignition internal combustion engine commenced construction and was modified prior to June 12, 2006.
- (h) There are no New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) (326 IAC 12 and 40 CFR Part 60) included in the permit.

### NESHAP

- (i) The requirements of National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Halogenated Solvent Cleaning (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart T (326 IAC 20) are still not included in the permit. The parts cleaning operations do not use a solvent containing methylene chloride, perchlorethylene, trichlorethylene, 1,1,1-trichlorethane, carbon

tetrachloride, chloroform or any combination of these halogenated HAP solvents in a total concentration greater than five percent (5%) by weight as a cleaning or drying agent.

- (j) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Paper and Other Web Coating (40 CFR 63.3280, Subpart JJJJ) are not included in this permit for this source. This source is a minor source of HAP, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2.
- (k) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products (40 CFR 63.4480, Subpart PPPP) are still not included in this permit for this source. This source is a minor source of HAP, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2.
- (l) Both the diesel stationary fire pump engine and the four stroke lean burn spark ignition natural gas-fired emergency backup electric generator are subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 63, subpart ZZZZ, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (326 IAC 20-82) as stated below
  - (1) The diesel stationary fire pump engine (5.9 liters), identified as Pump1, is subject the requirements of the 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (326 IAC 20-82), because it is considered a existing stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine (RICE) (construction commenced before June 12, 2006) at an area source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). Construction of the diesel stationary fire pump engine commenced in 1984.

The diesel emergency engine is subject the following applicable portions of the NESHAP for existing emergency stationary RICE (construction commenced before June 12, 2006) at an area source of HAP:

- (A) 40 CFR 63.6580
- (B) 40 CFR 63.6585
- (C) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii)
- (D) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1), (b), and (c)
- (E) 40 CFR 63.6603
- (F) 40 CFR 63.6605
- (G) 40 CFR 63.6625(e)(3), (f), (h), and (i)
- (H) 40 CFR 63.6635
- (I) 40 CFR 63.6640
- (J) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5)
- (K) 40 CFR 63.6650
- (L) 40 CFR 63.6655
- (M) 40 CFR 63.6660
- (N) 40 CFR 63.6665
- (O) 40 CFR 63.6670
- (P) 40 CFR 63.6675
- (Q) Table 2d (item 4)
- (R) Table 6 (item 9)
- (S) Table 8

Note: Existing emergency compression ignition (CI) stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP are not subject to numerical CO or formaldehyde emission limitations, but are only subject to work and management practices under Table 2d and Table 6.

The requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the source except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

- (2) The natural gas generator (Generator 1) (187 HP) is subject the requirements of the 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (326 IAC 20-82), because it is considered a existing stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine (RICE) (manufactured before June 12, 2006) at an area source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). The natural gas generator (Generator 1) was manufactured in 1984.

The natural gas generator (Generator 1) is subject the following applicable portions of the NESHAP for existing non-emergency stationary RICE (constructed before June 12, 2006) at an area source of HAP:

- (A) 40 CFR 63.6580
- (B) 40 CFR 63.6585
- (C) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii)
- (D) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1), (b), and (c)
- (E) 40 CFR 63.6603
- (F) 40 CFR 63.6605
- (G) 40 CFR 63.6625(e)(3), (f), (h), and (j)
- (H) 40 CFR 63.6635
- (I) 40 CFR 63.6640
- (J) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5)
- (K) 40 CFR 63.6650
- (L) 40 CFR 63.6655
- (M) 40 CFR 63.6660
- (N) 40 CFR 63.6665
- (O) 40 CFR 63.6670
- (P) 40 CFR 63.6675
- (Q) Table 2d (item 5)
- (R) Table 6 (item 9)
- (S) Table 8

Note: Existing emergency spark ignition (SI) stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP are not subject to numerical CO or formaldehyde emission limitations, but are only subject to work and management practices under Table 2d and Table 6.

The requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the source except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

- (m) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) for Paint Stripping and Miscellaneous Surface Coating Operations at Area Sources, (40 CFR 63.11169, Subpart HHHHHH (6H)), are not included for this proposed revision, because the source does not perform paint stripping using paint strippers that contain methylene chloride (MeCl), performs autobody refinishing operations, or has spray application of coatings containing compounds of chromium (Cr), lead (Pb), manganese (Mn), nickel (Ni), or cadmium (Cd).
- (n) There are no other National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) (326 IAC 14, 326 IAC 20 and 40 CFR Part 63) included in the permit.

**State Rule Applicability - Entire Source**

- (a) 326 IAC 1-6-3 (Preventive Maintenance Plan)  
The source is subject to 326 IAC 1-6-3.
- (b) 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD))  
This existing source is not in 1 of the 28 source categories defined in 326 IAC 2-2 and the potential to emit for the entire source will remain below the 250 tons per year PSD threshold. Therefore, the source is not subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-2.
- (c) 326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP))  
The source has the potential to emit less than 10 tons per year of a single HAP and less than 25 tons per year of a combination of HAPs. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-4.1 does not apply.
- (d) 326 IAC 2-3 (Emission Offset)  
The requirements of 326 IAC 2-3 (Emission Offset) do not apply to this source because potential emissions of VOC are less than 25 tons per year and potential emissions of NOx are less than 100 tons per year. The potential to emit (PTE) of all criteria pollutants is less than one hundred (100) tons per year. Therefore, this source is a minor source and 326 IAC 2-3 (Emission Offset) does not apply. The source remains a minor source under 326 IAC 2-3.
- (e) 326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting)  
This source is not subject to 326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting) because it is not required to have an operating permit pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70); it is not located in Lake, Porter, or LaPorte County, and its potential to emit lead is less than 5 tons per year. Therefore, this rule 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 forty percent (40%) in any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.
  - (2) Opacity shall not exceed sixty percent (60%) for more than a cumulative total of fifteen (15) minutes (sixty (60) readings as measured according to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9 or fifteen (15) one (1) minute nonoverlapping integrated averages for a continuous opacity monitor) in a six (6) hour period.
- (g) 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions)  
The Permittee shall not allow fugitive dust to escape beyond the property line or boundaries of the property, right-of-way, or easement on which the source is located, in a manner that would violate 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions).
- (h) 326 IAC 6.5 PM Limitations Except Lake County  
This source is not subject to 326 IAC 6.5 because it is not located in one of the following counties: Clark, Dearborn, Dubois, Howard, Marion, St. Joseph, Vanderburgh, Vigo or Wayne.
- (i) 326 IAC 6.8 PM Limitations for Lake County  
This source is not subject to 326 IAC 6.8 because it is not located in Lake County.
- (j) 326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities; General Reduction Requirements)  
Each unit at this source is not subject to the requirement of 326 IAC 8-1-6, since each unit does not have the potential to emit 25 tons or more of VOC per year.

**State Rule Applicability – Individual Facilities**

Railcar Unloading Operation (RRUL)

- (a) 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes) the particulate from the processes listed in the table below shall be limited by the following:

<b>Emission Unit</b>	<b>Process Weight Rate (lbs/hr)</b>	<b>Allowable PM Limit (lbs/hr)</b>
pneumatic material transfer system	11,883.33	13.53
pneumatic material transfer system	11,883.33	13.53
pneumatic material transfer system	11,883.33	13.53

The pound per hour limitation was calculated with the following equation:

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

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

The filters shall be in operation at all times the pneumatic conveyors are in operation, in order to comply with this limit.

Note: The combined maximum capacity of the RRUL is 35,650 lbs per hour. These 326 IAC 6-3 limits are based on the assumption that each pneumatic material transfer system has equal maximum capacity.

- (b) There are no 326 IAC 8 Rules that are applicable to the facility.

23 Pneumatic Conveyors

Each of the 23 Pneumatic Conveyors has an individual maximum capacity of 1,000 pounds per hour. However the combined maximum capacity of the conveyor cannot exceed the maximum capacity of 15,700 pounds per hour which is the capacity of the five Coextruders (COEX1 through COEX5)

- (c) 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes) the particulate from pneumatic conveyors shall be limited to 2.58 pounds per hour, each, when operating at a process weight rate of 0.50 tons per hour. each.

The pound per hour limitation was calculated with the following equation:

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

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

The integral bin vent filters shall be in operation at all times the pneumatic conveyors are in operation.

(d) There are no 326 IAC 8 Rules that are applicable to the facility.

Coextruder: COEX1 through COEX5

(e) 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes) the particulate from the processes listed in the table below shall be limited by the following:

<b>Emission Unit</b>	<b>Process Weight Rate (lbs/hr)</b>	<b>Allowable PM Limit (lbs/hr)</b>
Coextruder COEX1	2,800	5.14
Coextruder COEX2	3,000	5.38
Coextruder COEX3	2,400	4.63
Coextruder COEX4	3,000	5.38
Coextruder COEX5	4,500	7.06

The pound per hour limitation was calculated with the following equation:

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

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

Based on the calculations, a control device is not needed to comply with this limit.

(f) 326 IAC 8-1-6 (Volatile Organic Compounds)  
The potential to emit of VOC from the extruder lines (COEX1 through COEX5), is each less than twenty-five (25) tons per year, each. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 do not apply.

(g) There are no 326 IAC 8 Rules that are applicable to the facility.

Coextruder Granulators COEXG1 through COEXG5

(h) 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes) the particulate from the processes listed in the table below shall be limited by the following:

<b>Emission Unit</b>	<b>Process Weight Rate (lbs/hr)</b>	<b>Allowable PM Limit (lbs/hr)</b>
COEXG1	280	1.10
COEXG2	300	1.15
COEXG3	240	0.99
COEXG4	240	no particulate emissions
COEXG5	450	1.51

The pound per hour limitation was calculated with the following equation:

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

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

The bin filters shall be in operation at all times the Coextruder Granulators are in operation, in order to comply with this limit.

- (i) There are no 326 IAC 8 Rules that are applicable to the facility.

Slitter/Trimmer/Rewinder

- (j) 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes) the particulate from the Slitter/Trimmer/Rewinder, identified as SR1, shall be limited to 2.58 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 0.50 tons per hour. The pound per hour limitation was calculated with the following equation:

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

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

Based on calculations, a control device is not needed to comply with this limit.

- (k) There are no 326 IAC 8 Rules that are applicable to the facility.

Thermoformers: F1 through F7

- (l) 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes) the particulate from the processes listed in the table below shall be limited by the following:

<b>Emission Unit</b>	<b>Process Weight Rate (lbs/hr)</b>	<b>Allowable PM Limit (lbs/hr)</b>
F1	291	1.13
F2	291	1.13
F3	291	1.13
F4	291	1.13
F5	291	1.13
F6	1,125	2.89
F7	1,125	2.89

The pound per hour limitation was calculated with the following equation:

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

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

Based on calculations, a control device is not needed to comply with this limit

- (m) There are no 326 IAC 8 Rules that are applicable to the facility.

Thermoformer Granulators: FG1 through FG7

- (n) 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes) the particulate from the processes listed in the table below shall be limited by the following:

<b>Emission Unit</b>	<b>Process Weight Rate (lbs/hr)</b>	<b>Allowable PM Limit (lbs/hr)</b>
FG1	247	1.01
FG2	247	1.01
FG3	247	1.01
FG4	247	1.01
FG5	250	1.02
FG6A	502	1.62
FG6B	25	0.551
FG7	502	1.62

The pound per hour limitation was calculated with the following equation:

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

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

Based on calculations, a control device is not needed to comply with this limit.

- (o) There are no 326 IAC 8 Rules that are applicable to the facility.

Granulator, G2

- (p) 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)  
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes) the particulate from the Granulator, identified as G2, shall be limited to 4.1 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 1.00 tons per hour. The pound per hour limitation was calculated with the following equation:

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

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

Based on calculations, a control device is not needed to comply with this limit.

- (q) There are no 326 IAC 8 Rules that are applicable to the facility.

Printers: P4, P8, P9 and P10

- (r) 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)  
The printers (P4, P8, P9 and P10) are not subject to this rule because it has no particulate emissions

- (s) 326 IAC 8-1-6 (Volatile Organic Compounds)  
The potential to emit of VOC from the printers (P4, P8, P9, and P10), are less than twenty-five (25) tons per year each. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 do not apply.
- (t) 326 IAC 8-2-5 (Paper Coating Operations)  
The printing operations (P4, P8, P9, and P10) apply coatings to plastic and were constructed after July 1, 1990. However, these printers have actual emissions of less than fifteen (15) pounds of VOC per day before add-on controls. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-1(b), the requirements of 326 IAC 8-2-5 do not apply.
- (u) 326 IAC 8-5-5 (Graphic Arts Operations)  
The printing operations (P4, P8, P9, and P10) were constructed after January 1, 1980 and the potential to emit VOC from these facilities is less than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-5-5 do not apply.

Vacuum-Sealed Electric Burnout Units: Burnout 1 and Burnout 2

- (v) 326 IAC 4-2-2 (Incinerators)  
The vacuum-sealed electric burnout units (Burnout 1 and Burnout 2) are used to melt plastic off machine parts. These units operate at 600 - 800 degrees F. The parts are placed in a sealed chamber that is under a vacuum. The vacuum prevents the plastic from combusting at this temperature, and the plastic melts off the machine parts and runs into a tray underneath the unit. The units do not have an exhaust stack. These units do not meet the definition of an incinerator, because these units do not combust the plastic. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 4-2-2 do not apply.
- (w) 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)  
The vacuum-sealed electric burnout units (Burnout 1 and Burnout 2) are not subject to this rule because it has no particulate emissions.
- (x) 326 IAC 7-1.1 Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations  
The vacuum-sealed electric burnout units (Burnout 1 and Burnout 2) are not subject to 326 IAC 326 IAC 7-1.1 because they do not combust any fuel.

Aqueous Parts Tubs: Tub1 and Tub2

- (y) 326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold Cleaner Operations)  
The Aqueous Parts tubs, Tub1 and Tub2, are not cold cleaner degreasing facilities and are not used to perform organic solvent degreasing operations. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-3-2 do not apply.
- (z) 326 IAC 8-3-5 (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operations)  
The Aqueous Parts Tubs, Tub1 and Tub2, are not cold cleaner degreasing facilities and are not used to perform organic solvent degreasing operations. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-3-5 do not apply.

Stationary Fire Pump Engine: Pump1

- (aa) 326 IAC 6-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)  
The Stationary Fire Pump Engine has potential particulate emissions less than 0.551 lbs per hour. Therefore, the stationary fire pump engine is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3.
- (bb) 326 IAC 20 (Hazardous Air Pollutants)  
See Federal Rule Applicability Section of this TSD.

Emergency Natural Gas-Fired Generator: Generator1

- (cc) 326 IAC 6-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)  
The Emergency Natural Gas-Fired Generator, Generator1, has potential particulate emissions less than 0.551 lbs per hour. Therefore, the stationary fire pump engine is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3.
- (dd) 326 IAC 20 (Hazardous Air Pollutants)  
See Federal Rule Applicability Section of this TSD.

**Compliance Determination and Monitoring Requirements**

There are no compliance monitoring or determination requirements applicable to this source.

**Recommendation**

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

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

An application for the purposes of this review was received on June 17, 2011. Additional information was received on August 24, 2011.

**Conclusion**

The operation of this stationary plastic material manufacturing plant shall be subject to the conditions of the attached MSOP Renewal No. 035-30643-00078.

**IDEM Contact**

- (a) Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to Bruce Farrar 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) 234-5401 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 4-5401.
- (b) A copy of the findings is available on the Internet at: <http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/>
- (c) For additional information about air permits and how the public and interested parties can participate, refer to the IDEM's Guide for Citizen Participation and Permit Guide on the Internet at: [www.idem.in.gov](http://www.idem.in.gov)

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations  
Summary**

**Company Name:** Spartech Polycom, Inc.  
**Address:** 1401 East Memorial Drive, Muncie, Indiana 47302  
**MSOP:** 035-30643-00078  
**Plt ID:** 035-00078  
**Reviewer:** Bruce Farrar  
**Date:** June 16, 2011

Emission Unit	Potential to Emit Before Controls (tons/year)									
	PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>x</sub>	CO	CO <sub>2e</sub>	VOC	Combine HAPs	Single HAP
Railcar Unloading (RRUL)	2.26	2.26	2.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silos (S1 - S12)	2.26	2.26	2.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 Pneumatic Conveyors*	1.46E-03	1.46E-03	1.46E-03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coextruders (COEX1 - COEX5)**	20.4	20.4	20.4	-	-	-	-	18.2	1.9	1.64
Coextruders Granulators (COEX1 - COEX5)	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thermoformer (F1-F7)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thermoformer Granulators/Conveyors (FG1-Slitter/Trimmer/Rewinder/Conveyor (SR1)	0.142	0.142	0.142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Granulators/Conveyors (G2)	0.013	0.013	0.013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printers (P4, P8, P9, P10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.75E-04	-	-
Ink Roll Cleaner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.03	0.84	0.83
Aqueous Part Tubs (Tub1 - Tub 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	-	-
Natural Gas Combustion	0.14	0.57	0.57	0.04	7.47	6.27	9,017	0.41	0.141	0.13
Fire Pump Engine	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	1.61	0.35	-	0.13	0.002	-
Emergency Generator	1.19E-03	9.17E-06	9.17E-06	0.00	0.49	0.07	29	0.01	0.009	6.28E-03
Paved Roads	0.25	0.05	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>25.56</b>	<b>25.79</b>	<b>25.75</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>9.57</b>	<b>6.69</b>	<b>9,046</b>	<b>19.92</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>2.60</b>

\* PTE after control because the bin vents are integral.

\*\* The coextruders maximum capacity is considered as a bottleneck to the railcar unloading operation and pneumatic conveyors.

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations**  
**Particulate Emissions From RRUL, Silos and Coveyors**

**Company Name: Spartech Polycor, Inc.**  
**Address: 1401 East Memorial Drive, Muncie, Indiana 47302**  
**MSOP: 035-30643-00078**  
**Pit ID: 035-00078**  
**Reviewer: Bruce Farrar**  
**Date: June 16, 2011**

<b>Emission Unit (ID#)</b> <i>(Control Device)</i>	Maximum Throughput (tons/hour)	PM Emission Factor (lbs/ton) <sup>1</sup>	Control Device	PTE of PM before Control (lbs/hr)	PTE of PM Before Control (tons/year)
<b>Railcar Unloading (RRUL) *</b>	17.83	2.90E-05	Screens	0.52	2.26
<b>Silos (S1 - S12) *</b>	17.83	2.90E-05	Screens	0.52	2.26

**Total: 4.53**

\* The maximum throughput of the RRUL is 35,650 pounds per hour. PTE (tons/year) calculations based on 35,650 lbs/hour \*8760 hours/year.

1. Emission factor for plastic pellets is from AP 42, Chapter 11.6, Table 11.6-4 "Limestone Transfer with Fabric Filter" (SCC 3-05-006-12)(1/95). Assume all PM is equal to PM10 and PM2.5

Eventhough the RRUL is bottleneck by the Coextruders, PTE was still based on the maximum capacity of the RRUL.

**METHODOLOGY**

Before Controls PM/PM10/PM2.5 PTE (lb/hour) = Maximum Process Rate (lbs/hour) x Emission Factor (lbs/ton) / (1- Control Efficiency (%))

Before Controls PM/PM10/PM2.5 PTE (ton/year) = (lbs/hour PTE) \* (8760 hours/1 year) \* (1 ton/2000 lbs)

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations  
Particulate Emissions From Pneumatic Conveyors**

**Company Name: Spartech Polycom, Inc.  
Address: 1401 East Memorial Drive, Muncie, Indiana 47302  
MSOP: 035-30643-00078  
Plt ID: 035-00078  
Reviewer: Bruce Farrar  
Date: June 16, 2011**

<b>Emission Unit (ID#)</b> <i>(Control Device)</i>	Single Maximum Throughput (tons/hour)	PM/PM10 Emission Factor (lbs/ton)	Control Device	Control Efficiency (%)	PTE of PM After Control (tons/year)
<b>23 Pneumatic Conveyors</b> (bin vent filters)	0.50	2.9E-05	Fabric filter	99.9%	0.0001

**Total for one Pneumatic Conveyor: 0.0001  
Total for 23 Pneumatic Conveyors: 0.0015**

Emission factor for plastic pellets and scrap is from AP 42, Chapter 11.6, Table 11.6-4 "Limestone Transfer with Fabric Filter" (SCC 3-05-006-12)(1/95). Assume all PM is equal to PM10 and PM2.5. Eventhough these conveyors are bottleneck by the Coextruders, the PTE for the conveyors was still based on the maximum capacity of the conveyors

**METHODOLOGY**

Controlled PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 (lbs/hour) = Maximum Process Rate (lbs/hour) x Emission Factor (lbs/ton)  
Controlled PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 (tons/year) = Maximum Process Rate (lbs/hour) \* Emission Factor (lbs/ton) \* 8760 hrs/year \* 1 ton/2000 lbs  
Since the bin vents are considered integral, permit level is based on the PTE after control.

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations  
VOC and HAP Emissions From the CoExtrusion Lines**

**Company Name: Spartech Polycom, Inc.  
Address: 1401 East Memorial Drive, Muncie, Indiana 47302  
MSOP: 035-30643-00078  
Plt ID: 035-00078  
Reviewer: Bruce Farrar  
Date: June 16, 2011**

Emissions Unit ID	Material Type	Maximum Throughput Rate (lbs/hour)	VOC Emission Factor (lbs/MMlb)	PM/PM10 Emission Factor (lbs/MMlb)	Ethylbenzene Emission Factor (lbs/MMlb)	Styrene Emission Factor (lbs/MMlb)	PTE of VOC (tons/year)	PTE of PM/PM10 (tons/year)	PTE of Ethylbenzene (tons/year)	PTE of Styrene (tons/year)
COEX1	Polypropylene	2,596	653	819	NA	NA	7.42	9.31	0.00	0.00
	EVOH/HDPE	118	30.7	26.6	NA	NA	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
	Glue/EVA	87.0	0.8	61.5	NA	NA	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
COEX2	Polypropylene	2,781	653	819	NA	NA	7.95	9.98	0.00	0.00
	EVOH/HDPE	126	30.7	26.6	NA	NA	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
	Glue/EVA	93.0	0.8	61.5	NA	NA	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
COEX3	HIPS	2,089	53.3	NA	6.10	44.3	0.49	0.00	0.06	0.41
	Saran/PVDC	203	59.0	NA	NA	NA	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Glue/EVA	108	117.2	61.5	NA	NA	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.00
COEX4	Polystyrene	3000	53	NA	6.10	44	0.70	0.00	0.08	0.58
COEX5	Polystyrene	3,353	53.3	NA	6.10	44.3	0.78	0.00	0.09	0.65
	EVOH/HDPE	107	30.7	26.6	NA	NA	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
	Glue/EVA	194	117.2	61.5	NA	NA	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.00
	LDPE	846	157.4	242	NA	NA	0.58	0.90	0.00	0.00
15701.00						<b>Totals</b>	<b>18.19</b>	<b>20.36</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>1.64</b>

NA - emission factors are not available for these material/pollutant combinations

Emission factors represent emissions before controls. VOC and particulate emissions are uncontrolled

Emission factors for polypropylene are from "Development of Emission Factors for Polypropylene Processing", Journal of Air and Waste Management Association, January 1999, 1996.

Emission factors for Glue/EVA are from "Development of Emission Factors for Ethylene-Vinyl Acetate & Ethylene-Methyl Acrylate Copolymer", Journal of Air and Waste Management Association, October 1997.

Emission factors for HIPS are from "Sampling and Analysis of Fumes Evolved During Thermal Processing of Polystyrene Resins", Dow Chemical, et al.

Emission factors for Saran/PVDC are from "Process Emissions for Vinyl Pipe Industry", Journal of Vinyl and Additive Technology, September 1996.

**METHODOLOGY**

PTE (tons/year) = Maximum Process Rate (lbs/hour) x Emission Factor (lbs/1,000,000 lb) x 8760 hours/year x 1 ton/2000 lbs

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations**  
**Particulate Emissions From Granulators, Silos and Pneumatic Conveyors**

**Company Name: Spartech Polycom, Inc.**  
**Address: 1401 East Memorial Drive, Muncie, Indiana 47302**  
**MSOP: 035-30643-00078**  
**Plt ID: 035-00078**  
**Reviewer: Bruce Farrar**  
**Date: June 16, 2011**

<b>Emission Unit (ID#)</b> <i>(Control Device)</i>	Combined Maximum Throughput (tons/hour)	PM/PM10/PM2.5 Emission Factor (lbs/ton) <sup>1</sup>	Control Device	Control Efficiency (%)	PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 before Control (lbs/hr)	PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 After Control (lbs/hr)	PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 Before Control (tons/year)	PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 After Control (tons/year)
<b>Coextruder Granulators/Conveyors (COEXG1)</b> <i>(Bin Vent Filters)</i>	0.14	2.9E-05	Fabric filter	99.9%	4.06E-04	4.1E-06	0.002	1.78E-05
<b>Coextruder Granulators/Conveyors (COEXG2)</b> <i>(Bin Vent Filters)</i>	0.15	2.9E-05	Fabric filter	99.9%	4.35E-04	4.4E-06	0.002	1.91E-05
<b>Coextruder Granulators/Conveyors (COEXG3)</b> <i>(Bin Vent Filters)</i>	0.12	2.9E-05	Fabric filter	99.9%	3.48E-04	3.5E-06	0.002	1.52E-05
<b>Coextruder Granulators/Conveyors (COEXG4)</b> <i>(Bin Vent Filters)</i>	0.12	2.9E-05	Fabric filter	99.9%	3.48E-04	3.5E-06	0.002	1.52E-05
<b>Coextruder Granulators/Conveyors (COEXG5)</b> <i>(Bin Vent Filters)</i>	0.23	2.9E-05	Fabric filter	99.9%	6.52E-04	6.5E-06	0.003	2.86E-05
<b>Totals</b>							<b>0.010</b>	<b>9.59E-05</b>

1. Emission factor for plastic pellets and scrap is from AP 42, Chapter 11.6, Table 11.6-4 "Limestone Transfer with Fabric Filter" (SCC 3-05-006-12)(1/95). Assume all PM is equal to PM10 and PM2.5

**METHODOLOGY**

Controlled PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 (lbs/hour) = Maximum Process Rate (lbs/hour) x Emission Factor (lbs/ton)

Controlled PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 (tons/year) = Maximum Process Rate (lbs/hour) \* Emission Factor (lbs/ton) \* 8760 hrs/year \* 1 ton/2000 lbs

Uncontrolled PTE PM/PM10/PM2.5 (lb/hour) = Maximum Process Rate (lbs/hour) x Emission Factor (lbs/ton)/(1-Control Eff. (%))

Uncontrolled PTE PM/PM10/PM2.5 (ton/year) = Maximum Process Rate (lbs/hour) \* Emission Factor (lbs/ton) \* 8760 hrs/year \* 1 ton/2000 lbs / (1-Control Eff. (%))

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations**  
**Particulate Emissions From Thermoformer Granulators/Conveyors**

**Company Name: Spartech Polycorn, Inc.**  
**Address: 1401 East Memorial Drive, Muncie, Indiana 47302**  
**MSOP: 035-30643-00078**  
**Plt ID: 035-00078**  
**Reviewer: Bruce Farrar**  
**Date: June 16, 2011**

<b>Emission Unit (ID#) (Control Device)</b>	<b>Combined Maximum Throughput (tons/hour)</b>	<b>PM Emission Factor (lbs/ton)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Control Device</b>	<b>Control Efficiency (%)</b>	<b>PTE of PM before Control (lbs/hr)</b>	<b>PTE of PM After Control (lbs/hr)</b>	<b>PTE of PM Before Control (tons/year)</b>	<b>PTE of PM After Control (tons/year)</b>
Thermoformer Granulators/Conveyors (FG1) (Bin Vent Filters)	0.12	2.9E-05	Fabric filter	99.9%	3.48E-03	3.5E-06	0.015	1.52E-05
Thermoformer Granulators/Conveyors (FG2) (Bin Vent Filters)	0.12	2.9E-05	Fabric filter	99.9%	3.48E-03	3.5E-06	0.015	1.52E-05
Thermoformer Granulators/Conveyors (FG3) (Bin Vent Filters)	0.12	2.9E-05	Fabric filter	99.9%	3.48E-03	3.5E-06	0.015	1.52E-05
Thermoformer Granulators/Conveyors (FG4) (Bin Vent Filters)	0.12	2.9E-05	Fabric filter	99.9%	3.48E-03	3.5E-06	0.015	1.52E-05
Thermoformer Granulators/Conveyors (FG5) (Bin Vent Filters)	0.12	2.9E-05	Fabric filter	99.9%	3.48E-03	3.5E-06	0.015	1.52E-05
Thermoformer Granulators/Conveyors (FG6A) (Bin Vent Filters)*	0.25	2.9E-05	Fabric filter	99.9%	7.28E-03	7.3E-06	0.032	3.19E-05
Thermoformer Granulators/Conveyors (FG6B) (Bin Vent Filters)*	0.01	2.9E-05	Fabric filter	99.9%	3.63E-04	3.6E-07	0.002	1.59E-06
Thermoformer Granulators/Conveyors (FG7) (Bin Vent Filters)	0.25	2.9E-05	Fabric filter	99.9%	7.28E-03	7.3E-06	0.032	3.19E-05
<b>Totals</b>							<b>0.142</b>	<b>1.42E-04</b>

\* Thermoformer Granulators/Conveyors FG6A and FG6B do not operate simultaneously, one or the other is used depending on the product produced by Thermoformer  
 1. Emission factor for plastic pellets and scrap is from AP 42, Chapter 11.6, Table 11.6-4 "Limestone Transfer with Fabric Filter" (SCC 3-05-006-12)(1/95).  
 Assume all PM is equal to PM10 and PM2.5

**METHODOLOGY**

Controlled PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 (lbs/hour) = Maximum Process Rate (lbs/hour) x Emission Factor (lbs/ton)

Controlled PTE of PM/PM10/PM2.5 (tons/year) = Maximum Process Rate (lbs/hour) \* Emission Factor (lbs/ton) \* 8760 hrs/year \* 1 ton/2000 lbs

Uncontrolled PTE PM/PM10/PM2.5 (lb/hour) = Maximum Process Rate (lbs/hour) x Emission Factor (lbs/ton)/(1-Control Eff. (%))

Uncontrolled PTE PM/PM10/PM2.5 (ton/year) = Maximum Process Rate (lbs/hour) \* Emission Factor (lbs/ton) \* 8760 hrs/year \* 1 ton/2000 lbs / (1-Control Eff. (%))

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations**  
**Particulate Emissions From Slitter (SR1) and Granulators (G2)**

**Company Name: Spartech Polycor, Inc.**  
**Address: 1401 East Memorial Drive, Muncie, Indiana 47302**  
**MSOP: 035-30643-00078**  
**Pit ID: 035-00078**  
**Reviewer: Bruce Farrar**  
**Date: June 16, 2011**

<b>Emission Unit (ID#)</b> <i>(Control Device)</i>	Combined Maximum Throughput (tons/hour)	PM/PM10 Emission Factor (lbs/ton) <sup>1</sup>	Control Device	Control Efficiency (%)	PTE of PM/PM10 before Control (lbs/hr)	PTE of PM/PM10 Before Control (tons/year)
<b>Slitter/Trimmer/Rewinder/Conveyor (SR1)</b> <i>(Bin Vent Filters)</i>	0.50	2.9E-05	Fabric filter	99.9%	1.45E-03	0.006
<b>Granulators/Conveyors (G2)</b> <i>(Bin Vent Filters)</i>	1.00	2.9E-05	Fabric filter	99.9%	2.90E-03	0.013

**Totals:           0.02**

1. Emission factor for plastic pellets and scrap is from AP 42, Chapter 11.6, Table 11.6-4 "Limestone Transfer with Fabric Filter" (SCC 3-05-006-12)(1/95). Assume all PM is equal to PM10 and PM2.5.

**METHODOLOGY**

Uncontrolled PTE PM/PM10/PM2.5 (lb/hour) = Maximum Process Rate (lbs/hour) x Emission Factor (lbs/ton)/(1-Control Eff. (%))

Uncontrolled PTE PM/PM10/PM2.5 (ton/year) = Maximum Process Rate (lbs/hour) \* Emission Factor (lbs/ton) \* 8760 hrs/year \* 1 ton/2000 lbs / (1-Control Eff

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations  
VOC and HAP Emissions From the Printers and Printer Cleaners**

**Company Name: Spartech Polycm, Inc.  
Address: 1401 East Memorial Drive, Muncie, Indiana 47302  
MSOP: 035-30643-00078  
Plt ID: 035-00078  
Reviewer: Bruce Farrar  
Date: June 16, 2011**

Emissions Unit ID	Maximum Process Rate (parts/hour)	Usage Rate (lbs/part)	Weight % VOC	PTE VOC (lbs/hr)	PTE of VOC (tons/year)
Printer P4	25,200	6.8E-07	0.10%	1.71E-05	7.50E-05
Printer P8	25,200	6.8E-07	0.10%	1.71E-05	7.50E-05
Printer P9	25,200	6.8E-07	0.10%	1.71E-05	7.50E-05
Printer P10	25,200	1.4E-06	0.10%	3.42E-05	1.50E-04
<b>Total</b>				<b>8.56E-05</b>	<b>3.75E-04</b>

Inks are cured with UV light.

**METHODOLOGY**

PTE of VOC (tons/year) = Maximum Process Rate (parts/hour) x Usage Rate (lbs/part) x Weight % VOC x 8760 hours/year x 1 ton/2000 lbs

Emission unit	Material	Density (lbs/gal)	Weight % VOC	Weight % Ethyl Acetate	Weight % Methyl Alcohol	Weight % Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	Maximum Usage (gal/year)	PTE of VOC (tons/year)	PTE of Ethyl Acetate (tons/year)	PTE of Methyl Alcohol (tons/year)	PTE of Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (tons/year)
Ink Roll Cleaner	Ethyl Acetate	7.51	100%	100%	0%	0%	220	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.00
	Denatured Ethyl Alcohol	8.34	100%	0%	3%	2%	50	0.21	0.00	0.007	0.004

**METHODOLOGY**

PTE of VOC/HAP (tons/year) = Density (lbs/gal) x Weight % VOC/HAP x Maximum Usage (gal/year) x 1 ton/2000 lbs

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations  
VOC and HAP Emissions From Parts Cleaners**

**Company Name:** Spartech Polycom, Inc.  
**Address:** 1401 East Memorial Drive, Muncie, Indiana 47302  
**MSOP:** 035-30643-00078  
**Plt ID:** 035-00078  
**Reviewer:** Bruce Farrar  
**Date:** June 16, 2011

Emission unit	Material	Density (lbs/gal)	Weight % VOC	Maximum Usage (gal/year)	PTE of VOC (tons/year)
Aqueous Part Tub 1	MiraChem 500	8.32	8.05%	360	0.12
Aqueous Part Tub 2	Ozzy Juice 8W-3	8.49	4.17%	100	0.02
<b>Totals</b>					<b>0.14</b>

**METHODOLOGY**

PTE of VOC (tons/year) = Density (lbs/gal) x Weight % VOC x Maximum Usage (gal/year) x 1 ton/2000 lbs

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations**

**Natural Gas Combustion Only**

**MM BTU/HR <100**

**Company Name: Spartech Polycom, Inc.**  
**Address: 1401 East Memorial Drive, Muncie, Indiana 47302**  
**MSOP: 035-30643-00078**  
**Plt ID: 035-00078**  
**Reviewer: Bruce Farrar**  
**Date: June 16, 2011**

Heat Input Capacity MMBtu/hr	HHV mmBtu mmscf	Potential Throughput MMCF/yr	
0.51			Natural Gas-Fired Heater, MAM1
4.68			3 Natural Gas-Fired Heaters, MAM2-MAM4 @ 1.56 MMBtu/hr, each
1.60			4 Natural Gas-Fired Heaters, AHU1, AHU3, AHU5, AHU6 @ 0.40 MMBtu/hr, each
3.06			18 Natural Gas-Fired Heaters, 1A, 4A-8A, 10A-13A, 1B-3B, 10B-14B @ 0.170 MMBtu/hr, each
1.8			6 Natural Gas-Fired Heaters, 9A, 5B-9B @ 0.30 MMBtu/hr, each
0.12			2 Natural Gas-Fired Heaters, 3A, 4B @ 0.060 MMBtu/hr, each
0.80			4 Natural Gas-Fired Heaters, 15B-18B @ 0.20 MMBtu/hr, each
4.17			6 Natural Gas-Fired HVAC Units, HVAC1, HVAC3, HVAC5-6, HAVC8, HVAC32 @0.695 MMBtu/hr, each
0.31			4 Natural Gas-Fired Printer Heaters @ 0.078 MMBtu/hr each
<b>17.1</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>149.4</b>	

Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	Pollutant						
	PM*	PM10*	direct PM2.5*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
	1.9	7.6	7.6	0.6	100	5.5	84
					**see below		
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.14	0.57	0.57	0.04	7.47	0.41	6.27

\*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. PM10 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM10 combined.

PM2.5 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM2.5 combined.

\*\*Emission Factors for NOx: Uncontrolled = 100, Low NOx Burner = 50, Low NOx Burners/Flue gas recirculation = 32

**Methodology**

All emission factors are based on normal firing.

MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu

MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas

Emission Factors are from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, 1.4-3, SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03

Potential Throughput (MMCF) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 MMCF/1,000 MMBtu

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

See page 12 for HAPs emissions calculations.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations**

**Natural Gas Combustion Only**

**MM BTU/HR <100**

**HAPs Emissions**

**Company Name: Spartech Polycom, Inc.**

**Address: 1401 East Memorial Drive, Muncie, Indiana 47302**

**MSOP: 035-30643-00078**

**Plt ID: 035-00078**

**Reviewer: Bruce Farrar**

**Date: June 16, 2011**

HAPs - Organics					
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	Benzene 2.1E-03	Dichlorobenzene 1.2E-03	Formaldehyde 7.5E-02	Hexane 1.8E+00	Toluene 3.4E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	1.568E-04	8.963E-05	5.60E-03	1.344E-01	2.539E-04

HAPs - Metals					
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	Lead 5.0E-04	Cadmium 1.1E-03	Chromium 1.4E-03	Manganese 3.8E-04	Nickel 2.1E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	3.734E-05	8.216E-05	1.046E-04	2.838E-05	1.568E-04

Methodology is the same as page 11.

The five highest organic and metal HAPs emission factors are provided above.

Additional HAPs emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4.

See Page 3 for Greenhouse Gas calculations.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations****Natural Gas Combustion Only****MM BTU/HR <100****Greenhouse Gas Emissions****Company Name: Spartech Polycom, Inc.****Address: 1401 East Memorial Drive, Muncie, Indiana 47302****MSOP: 035-30643-00078****Plt ID: 035-00078****Reviewer: Bruce Farrar****Date: June 16, 2011**

Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	Greenhouse Gas		
	CO2	CH4	N2O
120,000	2.3	2.2	
Potential Emission in tons/yr	8,963	0.2	0.2
Summed Potential Emissions in tons/yr	8,963		
CO2e Total in tons/yr	9,017		

**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  
One (1) Fire Pump Engine - Diesel Fuel**

**Company Name: Spartech Polycor, Inc.**  
**Address: 1401 East Memorial Drive, Muncie, Indiana 47302**  
**MSOP: 035-30643-00078**  
**Plt ID: 035-00078**  
**Reviewer: Bruce Farrar**  
**Date: June 16, 2011**

Emission Unit ID	Maximum Heat Input Capacity Horsepower (hp)	Maximum Potential Throughput (all) hp-hours/year
Pump1	208	104,000

Emission Unit ID	Pollutant Emission Factor (lbs/hp-hour)						Total HAPs
	PM*	PM10*	SO <sub>2</sub>	NOx	VOC	CO	
Pump1	0.0022	0.0022	0.0021	0.0310	0.0025	0.0067	4.52E-05

Emission Unit ID	Potential to Emit (tons/year)						Total HAPs
	PM*	PM10*	SO <sub>2</sub>	NOx	VOC	CO	
Pump1	0.11	0.11	0.11	1.6	0.13	0.35	0.00

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations**  
**Natural Gas-fired Reciprocating Engines**  
**Emergency Generator operating 500 hrs/yr**

**Company Name: Spartech Polycom, Inc.**

**Address: 1401 East Memorial Drive, Muncie, Indiana 47302**

**MSOP: 035-30643-00078**

**Pit ID: 035-00078**

**Reviewer: Bruce Farrar**

**Date: June 16, 2011**

Four stroke Lean Burn Engine Potential Throughput MMCF/!  
 Heat Input Capacity (mmBtu/hr) 0.476 0.24

Emission Factor in lb/MMBtu	Pollutant						
	PM 9.99E-03	PM10 7.71E-05	PM2.5 7.71E-05	SO2 5.88E-04	NOx 4.08E+00	VOC 1.18E-01	CO 5.57E-01
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.0012	9.17E-06	9.17E-06	7.00E-05	0.49	0.014	0.066

HAP	Emission Factor (lb/MMBtu)	Potential to Emit (tons/yr)	Greenhouse Gas				
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	4.00E-05	4.76E-06	Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	CO2 120,000	CH4 2.3	N2O 2.2	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	3.18E-05	3.78E-06		Potential Emission in tons/yr	29	0	0
1,3-Butadiene	2.67E-04	3.18E-05					
1,3-Dichloropropene	2.64E-05	3.14E-06					
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	2.50E-04	2.98E-05	Summed Potential Emissions in tons/yr	29			
Acetaldehyde	8.36E-03	9.95E-04					
Acrolein	5.14E-03	6.12E-04					
Benzene	4.40E-04	5.24E-05	CO2e Total in tons/yr	29			
Biphenyl	2.12E-04	2.52E-05					
Carbon Tetrachloride	3.67E-05	4.37E-06					
Chlorobenzene	3.04E-05	3.62E-06					
Chloroethane	1.87E-06	2.23E-07					
Chloroform	2.85E-05	3.39E-06					
Ethylbenzene	3.97E-05	4.72E-06					
Ethylene Dibromide	4.43E-05	5.27E-06					
Formaldehyde	5.28E-02	6.28E-03					
Methanol	2.50E-03	2.98E-04					
Methylene Chloride	2.00E-05	2.38E-06					
n-Hexane	1.11E-03	1.32E-04					
Naphthalene	7.44E-05	8.85E-06					
Phenol	2.40E-05	2.86E-06					
Styrene	2.36E-05	2.81E-06					
Toluene	4.08E-04	4.86E-05					
Vinyl Chloride	1.49E-05	1.77E-06					
Xylene	1.84E-04	2.19E-05					
<b>Total HAPs:</b>		<b>0.009</b>					

One horsepower = 2,544.43 btu/h

**Methodology**

Emission Factors are from AP 42 Chapter 3 (Stationary Internal Combustion Sources), Table 3.2-2 (SCC 2-02-002-54) July 2000.

Emission (tons/yr) = [Heat input rate (MMBtu/hr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMBtu)] \* 500 hr/yr / (2,000 lb/ton)

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations  
Fugitive Dust Emissions - Paved Roads**

**Company Name: Spartech Polycorn, Inc.**  
**Address: 1401 East Memorial Drive, Muncie, Indiana 47302**  
**MSOP: 035-30643-00078**  
**Plt ID: 035-00078**  
**Reviewer: Bruce Farrar**  
**Date: June 16, 2011**

**Paved Roads at Industrial Site**

The following calculations determine the amount of emissions created by paved roads, based on 8,760 hours of use and AP-42, Ch 13.2.1 (1/2011).

Vehicle Information (provided by source)

Type	Maximum number of vehicles per day	Number of one-way trips per day per vehicle	Maximum trips per day (trip/day)	Maximum Weight Loaded (tons/trip)	Total Weight driven per day (ton/day)	Maximum one-way distance (feet/trip)	Maximum one-way distance (mi/trip)	Maximum one-way miles (miles/day)	Maximum one-way miles (miles/yr)
Semi Trailer (entering plant) (one-way trip)	4.0	1.0	4.0	35.0	140.0	528	0.100	0.4	146.0
Semi Trailer (leaving plant) (one-way trip)	4.0	1.0	4.0	5.0	20.0	528	0.100	0.4	146.0
Private Vehicle (entering plant) (one-way trip)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	528	0.100	0.1	36.5
Private Vehicle (entering plant) (one-way trip)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	528	0.100	0.1	36.5
<b>Total</b>			<b>10.0</b>		<b>162.0</b>			<b>1.0</b>	<b>365.0</b>

Average Vehicle Weight Per Trip =  $\frac{16.2}{0.10}$  tons/trip  
 Average Miles Per Trip =  $\frac{0.10}{0.10}$  miles/trip

Unmitigated Emission Factor,  $E_f = [k * (sL)^{0.91} * (W)^{1.02}]$  (Equation 1 from AP-42 13.2.1)

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	
where k =	0.011	0.0022	0.00054	lb/VMT = particle size multiplier (AP-42 Table 13.2.1-1)
W =	16.2	16.2	16.2	tons = average vehicle weight (provided by source)
sL =	9.7	9.7	9.7	g/m <sup>2</sup> = silt loading value for paved roads at iron and steel production facilities - Table 13.2.1-3)

Taking natural mitigation due to precipitation into consideration, Mitigated Emission Factor,  $E_{ext} = E * [1 - (p/4N)]$  (Equation 2 from AP-42 13.2.1)

Mitigated Emission Factor,  $E_{ext} = \frac{E_f * [1 - (p/4N)]}{N}$   
 where p =  $\frac{125}{365}$  days of rain greater than or equal to 0.01 inches (see Fig. 13.2.1-2)  
 N = 365 days per year

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	
Unmitigated Emission Factor, $E_f$ =	1.490	0.298	0.0731	lb/mile
Mitigated Emission Factor, $E_{ext}$ =	1.362	0.272	0.0669	lb/mile

Process	Unmitigated PTE of PM (tons/yr)	Unmitigated PTE of PM10 (tons/yr)	Unmitigated PTE of PM2.5 (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM10 (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM2.5 (tons/yr)
Vehicle (entering plant) (one-way trip)	0.11	0.02	0.01	0.10	0.02	0.00
Vehicle (leaving plant) (one-way trip)	0.11	0.02	0.01	0.10	0.02	0.00
Vehicle (entering plant) (one-way trip)	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
Vehicle (leaving plant) (one-way trip)	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.01</b>

**Methodology**

Total Weight driven per day (ton/day) = [Maximum Weight Loaded (tons/trip)] \* [Maximum trips per day (trip/day)]  
 Maximum one-way distance (mi/trip) = [Maximum one-way distance (feet/trip)] / [5280 ft/mile]  
 Maximum one-way miles (miles/day) = [Maximum trips per year (trip/day)] \* [Maximum one-way distance (mi/trip)]  
 Average Vehicle Weight Per Trip (ton/trip) = SUM[Total Weight driven per day (ton/day)] / SUM[Maximum trips per day (trip/day)]  
 Average Miles Per Trip (miles/trip) = SUM[Maximum one-way miles (miles/day)] / SUM[Maximum trips per year (trip/day)]  
 Unmitigated PTE (tons/yr) = [Maximum one-way miles (miles/yr)] \* [Unmitigated Emission Factor (lb/mile)] \* (ton/2000 lbs)  
 Mitigated PTE (tons/yr) = [Maximum one-way miles (miles/yr)] \* [Mitigated Emission Factor (lb/mile)] \* (ton/2000 lbs)  
 Controlled PTE (tons/yr) = [Mitigated PTE (tons/yr)] \* [1 - Dust Control Efficiency]

**Abbreviations**

PM = Particulate Matter  
 PM10 = Particulate Matter (<10 um)  
 PM2.5 = Particle Matter (<2.5 um)  
 PTE = Potential to Emit



# 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](http://www.idem.IN.gov)

## SENT VIA U.S. MAIL: CONFIRMED DELIVERY AND SIGNATURE REQUESTED

TO: Duane Chamberlin  
Spartech Polycom, Inc.  
1401 E. Memorial Drive  
Muncie, IN 47302

DATE: November 2, 2011

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

SUBJECT: Final Decision  
MSOP Renewal  
035-30643-00078

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:  
Greg Bauer, Responsible Official  
Christa Russell, Consultant  
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](mailto:jbrush@idem.IN.gov).

Final Applicant Cover letter.dot 11/30/07



# INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

*We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.*

*Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.*  
**Governor**

*Thomas W. Easterly*  
**Commissioner**

100 North Senate Avenue  
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[www.idem.IN.gov](http://www.idem.IN.gov)

November 2, 2011

TO: Muncie Public Library - Maring-Hunt Branch

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

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

**Applicant Name: Spartech Polycom, Inc.**  
**Permit Number: 035-30643-00078**

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

# Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	PWAY 11/2/2011 Spartech Polycom, Inc. 035-30643-00078 (final)		Type of Mail:  <b>CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY</b>	AFFIX STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
Name and address of Sender		Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch 100 N. Senate Indianapolis, IN 46204		

Line	Article Number	Name, Address, Street and Post Office Address	Postage	Handing Charges	Act. Value (If Registered)	Insured Value	Due Send if COD	R.R. Fee	S.D. Fee	S.H. Fee	Rest. Del. Fee	Remarks
1		Duane Chamberlin Spartech Polycom, Inc. 1401 E Memorial Dr Muncie IN 47302 (Source CAATS)										
2		Greg Bauer Plant Mgr Spartech Polycom, Inc. 1401 E Memorial Dr Muncie IN 47302 (RO CAATS)										
3		Mr. Charles L. Berger Berger & Berger, Attorneys at Law 313 Main Street Evansville IN 47700 (Affected Party)										
4		Ms. Anna & Johnnie Threet 1415 E 17th St Muncie IN 47302 (Affected Party)										
5		Muncie City Council and Mayors Office 300 N. High St Muncie IN 47305 (Local Official)										
6		Delaware County Health Department 200 W Main St, County Bldg Room 207-309 Muncie IN 47305-2874 (Health Department)										
7		Delaware County Commissioners 100 West Main Street Muncie IN 47305 (Local Official)										
8		Ms. Christa O. Russell Schreiber Yonley and Assc. 5829 Haverford Avenue Indianapolis IN 46220 (Consultant)										
9		Ms. Patricia Atwell 2206 South Penn Street Muncie IN 47302 (Affected Party)										
10		Mr. Thomas Ashley PO Box 2052 Muncie IN 47302 (Affected Party)										
11		Charles & Joni Thornburg 2311 South Penn Street Muncie IN 47302 (Affected Party)										
12		Ms. Mary Mooneyhan 2217 South Penn Street Muncie IN 47302 (Affected Party)										
13		Michael & Deborah Amonett 2300 South Penn Street Muncie IN 47302 (Affected Party)										
14		Mr. David Wilson 2301 South Penn Street Muncie IN 47302 (Affected Party)										
15		Muncie Public Library - Maring-Hunt Branch 2005 South High Street Muncie IN 47302 (Library)										

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